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# MERCK'S MANUAL

Fourth Edition



FOURTH EDITION

# MERCK'S MANUAL

## OF THE MATERIA MEDICA

A READY-REFERENCE POCKET BOOK  
FOR THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

CONTAINING

NAMES OF THE CHEMICALS AND DRUGS USUAL IN MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE, WITH THEIR CHIEF SYNONYMS, PHYSICAL FORM AND APPEARANCE, SOLUBILITIES, PERCENTAGE STRENGTHS AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS, THERAPEUTIC USES, MODES OF ADMINISTRATION AND APPLICATION, REGULAR AND MAXIMUM DOSAGE, INCOMPATIBLES, ANTIDOTES, PRECAUTIONARY REQUIREMENTS, ETC.;—A TABLE OF THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS, WITH PARAGRAPHS ON BEDSIDE DIAGNOSIS, AND A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTION FORMULAS, EMBRACING ALSO THE NEWER REMEDIES OF ESTABLISHED MERIT;—A CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS;—AND MISCELLANY, COMPRISING POISONING AND ITS TREATMENT;—A COMPREHENSIVE DOSE TABLE OF CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND GALENICALS;—URINALYSIS AND EXAMINATION OF URINARY DEPOSITS;—APPROXIMATE METRIC EQUIVALENTS AND VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES, ETC.

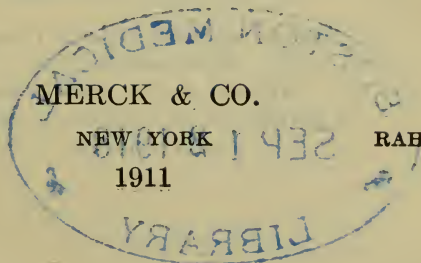
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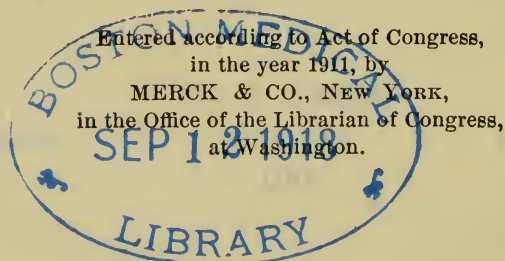
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*PHYSICIANS are earnestly requested to communicate to Merck & Co., Park Place, New York, any suggestions that may tend to improve this book.*

*Whatever the publishers can do to make MERCK'S MANUAL of still greater service to the medical profession will be gladly undertaken for all subsequent editions.*

*Therefore, any physician who will propose improvements in the subject-matter (especially as regards the Newer Materia Medica), or in the arrangement, style, and form of this work, will thus be rendering valuable service, not only to its Publishers, but to the entire Profession as well.*





## PREFACE

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IT has been our endeavor to revise the various editions of MERCK'S MANUAL along lines indicated by our friends in the medical profession, and to them we are indebted for many helpful suggestions in the preparation of this Fourth Edition of the little work.

The entire text of the previous issue has been revised for this volume, and much new matter has been added. Careful selection has been necessary in order that the Manual should be comprehensive, and yet conveniently serve as a Pocket Reference Book.

The Prescription Formulas have been restored, in compliance with the wishes of many of our friends, and in addition there have been added paragraphs on Bedside Diagnosis of the more important diseases. Under each disease a carefully selected list of remedies is given. The Dosage Table has been greatly amplified, and will be found unusually comprehensive.

In the department of Materia Medica, and in many of the Prescriptions, the designation MERCK or MERCKI following the name of a product means that *our brand* of it is readily obtainable. This designation will help, too, we hope, to remind every practitioner who uses this Manual, and who realizes how much successful treatment depends upon the use of the best and most reliable medicinal agents, to

**Specify MERCK'S**

MERCK & CO.

*Spring, 1911.*

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<b>Pages</b>	<b>Part First.—The MATERIA MEDICA,</b>
<b>1 to 82</b>	<b>as in actual use to-day by American Physicians. Alphabetically arranged.</b>

This part embraces all those simple medicinal substances (that is, drugs and chemicals) which are in current and well-established use in the medical practice of this country; or which, if too recently introduced to be as yet in general use, are vouched for by eminent authorities in medical science; also, the medicinally employed pharmaceutical preparations recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia.

Added thereto, for the convenience of those practitioners who prescribe them, are medicamentous mixtures advertised only to the profession, but whose composition or mode of manufacture has not been made known with sufficient completeness or exactness.

The doses of all the drugs in the metric system have also been incorporated in the text for the convenience of the physician.

Omitted from the *Materia Medica* part are: Medicaments that have become obsolete or that are too rarely used to be of general interest; and such new remedies as are not yet safely accredited on reliable authority; also those galenic preparations (syrops, extracts, pills, essences, elixirs, wines, emulsions, etc.) which are not standardized according to the U. S. Pharmacopœia; likewise all articles that are put up and advertised for self-medication by the lay public.

Separate Titles in the alphabetic series are accorded, as a rule, to the botanical drugs and other pharmaceutical mother-substances, to proximate principles (alkaloids, glucosides, organic acids, etc.), and to chemical compounds (salts, "synthetics," etc.); while the official galenic preparations, solutions and dilutions, derived from them, are mostly mentioned under the titles of

their respective mother-substances. Thus, for instance, "Dover's Powder" will be found under "Opium," while "Morphine" is described under its own title.

<b>Pages</b>	<b>Part Second.—THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS and Prescription Formulas for the use of the Materia Medica; and Bedside Diagnosis.</b>
<b>83 to 414</b>	Arranged alphabetically under the titles of the various Pathologic Conditions.

This part summarizes, in brief form, the principal means of treatment for each form of disease, as reported to be in good use among practitioners at the present time. The statements hereon are drawn from the standard works of the leading modern writers on Therapeutics, and supplemented—in the case of definite chemicals of more recent introduction—by the reports of reputable clinical investigators. The formulas have been compiled from the latest editions of standard works on Therapeutics; from the formularies of the leading hospitals of the United States; and from the periodic medical literature of the day. It comprises a very large number of formulas in actual use by medical practitioners and covering also the newest remedies of recognized merit. The paragraphs on Bedside Diagnosis are intended to afford a ready means of differentiating between and determining the more important diseases, thus permitting the proper course of treatment to be at once initiated.

<b>Pages</b>	<b>Part Third.—CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS,</b>
<b>415 to 424</b>	according to their Physiological Action. Arranged alphabetically under the titles of the actions.

This part recapitulates, for ready survey, such statements as are already given in Part I, as to the modes of action of the various medicaments.

<b>Pages</b>	<b>Part Fourth.—MISCELLANY.</b>
<b>425 to 493</b>	Useful hints and reminders of every-day applicability.

This part comprises a comprehensive essay on Poisoning and its Treatment; an unusually ex-

haustive dose table comprising (1) all the agents official in the United States, Germany, and Great Britain; (2) the preparations of the National Formulary; (3) rarer medicaments; and (4) the newer remedies, up to date, compiled from "Merck's 1907 Index," "Merck's Report," and other standard medical and pharmaceutical literature; a chart showing the diagnostic points of difference between the Eruptive Fevers; a new Obstetrical Chart; and a table showing the frequency of the Pulse and Respiration at Different Ages; Thermometric Equivalents; Approximate Measures; Approximate Metric Equivalents; a Comprehensive Chapter on Urinalysis, etc.

## ABBREVIATIONS

abt.=about  
 alm.=almost  
 alter.=alterative  
 amorph.=amorphous  
 arom.=aromatic  
 caps.=capsules  
 comp.=compound  
 cryst.=crystals or crystalline  
 D.=dose  
 decoct.=decoction  
 decomp.=decomposed or decomposition  
 deliq.=deliquescent  
 diaphor.=diaphoretic  
 dil.=dilute or diluted  
 emuls.=emulsion  
 expect.=expectorant

ext.=extract  
 extern.=externally  
 F. E. or fl. ext.=fluid extract  
 fl. dr.=fluid dram  
 grn.=grain or grains  
 Gm.=gramme  
 infus.=infusion  
 inject.=injection  
 insol.=insoluble  
 intern.=internally  
 lin.=liniment  
 liq.=liquid or liquor  
 Max. D.=maximum dose  
 min. or ℥=minim or minims  
 N. F.=National Formulary  
 odorl.=odorless  
 oint.=ointment

oz.=ounce or ounces  
 Ph. G. III.=German Pharmacopœia (Ed. III)  
 powd.=powder  
 q. v.=which see (*quod vide*)  
 sl.=slightly  
 sol.=soluble or solubility  
 solut.=solution  
 spt.=spirit  
 syr.=syrup  
 tabl.=tablet  
 tastel.=tasteless  
 tr.=tincture  
 U. S. P.=United States Pharmacopœia  
 wh.=white  
 3 t., 4 t.=3 times, 4 times



# MERCK'S MANUAL

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## PART I—THE MATERIA MEDICA

AS IN ACTUAL USE TO-DAY BY AMERICAN PHYSICIANS

The **DOSES**, unless otherwise stated, are for adults and per os. To determine the dose for **CHILDREN**, divide the age by the age *plus* 12; the result represents the *fraction* of the adult dose suitable for the child.

For example, a child three years old will require  $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$  of the adult dose. Of powerful narcotics, children will require scarcely more than one-half of this proportion. Children bear opiates poorly; while they stand comparatively large doses of arsenic, belladonna, ipecac, mercurials, pilocarpine, rhubarb and some other purgatives, and squill. For **HYPODERMIC INJECTION** the dose is ordinarily about one-half of that given per os; for **RECTAL** use, about one-and-a-half times that by the mouth.

The **GALENIC PREPARATIONS** of the United States Pharmacopœia, when not listed under their own titles, will be found under the titles of the drugs from which they are derived.

Those articles of which the **MERCK** brand is on the market, are—for convenience in prescribing—designated accordingly.

**ACETANILIDE MERCK.**—**PHENYLACETAMIDE; ANTIFEBRIN.**—Wh. scales or powd.; odorl.; burning taste.—**SOL.** at 25° C. in abt. 180 parts water, 2.5 alcohol, 12 ether, and 5 chloroform.—**Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antirheumatic; Antiseptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, fever, rheumatism, headache, alcoholism, delirium, neuralgia, sleeplessness in children, etc.; *extern.*, like iodoform, and as a preservative of hypodermic solutions (1:500).—**Dose:** 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.), in powd., alcoholic solut., or hot water cooled down and sweetened to taste.—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single, 60 grn. (4 Gm.) daily.—**CAUTION:** Avoid large doses in fever!—**INCOMPATIBLES:** with nitrous ether acetanilide yields a solution becoming yellow, then red, on standing. With alkali bromides or iodides, in aqueous solution, it forms insoluble compounds. When triturated with hydrated chloral, carbolic acid, resorcinol, or thymol, a liquid or a soft mass results.—**ANTIDOTES:** Stimulants; atropine; strychnine; camphor and ether subcutaneously; alkaline transfusion of sodium chloride; oxygen. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 425.

**ACETONE-BROMOFORM,**—see **BROMETONE.**

**ACETOZONE.**—Mixture of equal parts benzoylacetyl peroxide and an inert, absorbent powder.—**USES:** *Intern.*, in typhoid, cholera, urethritis; *extern.* in 1:1000 solut. in abscesses and infected tumefactions.

**ACETPHENETIDIN MERCK.**—**PARA-ACETPHENETIDIN.**—Wh. tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 925 parts water, 12 alcohol.—**Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, Analgesic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, neuralgia, rheumatism, pleurisy, whooping-cough, polyuria, diabetes, chorea, influenza, tonsillitis, scarlatina; *extern.*, painful ulcerations; hastens healing of wounds.—**Dose:** *Antipyr.*, 8—10 grn. (0.5—0.6 Gm.); *analg.*, 15—24 grn. (1—1.5 Gm.); children up to 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Hydrated chloral; iodine; oxidizers.—**ANTIDOTES:** Same as of Acetanilide.

**ACET-THEOCIN SODIUM.**—White, cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 25 water; insoluble in alcohol and ether.—**Diuretic.**—**Dose:** 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d., in solution, best after meals.

**ACID ACETIC MERCK.**—Glacial.—99.5%.—Caustic (for warts or corns) and Vesicant. Not used internally.—**ANTIDOTES:** Magnesia; chalk; soap and water, lime-water; milk, oil, etc. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 221.

**ACID ACETIC MERCK.**—36% (U. S. P.).—Refrigerant, Astringent.—**USES:** Chiefly externally as inhalation in syncope, asphyxia, and headache, and as application as a rubefacient.—**Dose:** 10—40 ℥ (0.6—2.5 Cc.) well diluted.

**ACID ACETIC DILUTED.**—6%.—**Dose:** 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

**ACID AGARICIC MERCK.**—**AGARIC, LARICIC or AGARICINIC, ACID.**—Yellowish crystalline, odorl., almost tastel. powd.—**SOL.** slightly in water, ether, chloroform, oil turpentine, and hot glacial acetic acid; in 130 cold and 10 boiling alcohol; also boiling water.—**Antihidrotic.**—**USES:** Night-sweats of phthisis, and to check the sudorific effects of antipyretics.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01—0.03 Gm.).

**ACID ARSENOUS MERCK.**—**ARSENIC TRIOXIDE.**—White powder or lumps; odorless and tasteless.—**SOL.** in about 100 parts of water, 5 glycerin, hydrochloric acid; slightly in alcohol; freely in solutions of alkalies and alkali carbonates; aqueous solubility increased by tartaric or hydrochloric acid.—**Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Alterative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, malarial fever, skin diseases, chorea, neuralgia, gastralgia, uterine disorders, diabetes, phthisis; *extern.*, to remove warts, cancers, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$  grn. (0.001—0.003 Gm.) 4 t. daily.—**MAX. D.:** About  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.005 Gm.) single; about  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.) daily.—**Preparation:** Solut. (1%).—**EXTERN.** on neoplasms in large amounts to get *quick results*; otherwise it is dangerous. Keep from healthy tissues, lest dangerous absorption may occur.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics; stomach tube if seen immediately; hot milk and water with zinc sulphate or mustard. After vomiting, give milk or eggs, and magnesia in milk. If saccharated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron is handy, use it. If tincture of iron and ammonia water are within reach, precipitate former with latter, collect precipitate on a strainer, and give it wet. Always give antidotes, however hopeless the case may appear to be. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428. **INCOMPATIBLES:** Tannic acid; infus. cinchona and other vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions; iron in solution.

**ACID BENZOIC MERCK.**—White or slightly yellowish pearly plates, or needles; aromatic odor; warm, acid taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts alcohol, 3 ether, 7 chloroform, 10 glycerin, 500 cold water. (Borax, or sod. phosphate, increases sol. in water.) Also soluble in fixed and volat. oils, and benzene; slightly in benzin.—**Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Expectorant.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, to acidify phosphatic urine, reduce acidity of uric-acid urine, control urinary incontinence, also in chronic bronchitis and jaundice; *Extern.*, wound dressing (1% hydro-alcoholic solution, and 1—10% oint.), in urticaria, etc.—**Dose:** 10—40 grn. (0.6—2.5 Gm.) several times daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mercuric chloride; lead acetate.

**ACID BORIC MERCK.**—**Cryst., Gran., Powd., or Impalpable Powder.**—**SOL.** in abt. 20 water, 6 glycerin, 16 alcohol; much more soluble in the hot solvents.—**Antiseptic, Preservative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, cystitis, tuberculosis, diarrhea, diphtheria, and abnormal gastric fermentations; *extern.*, as a dressing for wounds and sores in 5—10% petrolatum ointment, as insufflation in powder form, in eye lotions and nasal and aural washes in 1—4% aqueous solution, in ringworm, eczema, and other skin diseases.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Carbonates.

**ACID CACODYLIC MERCK.**—**DIMETHYLARSENIC, or KAKODYLIC, ACID.**—Colorl., odorl., sl. sour cryst.—**SOL.** in water or alcohol.—**Alterative, Hematinic, like arsenous acid.**—**USES:** Chiefly in obstinate psoriasis and leucocythemia.—**Dose** (usually *subcut.*): 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.) once daily or every other day.—See also Sodium Cacodylate.

**ACID CAMPHORIC MERCK.**—Colorless needles or scales; odorless; feebly acid taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, fats or oils; very slightly in water.—**Antihidrotic, Antiseptic, Anticatarhal.**—**USES:** *Extern.*, 2—6% aqueous solut., with 11% of alcohol to each 1% of acid, in acute skin dis-



eases; as gargle or spray in acute and chronic affections of respiratory tract; *intern.*, in phthisical night-sweats, chronic bronchitis, gonorrhea, cystitis, etc.—Dose: 8—30 grn. (0.5—2 Gm.), in powd. sev. times daily.—Max. D.: 60 grains (4 Gm.) per day.

**ACID CARBOLIC MERCK.**—"Silver Label"; Fused Cryst.—**PHENOL.**—Sol. in abt. 15 parts cold water, 2 olive oil; freely in alcohol, chloroform, ether, glycerin.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Caustic, Topical Anesthetic.—Uses.—For making disinfecting solutions, aborting boils and carbuncles, as application to ulcers, venereal sores, nevi, hemorrhoids, toothache, whooping cough, diphtheria, etc. To prevent spread of zymotic diseases.—*N. B.*: Dangerous to infants; poisoning occurs by absorption.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.), well diluted or in pills.—Max. D. 2 grains (0.12 Gm.) single; 8 grains (0.5 Gm.) daily.—*Inject.* in urethra or bladder, solut. 1—2:1000.—*Extern.* as spray (1% solut.), and as wash, 1—3:500; as caustic, pure or concentrated.—*Preparations*: Glycerite (20%); Oint. (3%).—**INCOMPATIBLES**: Carbolic acid coagulates collodion. Triturated with acetanilide, butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, monobromated camphor, hydrated chloral, diuretin, euphorin, exalgine, lead acetate, menthol, naphthalene, naphthol, phenacetin, pyrogallol, resorcinol, salol, sodium phosphate, thymol, urethane, chloralamide or terpin hydrate, carbolic acid yields a liquid or a soft mass.—**ANTIDOTES**: Alcohol or whisky; saccharated lime; raw white of egg. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 425.

[Merck's "SILVER LABEL" Carbolic Acid is guaranteed not to redden under proper precautions of keeping.]

**ACID CARBOLIC IODIZED, N. F.**—**IODIZED PHENOL.**—Solution of 20 parts iodine in 20 parts glycerin and 60 parts carbolic acid.—Antiseptic, Escharotic.—Uses: Uterine dilatation.—APPLIED pure.

**ACID CHROMIC MERCK.**—Cryst., or Fused (Pencils).—**CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE.**—Small, dark, purplish-red, deliq. needles, or pencils.—Sol. freely in water.—Astringent, Caustic.—Uses: *Extern.*, in syphilitic ulcers, hyperplasia or ulcers, condylomata, hypertrophic coryza, exuberant granulations, hemorrhage, sweating feet, leucorrhea, etc.—*Applic.*, as caustic, in 20% solut.; for sweating feet, 5% solut.—In veter. medicine; in 33% solut. in mouth- and foot-disease.—**INCOMPATIBLES**: Alcohol, ether, glycerin, spirit of nitrous ether, arsenous acid and nearly every organic substance; bromides, chlorides, iodides; hypophosphites, oxalates, sulphides, sulphites, tartrates.—**ANTIDOTES**: Emetics, then milk, magnesia or chalk; white of egg; calcium saccharate; powd. iron with syrup; demulcents.—In burns from chrom. trioxide apply dilute solut. sodium bicarbonate, followed by lead-water and 10% lead-acetate oint. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426.—**CAUTION**: Avoid contact with cork stoppers and other organic substances.

**ACID CHRYSOPHANIC MEDICINAL**, so-called,—see **CHRYSAROBIN**.

**ACID CINNAMIC MERCK.**—**CINNAMYLIC ACID.**—White, odorless scales.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; very slightly in water.—Antitubercular, Antiseptic.—Uses: Tuberculosis and lupus, parenchymatously and intravenously; also in phthisis, in combination with arsenic and extr. opium.—APPLIED in 5% emulsion or alcoholic solut. with cocaine in lupus.—**INJECTION** (intravenously):  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.05 Gm.), in 5% oily emulsion, with 0.7% solut. sodium chloride, twice a week. See also Sodium Cinnamate.

**ACID CITRIC MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.—Sol. freely in water, alcohol, or glycerin.—Antiseptic, Antiscorbutic, and Refrigerant.—Uses: *Extern.*, post-partum hemorrhage; pruritus; diphtheria, angina or gangrenous sore mouth; *intern.*, cooling beverage to assuage fever, and as remedy in scurvy.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.) several t. daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES**: Potassium tartrate; alkaline carbonates, acetates, and sulphides.—*Preparation*: Syr. (1%).—**EXTERN.**, for painting throat, 5—10% solut. in glycerin; gargle, 1—2%; cooling drink, 80 grn. to 1 quart (abt. 5 Gm. to 1 liter).

**ACID FORMIC MERCK.**—25%.—Colorl. liq.—Misc. in all proport. with water, alcohol, and glycerin.—Diuret., Tonic, Antirheumatic.—USES: Rheumatism, neuralgia, diabetes, and tremor.—Dose: 1—5 ℥ (0.06—0.3 Cc.); as *cardiac tonic* in diphtheria, 5—18 ℥ (0.3—1.2 Cc.) ev. 4 hrs. in water.

**ACID GALLIC MERCK.**—Colorless or slightly yellowish, interlaced odorl. needles; astringent, slightly acidulous taste.—Sol. in abt. 100 parts water, 5 alcohol, 12 glycerin, 40 ether.—Antisudorific, Hemostatic, Astringent, and Antiseptic.—USES: *Extern.*, gonorrhea, epistaxis, alopecia, purpura, menorrhagia, and hemorrhoids; *intern.*, hematemesis, hematuria, night-sweats, pyrosis, and intestinal hemorrhage. Preferred to tannin in action; does not constipate.—Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) several t. daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Ferric salts, potassium chlorate or permanganate; ammonia; lead acetate, opium in solution, and silver salts.

**ACID HYDRIDIC MERCK.**—Sp. Gr. 1.5.—43%.—Colorless to deep-brown, strongly acid, fuming liq.—Antirheumatic, Alternative.—USES: Rheumatism, bronchitis (acute or chronic), asthma, syphilis, obesity, psoriasis, to eliminate mercury or arsenic from the system, etc.—Dose: 5—10 ℥ (0.3—0.6 Cc.), well diluted with sweetened water, after meals.

**ACID HYDROBROMIC MERCK.**—Diluted.—10%.—Clear, colorl. liquid; acid taste.—Nervine.—USES: In nervous affections, whooping cough, vomiting, bronchial, and laryngeal catarrhs, cerebral hyperemia, epilepsy, muscular spasm, hemiplegic chorea, neuralgia, tinnitus, and headache after quinine, etc.—Dose: 30—90 ℥ (2—6 Cc.), in sweetened water.—ANTIDOTES: Magnesium carbonate or oxide; alkali carbonates or bicarbonates.

**ACID HYDROCHLORIC MERCK.**—Abt. 32 per cent. HCl.—Clear, colorl., pungent and fuming, strongly acid liquid.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Caustic.—USES: *Intern.*, in fevers, dyspepsia, syphilis, eczema, psoriasis, etc.; *extern.*, in mouth washes and gargles in 1—2% solution.—Dose: 5—10 ℥ (0.3—0.6 Cc.), well diluted.—ANTIDOTES: Chalk, whiting, magnesia, alkali carbonates, and albumin. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 427.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies, silver salts, chlorates, chromates, oxides, permanganates; tartar emetic; salts of lead, etc.

**ACID HYDROCHLORIC DILUTED.**—10 per cent. HCl.—Dose: 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.), well diluted, in sweetened water.

**ACID HYDROCYANIC DILUTED MERCK.**—2 per cent. HCN.—Colorl. liquid; odor and taste of bitter almonds.—Antispasmodic.—USES: *Intern.*, to allay pain and spasms, relieve nervous cough, palpitation, and painful affections of the stomach, vomiting, and whooping cough; *extern.*, to control itching of the skin.—Dose: 2—5 ℥ (0.12—0.3 Cc.).—MAX. DOSE: 10 ℥ (0.6 Cc.)—EXTERN. 1:8—16 with rose water as lotion, but only on *unbroken* skin.—INCOMPATIBLES: Salts of copper, iron, mercury, and silver.—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, warmth; hydrogen peroxide freely per os and subcut.; ammonia;  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain (0.001 Gm.), atropine hypoderm.; artif. respiration; ferrous sulphate followed by potass. carbonate. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426.—CAUTION: Very prone to decomposition. When brown in color it is unfit for use.

**ACID HYPOPHOSPHOROUS MERCK.**—Diluted.—10%.—Colorl. liquid.—Stimulant and tonic in nervous diseases.—Dose: 10—60 ℥ (0.6—4 Cc.). INCOMPATIBLES: Arsenical salts, chromates; cupric or ferric salts; iodine; permanganates; sulphuric or sulphurous acid.

**ACID LACTIC MERCK.**—75%.—Colorl., thick, odorl., acid liquid.—Misc., all proportions with water and alcohol.—Caustic, Astringent, Antidiabetic, Digestive.—USES: Mostly *extern.* in carcinoma, croup, and as solvent of false membrane; *intern.*, dyspepsia, diarrhea, diabetes, etc.—Dose: 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.), well diluted.—APPLIED EXTERN.: 50—80% solut. as caustic, in tuberculous affections of the mouth, larynx, and esophagus, in lupus and alopecia, in dentistry for removing tartar fr. the teeth, and also in purulent ear discharge.

**ACID LARICIC,**—see ACID AGARICINIC.



**ACID MONOCHLORACETIC MERCK.**—Very deliquescent, colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in water.—**Caustic** and vesicant.—**Uses:** Warts, corns, etc.—**Applied** in concentrated solut.—**CAUTION:** Handle carefully.

**ACID NITRIC MERCK.**—68 per cent.  $\text{HNO}_3$ .—Colorless, fuming, strongly acid, corrosive liquid.—*Misc.*, all proportions with water.—**Uses:** *Extern.*, caustic; escharotic; stimulant foot-baths (1—1½ fl. oz. [30—50 Gm.]); also as paint for frostbites. As an escharotic, applied pure; *intern.*, in lepra. Very little used.—**Dose:** 1—5 drops in mixtures, well diluted.—**ANTIDOTES:** Chalk or magnesia and water; wall plaster; mucilaginous and alkaline drinks; ice. See also p. 427.

**ACID NITRIC DILUTED.**—10 per cent.  $\text{HNO}_3$ .—Tonic, Antiseptic, Antiperiodic, Antipyretic, Astringent. **Uses:** Intestinal indigestion, syphilis, chronic hepatitis; intermitt. fever, dysentery, bronchitis, diabetes, whooping-cough, and febrile diseases.—*Extern.* in irritant foot-baths and as applic. to chilblains.—**Dose:** 5—30 M (0.3—2 Cc.), diluted.

**ACID NITROHYDROCHLORIC DILUTED.**—Abt. one-fifth strength of concentrated (which is not used therapeutically).—Colorl. or pale yellow, acid liquid.—Antipyretic, Alterative, Digestant.—**Uses:** *Intern.*, jaundice, biliary calculi, fevers, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, etc.; *extern.*, diluted, as sponge- or foot-bath, 2 or 3 t. a week.—**Dose:** 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.), well diluted.—**ANTIDOTES** and **INCOMPATIBLES:** Same as of Hydrochloric Acid. See also p. 427.

**ACID OSMIC,**—see **ACID, PEROSMIC.**

**ACID OXALIC MERCK.**—Colorl., transparent cryst. or powd.; very acid taste.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol; slightly in ether.—Emmenagogue, Expectorant, Sedative.—**Uses:** Functional amenorrhea, acute cystitis, bronchitis and asthma.—**Dose:** ½—1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.) ev. 4 hrs., in sweet water as emmenag.; 2½ grains (0.15 Gm.) every hour w. infusion tea in asthma and bronchitis.—**MAX. D.:** 8 grains (0.5 Gm.) single, and 24 grains (1.5 Gm.) per day.—**ANTIDOTES:** Calcium saccharate, chalk, lime-water, magnesia. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426. **INCOMPATIBLES:** Iron and calcium salts, alkalies, and arsenates.

**ACID PEROSMIC MERCK.**—Osmic Acid.—Yellowish needles; very pungent odor.—**SOL.** in water; in alcohol or ether decomp. ensues.—Antineuralgic, Discutient, Antiepileptic.—**Uses:** *Intern.*, muscular rheumatism, neuralgia; *extern.*, remove tumors, and in sciatica (by injection).—**Dose:** ⅙ grn. (0.001 Gm.) several t. daily.—**INJECTION:** ⅙—½ grn. (0.003—0.01 Gm.), as 1% solut. in aqueous glycerin (40%).—**ANTIDOTE:** Sulphuretted hydrogen.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Organic substances, phosphorus, ferrous sulphate, iodides, etc.—**CAUTION!** Handle carefully, as vapor is exceedingly irritating to air passages.

**ACID PHOSPHORIC (ORTHO-) MERCK.**—Syrupy.—85%.—Colorl., odorl., very acid, syrupy liquid.—Tonic and Refrigerant.—**Uses:** As of the diluted acid.—**Dose:** 2—6 M (0.12—0.36 Cc.), well diluted.—**ANTIDOTES:** Carbonates and bicarbonates of alkalies and alkaline earths.

**ACID PHOSPHORIC (ORTHO-) MERCK.**—Diluted.—10%.—Tonic and Refrigerant.—**Uses:** Dyspepsia, scrofula, caries, night-sweats of phthisis, disturbances of nutrition of the teeth, etc.—**Dose:** 20—60 M (1.3—4 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ferric chloride; lead acetate; silver nitrate; solut. soluble iron phosphate or pyrophosphate.

**ACID PICRIC MERCK.**—PICRONITRIC, PICRIC, or CARBAZOTIC, ACID.—Yellow, odorl., intensely bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in 10 alcohol, 7 ether, chloroform; abt. 170 in water.—Antiperiodic Antiseptic, Astringent.—**Uses:** *Intern.*, in malaria, trichiniasis, etc.; *extern.*, burns, ½—1% hydro-alcoholic solut. for 5 minutes, then dressing with cotton (to be renewed only every 3—7 days); sore nipples, 1:1000 solut.; eczema, etc., 1—2:300 ethero-aqueous solut. as paint; 1.5% solut. as inject. in gonorrh. (500 Cc. 2—5:1000 solut. 3 t. daily).—**Dose:** ½—2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.), in alcoholic solut.—**MAX. D.:** 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Albumin; hypodermoclysis; transfus. of alkaline sodium chloride solution; sodium sulphate.—**INCOMPAT.**: All oxidizable substances; albumin, gelatin, alkaloïds. Dangerously explosive with sulphur, phosphorus, etc.—**CAUTION:** Do not apply in substance or in oint., or toxic symptoms may appear.

**ACID PYROGALLIC MERCK.**—Resublimed.—**PYROGALLOL.**—White, lustrous, bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 1 alcohol, 2 ether.—Used only *extern.*, usually in 5—10% oint., in psoriasis and other cutaneous affections.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies, ammonia, antipyrine, camphor, carbolic acid, ferric chloride, iodine, lead acetate, lime-water, menthol, potass. permangan.

**ACID SALICYLIC MERCK.**—U. S. P.—White, cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 500 parts water, 2½ alcohol, 2 ether, 80 chloroform, 120 olive oil, 60 glycerin; 20 grn. are rendered soluble in 1 fl. oz. water by adding 25 grn. borax or 40 grn. potass. citrate. Solubility also increased by sodium phosphate or sulphite.—Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Antineuralgic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, in rheumatism, migraine, neuralgia, influenza, scarlet fever, pleurisy, pericarditis, and febrile infectious diseases; *extern.*, in 2—5% alcoholic solution, or mixed with talcum, for perspiring feet.—**Dose:** 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iron salts; spt. nitrous ether; lead acetate; potass. iodide; quinine salts; urethane.

**ACID SALICYLIC MERCK.**—From Natural Wintergreen Oil.—Uses and Doses as above.

**ACID SALICYLSALICYLIC,**—see DIPLOSAL.

**ACID SULPHURIC AROMATIC.**—Abt. 10%  $H_2SO_4$ .—Best form for administration.—**USES:** As of diluted acid.—**Dose:** 10—20 M (0.6—1.3 Cc.).

**ACID SULPHURIC DILUTED.**—10 per cent.  $H_2SO_4$ .—(Concentrated Sulphuric Acid is not used medicinally.)—**USES:** *Intern.*, gastro-intest. disorders, phthisical sweats, exophthalmic goiter, etc.; also as solvent for quin. sulph., etc.—**Dose:** 15—30 M (1—2 Cc.), well diluted.—**ANTIDOTES:** Magnesia; soda lye, a drop or two at a time; small pieces of ice; oil; soap shavings followed by water; use stomach pump w. great caution to avoid danger from perforation.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Salts of barium, calcium, lead, mercury, silver, strontium; sulphides.

**ACID SULPHUROUS MERCK.**—Aq. solution cont. abt. 6 per cent.  $SO_2$ .—Antiseptic, Antizymotic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, by inhalation in bronchial affections and whooping cough; also in diphtheria, sloughing wounds, chilblains, and skin diseases; *intern.*, in typhoid and dyspepsia.—**Dose:** 15—60 M (1—4 Cc.), well diluted. **EXTERN.** 10—25% solut. **ANTIDOTES:** Narcotics; expectorants; mustard plaster on chest.

**ACID TANNIC MERCK.**—U. S. P.; Light, Clearly Soluble.—Slightly yellowish, bulky powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water or alcohol, 3 glycerin; insol. in ether or chloroform.—Astringent, Styptic, Antiseptic, Internal Hemostatic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, in hemorrhages, applied pure, as enema in 1—10% solution, in mouth-washes, gargles, collyria, injections, inhalations, and as application wherever a powerful astringent action is desired; *intern.*, in diarrhea, diabetes, Bright's disease, renal hemorrhage and night-sweats, pleurisy, peritonitis, enteritis, and hemorrhages.—**Dose:** 1—20 grn. (0.06—1.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Styptic Collodion (20%); Glycerite (20%); Oint. (20%); Troches (1 grn.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Salts of antimony, copper, iron, lead, mercury, and silver; lime-water, alkaloids, albumin, gelatin; starch; iodine, iodoform; permanganates, chlorates and other oxidizers; spt. nitrous ether.

**ACID TARTARIC MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.—Colorl. cryst. or white powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 water, 3 alcohol, 5 glycerin; alm. insol. in chloroform.—Refrigerant and Antiscorbutic.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Salts of calcium, lead, and mercury.

**ACID TRICHLORACETIC MERCK.**—Deliquescent cryst.; pungent, suffocating odor.—**SOL.** freely in water, alcohol, ether.—Escharotic, Astringent, Hemostatic.—**USES:** Venereal and cutaneous warts, papillomata, vascular nevi, pigment patches, corns, nose-bleed, obstinate gleet, gonorrhea, nasopharyngeal affections and indolent ulcers.—**APPLIED:** As escharotic, pure, or in concentrated solut.; astringent and hemostatic, 1—3% solut.—**ANTIDOTES.** Same as for mineral acids.—Sensitive urine-albumin test (in substance or 33% solut.).—**CAUTION:** Keep in glass-stoppered bottle.



**ACOIN.**—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in water.—Local Anesthetic.—**USES:** In infiltration anesthesia by Schleich's method in a 1:1000 solut. of 0.8% solut. of sodium chloride. Employed also as 1% solution in ophthalmology.

**ACONITE ROOT.**—**USES:** As of Aconitine.—**Dose:** 1—2 grains (0.06—0.12 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.); Fl'extr.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 ℥ (0.015—0.06 Cc.); Tr., 3—10 ℥ (0.2—0.6 Cc.).

**ACONITINE (ALKALOID) MILD MERCK.**—Amorph.—(Do not confound with Aconitine [Alkaloid], Potent; or with the eclectic "Aconitin.")—Yellowish white, amorph. powd.—Sol. Alcohol, ether, and chloroform.—**USES:** As aconitine, potent, cryst.; but only about  $\frac{1}{10}$  as powerful.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$  grn. (0.001—0.003 Gm.), very carefully increased.—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{15}$  grain (0.004 Gm.) single.—**EXTERN.**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2% oint. or solut.

**ACONITINE (ALKALOID) POTENT MERCK.**—Cryst.—(Do not confound with Aconitine [Alkaloid], Mild; or with the eclectic "Aconitin.")—Alkaloid from Aconite, prepared according to process of Duquesnel.—White cryst.; feebly bitter taste.—Sol. in alchol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water.—Antineuralgic, Diuretic, Sudorific, Anoydne.—**USES:** Intern., neuralgia, acute or chronic rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, pneumonia, pericarditis, tonsillitis, toothache, etc.; extern., rheumatism, other pains.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{600}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$  grn. (0.0001—0.0003 Gm.) several t. daily, in pill or solut., with caution.—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{60}$  grn. (0.001 Gm.) single,  $\frac{1}{20}$  grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—**EXTERN.:** 1:2000—500 parts lard.—**ANTIDOTES:** Small repeated doses of stimulants; artificial respiration, atropine, digitalis, ammonia; 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) tannin every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour; chloroform inhalation in spasms. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 427.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** *Physiol.*, atropine, morphine, digitalis, ammonia; *Chem.*, alkalies, tannin, mercury salts.—**CAUTION:** Never use on abraded surfaces. Danger of absorption! About 10 times as toxic as the mild amorph, aconitine (above)!

**ADEPS LANÆ**,—see LANUM ANHYDROUS.

**ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS**,—see LANUM.

**ADONIDIN MERCK.**—**ADONIN.**—Yellowish-brown, very hygroscopic, odorl., intensely bitter, powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol; insol. in ether, chloroform.—Cardiac Stimulant, mild Diuretic.—**USES:** Heart disease, instead of digitalis, especially mitral and aortic regurgitation, and relieving precordial pain and dyspnea; also in nicotine poisoning, and in chronic, diffuse nephritis.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.004—0.015 Gm.) 4 t. daily, in pill, tablet-triturate, or solut. in chloroform water with ammonium carbonate.—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.03 Gm.) single;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.) daily.—*Inject.* 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.) of a 0.5% solut.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach tube, tannin, spirit glyceryl nitrate, morphine, alcohol stimulants, camphor, mustard cataplasms.

**ADRENALIN.**—Blood-pressure-raising principle of suprarenal gland.—White or yellowish powd.; slightly bitter taste.—Hemostatic and Astringent.—Used in 1—10:10000 solut. (as chloride) in hay fever, inflammation of tonsils, larynx, etc., and in conjunctivitis, iritis, etc.; also in minor surgical operations to prevent bleeding.—**Dose:** hypoderm. 1—15 drops diluted w. water.

**AFERMOL.**—A dry powdered blood serum obtained by a special process from horses.—**USES:** In acute purulent processes, and ichorous purulent wounds.—Applied in powder form direct to the wound.

**AGARICIN MERCK.**—Yellowish powd.; sweet, with bitter after-taste.—Sol. in alcohol; slightly in water, ether, or chloroform.—Antihidrotic.—**USES:** Phthical night-sweats, sweating from antifebrin, antipyrine, exalgin, resorcinol, phenacetin, and salicylates.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.); **MAX D.:**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.).

**AGURIN.**—**ACET-THEOBROMINE SODIUM.**—White hygrosc. powd.—Sol. in water.—Diuretic.—**USES:** Cardiac and renal diseases. **Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d.

**AIROL.**—**BISMUTH OXYIODOGALLATE.**—Grayish-green, odorl., tastel. powd.—**INSOL.** in water, alcohol, etc. On exposure, or when mixed with water directly, aïrol partially decomposes and turns red; but with glycerin and little water it yields a mixture that long remains unaltered.—**Vulnerary, Siccative Antiseptic; also Antigonorreic.**—**USES:** Wounds, burns, skin diseases; gonorrhea, bubo; eye diseases; gynecology; nose, throat and ear affections.—**Extern.** pure, 10% suspension in equal parts glycerin and water, or 10–20% oint.—**INCOMPATIBLE:** Calomel.

**ALBARGIN.**—**GELATOSE-SILVER.**—Light-yellow powd.; 13–15% Ag.—**SOL.:** W.—**Astringent, Bactericide, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Gonorrhea, ophthalmoblenorrhoea, etc.—**APPLIC.,** in eye diseases, 10–20% solut. with 20% glycerin.

**ALCOHOL.**—92.3 per cent.  $C_2H_5O$ .—**Sp. Gr.** 0.816.—**Stimulant, Irritant.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, low fevers, debility from acute diseases, aid to digestion, to warm the chilled, check nausea of sea-sickness; and as antidote to poisoning by carbolic acid; *extern.*, hardening the skin, removing desiccated epithelium, antiseptic wash for wounds, and application in liniments, etc.—**Dose:** 1–4 fl. dr. (4–15 Cc.) with 2–6 times the volume of water.—**ANTIDOTES:** Cold douche, stomach siphon, fresh air, ammonia, atropine or belladonna, hot water bags, ice to the head, irritants, inhalation of ammonia, fresh air, etc.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acacia, albumin; bromine, chlorine; chromic acid, permanganates.

**ALETRIS CORDIAL.**—**Tonic and Diuretic.**—**Dose** stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) 3 or 4 t. daily.

**ALKALITHIA.**—**Uric-acid solvent.**—**Dose** stated: Heaping teaspoonful 3 or 4 t. daily, in warm water.

**ALOES, BARBADOS and SOCOTRINE.**—**Cathartic, Drastic, Emenagogue, Vermifuge, Stomachic.**—**USES:** Costiveness, atonic dyspepsia, jaundice, non-active hemorrhoids, amenorrhoea, and ascarides (in the last two by enema).—**Dose:** 2–10 grn. (0.12–0.6 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Ext. 1–5 grn. (0.06–0.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mercury nitrate; silver nitrate.

**ALOES PURIFIED.**—From Socotrine Aloes.—**USES:** As of Socotrine Aloes.—**Dose:** 1–10 grn. (0.06–0.6 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Pills (2 grn. [0.12 Gm.]); Pills Aloes and Asafetida; Pills Aloes and Iron; Pills Aloes and Mastic; Pills Aloes and Myrrh; Tr. 15–60 M (1–4 Cc.); Tr. Aloes and Myrrh  $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 fl. drs. (2–8 Cc.).

**ALOIN MERCK.**—**BARBALOIN.**—Yellow, bitter, powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 60 parts water, 20 alcohol, 500 ether.—**ACTION AND USES:** As of Socotrine Aloes.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grn. (0.03–0.12 Gm.).—**MAX D.:** 4 grn. (0.25 Gm.) single, 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) daily.—**INJECTION:**  $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.) dissolved in formamide.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkali hydrates; ferric chloride; tannin.

**ALPHAMONOBROMISOVALERYLUREA,**—see BROMURAL.

**ALPHAMONOIDOISOVALERYLUREA,**—see IODIVAL.

**ALPHANAPHTHOL MERCK.**—**Recryst.**—Colorless crystals or powder; disagreeable taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether; slightly in water.—**Antiseptic, Antifermentative.**—**USES:** Diarrhea, typhoid fever, summer complaint, dysentery, cholera, gout, oxaluria, hepatic cirrhosis, influenza, measles, scarlet fever, etc.—**Dose:** 2–5 grn. (0.12–0.25 Gm.). As antiferment., 30 grn. (2 Gm.) in 1 fl. oz. castor oil, given in 2 portions within 2 hours; in typhoid, 45–90 grn. (3–6 Gm.) p. d.—**Extern.** in 10–20% oily solut. in erysipelas, smallpox, and scarlet fever.

**ALPHOZONE.**—**SUCCINYL PEROXIDE.**—Wh., cryst. powd.—**SOL.** 30 water, alcohol; slightly in ether; insol. in chloroform.—**Germicide, Antisept.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, typhoid, infectious diarrhea, abnormal fermentative intestinal processes.—*Extern.*, wounds, ulcers, leucorrhoea, tonsillitis, in 1:1000 solut.—**Dose:** 1–5 grn. (0.06–0.3 Gm.).

**ALUMINUM ACETATE MERCK.**—**Basic.**—Gummy mass or granular powd.—**INSOL.** in water.—**Astringent, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, diarrhea and dysentery; *extern.*, washing foul wounds.—**Dose:** 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily.



**ALUMINUM ACETOTARTRATE MERCK.**—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. completely but very slowly in water, becoming less sol. with age; insol. in alcohol, ether, glycerin.—Disinfectant and Astringent.—Uses: Chiefly in diseases of the air-passages.—APPLIED in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2% solutions as a douche; or as snuff, with twice its weight of powdered boric acid. The concentr. aqueous solution also used for chilblains; dilute 1–3% solution used instead of solut. aluminum acetate.

**ALUMINUM SULPHATE MERCK.**—White lumps or powd.; odorl.; sweet-astringent taste.—Sol. in abt.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Caustic, Astringent.—Uses: Fetid ulcers, fetid discharges; enlarged tonsils, scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; endometritis; nasal polypi, etc.—APPLIED in 1:20 to 1:100 solut., or concentrated solut.

**ALUMINUM & POTASSIUM SULPHATE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.; or in Pencils (Plain or Mounted). Also, Dried (Burnt or Exsiccated).—ALUM.—Colorl. cryst. or white powd.; astringent taste.—Sol. in abt. 10 parts cold water, freely in boiling water, 3 warm glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—Astringent, Irritant, Emetic, Styptic.—USES: *Intern.*, in night-sweats, diarrhea, painter's colic, nervous colic, and sometimes as emetic; *extern.*, hemorrhage, gleet, gonorrhea, epistaxis.—APPLIED in substance, or concentrated or 1–5% solution.—Dose: 5–15 grn. (0.3–1 Gm.); *emetic*, 1–2 teaspoonfuls.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkali hydroxides; borax; carbonates; galls; kino; lead acetate; lime-water; magnesia; mercury salts; phosphates; tartaric acid.

**ALUMNOL.**—ALUMINUM NAPHTHOLDISULPHONATE.—Wh. Powd.—Sol. readily in water, glycerin; slightly in alcohol; insol. ether.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—APPLIC.:  $\frac{1}{2}$ –5% soluts. or 5–20% oints., or dusting powd. with talcum.

**ALUMS:**—**AMMONIO-FERRIC: POTASSIUM,**—see IRON AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE, FERRIC; AND ALUMINUM AND POTASSIUM SULPHATE.

**ALYPIN.**—White, bitter powd.—Sol. in alcohol and water; sparingly in ether.—Local Anesthetic.—Uses: Laryngology, ophthalmology, and dentistry, in 2–10% solut.

**AMENYL.**—METHYLHYDRASTIMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—Derivative of hydrastine.—Light-yellow needles.—Sol. warm water.—Emmenagogue.—Dose:  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain (0.05 Gm.) in tablet form twice daily.

**AMINOFORM,**—see HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.

**AMMONIA WATER MERCK.**—10%  $\text{NH}_3$ .—Rubefacient Antacid, Stimulant.—Uses: *Intern.*, stimulant in collapse and fainting; heartburn, sick headache, poisoning; *extern.*, by inhalation in fainting, in combination with carbolic acid in coryza, as an antidote in poisoning by chlorine gas; as application in form of wash and compresses in stings of poisonous insects; in rheumatic pains and neuralgias, in form of liniment (1–5:10 of lanum, oil or fat); and in insect bites.—Subcutaneously as stimulant (1:10) in collapse in typhoid, and in snake bites.—Dose: 10–30  $\text{M}$  (0.6–2 Cc.); intravenously, 20–60  $\text{M}$  (1.3–4 Cc.).—Preparations: Lin. (3 per cent.  $\text{NH}_3$ ); Arom. Spt. 1–2 fl. drs. (4–8 Cc.).

**AMMONIA WATER STRONGER MERCK.**—28 per cent.  $\text{NH}_3$ .—Dose: 4–10  $\text{M}$  (0.25–0.6 Cc.), well diluted.—ANTIDOTES: Acetic, tartaric, or dil. hydrochloric acid after vomiting, and siphoning out the stomach; vinegar; vapor of acetic acid or chlorine water by inhal. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.—INCOMPATIBLES: Iodine, bromine; chlorine water; alkaloids; acids; mercurials, and most other metallic salts.—Preparation: Spt., 10–30  $\text{M}$  (0.6–2 Cc.).

**AMMONIUM BENZOATE MERCK.**—Sol. in abt. 5 parts water, 28 alcohol, 8 glycerin.—Expectorant, Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Diuretic, and Alterative.—Uses: In bronchitis, asthma, gastro-intestinal disturbances, rheumatism, gout, and nephritis.—Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in syrup or water.—INCOMPATIBLES: Ferric salts, acids.

**AMMONIUM BROMIDE MERCK.**—White, cryst. powd. or colorl. cryst.—Sol. in abt. 2 parts water, 30 alcohol.—Sedative.—Uses: Epilepsy, delirium tremens, nervous headache, etc.—Dose: 15–30 grn. (1–2 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids; alkaloids; salts of mercury and silver.

**AMMONIUM CARBONATE MERCK.**—Sol. in abt. 5 parts water, 5 glycerin, partially in alcohol; decomp. by hot water.—Rubefacient, Cardiac Stimulant, Expectorant.—Uses: *Intern.*, in syncope, heart failure, pneumonia, phthisis, and hysteria; *extern.*, by inhalation in fainting.—Dose: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) every 2 hrs.—INCOMPATIBLES: Salts of iron, lead, silver, and alkaloids; acids and acid salts; alum; calomel, mercury bichloride; potass. bitartrate or bisulphate; tartar emetic; zinc sulphate.

**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE MERCK.**—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in abt. 3 parts water, 5 glycerin; slightly in alcohol; insol. in ether.—Stimulant, Expectorant, Antineuralgic.—Uses: Bronchial affections, hepatic congestions, muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, chronic glandular enlargement, hemicrania, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, etc.—Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies and their carbonates; salts of lead and silver.—Preparation: Troches (1½ grn. [0.1 Gm.]).

**AMMONIUM FLUORIDE MERCK.**—Very deliquescent, colorless crystals; strong saline taste.—Sol. in water; slightly in alcohol.—Antiperiodic, Alternative, Antizymotic.—Uses: Hypertrophy of spleen, flatulent dyspepsia, goiter, etc.—Dose: ¼—¾ grn. (0.015—0.05 Gm.) after meals, in water.

**"AMMONIUM ICHTHYOLSULPHONATE",**—see ICHTHYOL.

**AMMONIUM IODIDE MERCK.**—White to yellowish-white, deliquescent, unstable, cryst. powd.—Sol. in abt. 1 part water, 9 alcohol, 1½ glycerin; insol. in ether.—Alternative, Resolvent.—Uses: Syphilis, scrofula; rheumatism, and phthisis.—*Extern.*, in lepra and psoriasis.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).

**AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC MERCK.**—Colorless, odorless prisms; cooling, saline taste.—Sol. in abt. 4 parts water; insol. in alcohol. Uses: Rheumatism, gout.—Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.), 3 or 4 t. daily, in water.

**AMMONIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.**—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. in 1 water; abt. 3 alcohol.—Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Germicide, Expectorant.—Uses: In febrile conditions, bronchitis, etc.—Dose: 2—20 grn. (0.12—1.3 Gm.) in wafers.

**AMMONIUM "SULPHOICHTHYOLATE",**—see ICHTHYOL.

**AMMONIUM VALERATE MERCK.**—Colorl., deliquescent. cryst.—Sol. freely in alcohol or ether; less readily in water.—Nerve Tonic.—Uses: In nervous headache, insomnia, and hysteria.—Dose: 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.); best taken as the Elixir of the N. F.

**AMMONOL.**—Analgesic.—Dose stated: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.), 3—6 t. daily.

**AMYL NITRITE MERCK.**—Pure.—Also in Pearls (1—3 drops).—Yellowish, volatile, unstable liq.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water.—Antispasmodic, Depressomotor, Vasodilator.—Uses: Angina pectoris, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, syncope, dyspnea, and as antidote to poisoning by cocaine.—Dose: 2—5 drops, in brandy. Used mostly by inhal., 1—5 drops. In biliary colic, 4—8 M (0.25—0.5 Cc.) in capsules, every 30 minutes; in hiccup, 3 drops.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alcohol, antipyrine.—ANTIDOTES: Atropine, ergotin or strychnine, hypodermically. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

**AMYLENE HYDRATE MERCK.**—Colorl., oily liq.; ethereal, camphoric odor and taste.—Sol. in abt. 8 parts water; all proportions alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin.—Hypnotic, Sedative without effect on heart.—Uses: Insomnia, alcoholic excitement, epilepsy, whooping-cough, diabetes insip., etc.—Dose: *Hypn.*, 45—90 M (3—6 Cc.); *sedat.*, 15—30 M (1—2 Cc.), in beer, wine, brandy or syrup, or in capsules.

**ANÆSTHESIN.**—Wh., odorl., tastel. powd.—Sol.: Alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils; very slightly in water.—Local Anesthetic.—Dose: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily.—APPLIC.: Pure or diluted, as powd., oint., or suspension in mucilage acacia. In suppository, 3 grains (0.2 Gm.); in vaginal suppos., 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).



**ANTHRASOL.**—"Purified Colorless Tar."—Thin, light-yellow, oily liq.—Misc. absolute alcohol, oils, petrolatum, and fats: insol. water.—**Dermic.**—**USES:** Eczema, pruritus, and various chronic and parasitic skin diseases, pure, or in 5—20% alcoholic solut. or ointment.

**ANTIFEBRIN,**—see ACETANILIDE.

**ANTI-KAMNIA.**—Analgesic.—Dose stated: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

**ANTIMONY SULPHIDE GOLDEN MERCK.**—**ANTIMONY PENTASULPHIDE.**—Fine, orange-yellow powd.—**INSOL.** in water, alcohol, etc.—**Alternative, Diaphoretic, Emetic, Expectorant.**—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01—0.1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Sour food, acid syrups, metallic salts.

**ANTIMONY SULPHURATED MERCK.**—**KERMES MINERAL.**—Amorphous, red powd.—**INSOL.** water, alcohol.—**Alternative, Diaphoretic, Emetic.**—**USES:** Cutaneous diseases and syphilis; diseases of respiratory passages; alterative generally.—Dose: 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), in pill; as *emetic*, 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids and acid foods or drinks.—**Preparation:** Pills Antimony Comp. (0.6 grn. [0.036 Gm.]).

**ANTIMONY & POTASSIUM TARTRATE MERCK.**—**Cryst. or Powd.**—**TARTAR EMETIC.**—Fine white powd., or cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 17 parts water, 20 glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—**Emetic, Expectorant, Diaphoretic.**—**USES:** Bronchial catarrh, pneumonia, pulmonary emphysema.—Dose: *alter.*,  $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$  grn. (0.002—0.004 Gm.); *diaphor.* and *expect.*,  $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.); *emetic*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.) every 20 minutes.—**MAX. D.:** 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) single; 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) daily.—**APPL.** in cutaneous diseases as alopecia, acute rosacea, and psoriasis, in 1—4 oint.; in gonorrh., in 0.1—0.2:100 inject.; in corneal opacities in 0.05—0.1:10 oint.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Tannic acid; alkalies and their carbonates; lead salts; astringent infusions (cinchona, rhubarb, etc.); acacia, antipyrine, mercury bichlor.—**Preparation:** Wine Antimony, *expect.*, 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); *emet.*, 2—4 fl. drs. (8—15 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES** (as for antimonial compounds in general): Tannic acid in solut., freely; stimulants and demulcents; ice, opium, stomach pump. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

**ANTIPYRINE MERCK.**—**PHENYLDIMETHYLPYRAZOLONE; PHENAZONE; DIMETHYLOXYQUINIZINE.**—Fine, white, cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 2 alcohol, 2 chloroform, 50 ether.—**Antipyretic, Analgesic, Sedative, Styptic, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, diabetes, cephalalgia, lumbago, sciatica, gout, hay fever, infantile convulsions, nervous urticaria, nocturnal emissions, chorea, whooping cough, epilepsy, pleurisy, influenza, etc.; also epistaxis, hemorrhoids.—Dose: 5—15 grains (0.3—1 Gm.).—**Per enema**, in double the dose; *subcut.* (1:1 water), 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.) in neuralgia, myalgia, and renal and biliary colic over seat of pain; in hemorrhoids in 2:15 ointment.—**MAX. D.:** 30 grains (2 Gm.) single; 90 grains (6 Gm.) daily.—**APPLIED** (as styptic) in 5—20 per cent. solut., or pure.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkalies; alum; ammonia water; amyl nitrite; benzoates; betanaphthol; carbolic acid; calomel; hydrated chloral; copper sulphate; ferric chloride; ferrous sulphate; chromium trioxide (chromic acid); cinchona alkaloids; hydrocyanic acid; iodides; iodine; lead subacetate; mercuric chloride; orthoform; potassium permanganate; resorcinol; sodium bicarbonate; sodium salicylate (in powder); solution arsenic and mercury iodides; spirit nitrous ether (unless prescribed with sodium bicarbonate); syrup ferrous iodide; tartar emetic; tannic acid; thymol; urethane; infusions of catechu, cinchona, rose leaves, and uva ursi; tinctures of catechu, ferric chloride, cinchona, hamamelis, iodine, kino, and rhubarb.—**ANTIDOTES:** Castor oil, strychnine, atropine, digitalis; oxygen in cyanosis; maintain body heat.—**CAUTION:** When prescribing two or more of the following remedies in one prescription, the aggregate dose should not exceed the maximum dose of any single one of the group: Antipyrine, Ferropyrine and Salipyrine.

**ANTISPASMIN.**—**NARCEINE-SODIUM and SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.**—White, slightly hygroscopic powd.; 50% narceine.—**SOL.** in water.—**Antispasmodic, Sedative, and Hypnotic.**—**USES:** Whooping-cough, laryng. stridulus, influenza, irritating coughs, etc.—Dose: (5% solut., 3—4 t. daily): under  $\frac{1}{2}$  year 3—5 drops,  $\frac{1}{2}$  year 5—8 drops, 1 year 8—10

drops, 2 years 10—12 drops, 3 years 15—20 drops, older children, 20—40 drops.—CAUTION: Keep from air!

**ANTITHYROIDIN MERCK.**—"Thyroid serum" from blood of thyroidectomized sheep, and preserved by the addition of 0.5% carbolic acid.—USES: Exophthalmic goiter (Graves's disease).—Dose: 8 M (0.5 Cc.) to begin with, 3 t. p. d., increasing the dose by 8 M (0.5 Cc.) each day until the dose reaches 60 M (4 Cc.) single, and 180 M (12 Cc.) p. d., and then in similar manner reducing to the original dose.

**ANTITOXIN, DIPHTHERIA.**—From serum of blood that has been subjected to poison of diphtheria.—Limpid liq., generally preserved with  $\frac{1}{2}$ % carbolic acid or other preservative.—Dose: *Prophylactic*, 600—1000 anti-toxic units; *ordinary* cases, 1500—2000 units; *severe* cases (or those seen late, or of nasal or laryngeal type), 3000—5000 units; given hypodermically, and repeated in about 12—24 hours. As much as 8000 units have been injected at a dose. **Caution:** The various brands differ in strength.

**ANUSOL.**—Suppositories containing bismuth iodoresorcinsulphonate.—USES: Hemorrhoids, anal fissures, etc.

**APIOL GREEN MERCK.**—Fluid.—Greenish, oily liq.—SOL. in alcohol, ether.—Emmenagogue, Antiperiodic.—USES: Dysmenorrhea, malaria.—Dose: 5—10 M (0.3—0.6 Cc.) 2 or 3 t. daily, in capsules; in *malaria* 15—30 M (1—2 Cc.).—MAX. D.: 15 M (1 Cc.) single; 30 M (2 Cc. daily).

**APIOLINE.**—Emmenagogue.—Dose stated: 2 or 3 capsules.

**APOCODEINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—Yellow-gray to greenish-gray, very hygroscopic powd.—SOL. in water.—Expectorant, Sedative, Hypnotic, Laxative.—USES: Chronic bronchitis, and other bronchial affections. Acts like codeine, but weaker; induces large secretion of saliva, and accelerates peristalsis.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{3}$ —1 grain (0.02—0.06) 3 times daily, in pills.—INJECTION: as laxative,  $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.02—0.03 Gm.), in 2% aqueous solut.

**APOLYSIN.**—MONOPARAPHENETIDIN-CITRIC ACID.—Wh. powd.; acid taste.—SOL.: 55 W; A, G.—Analgesic, Antipyretic.—Dose: 8—30 grn. (0.5—2 Gm.) single; 90 grn. (6 Gm.) per day.

**APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Amorphous.—SOL. in abt. 60 parts water, 100 glycerin, 50 alcohol; alm. insol. in chloroform or ether.—Hypnotic, Emetic, Expectorant.—Dose: *Expect.*,  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$  grn.; (0.001—0.003 Gm.); *emetic*,  $\frac{1}{15}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.004—0.008 Gm.).—INJECT.: *Emetic*,  $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. (0.003—0.006 Gm.); *hypnotic*,  $\frac{1}{40}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$  grn. (0.0015—0.002 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{3}$  grain (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grain (0.06 Gm.) daily.—APPLIC. In skin diseases of infants in 0.2% oint.—ANTI-PORES: Strychnine ( $\frac{1}{10}$  grain [0.006 Gm.]), hydrated chloral, chloroform, ice, ether injections.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies, iodides; ferric chloride; picric acid, tannic acid; silver nitrate. Physiological antidote to hydrated chloral and chloroform.—CAUTION: Keep dark and well-stoppered!

**APYONINE,**—see PYOKTANIN, YELLOW.

**ARECOLINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.**—White cryst.—SOL. in water, alcohol.—Myotic (human); Anthelmintic (in veterinary medicine).—APPLIED in 1% solut. as myotic. For Horses: Anthelmintic,  $\frac{1}{15}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0.004—0.006 Gm.); as cathartic in colic of horses,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.08 Gm.) subcut.—MAX. D.:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.).

**ARGENTAMINE.**—10% solut. silver nitrate in 10% solut. ethylene-diamine.—Alkaline liq., turning yellow on exposure.—Antiseptic and Astringent, like silver nitrate.—USES: Chiefly gonorrhea (in 1:100—400 solut.); in posterior urethritis in 1—4% solut.

**ARGENTOSE.**—Compound of silver and a nucleo-proteid.—Astringent Germicide.—USES: Like silver nitrate in gonorrhea, catarrhal conjunctivitis, otitis, rhinitis, etc.

**ARGONIN.**—Silver-casein compound.—Wh. powd.—SOL. in hot water; ammonia increases solubility.—Antiseptic.—USES: Chiefly in gonorrhea, in 1—2 % solut.; also in blennorrhea neonatorum, in 3% solut.



**ARGYROL.**—**SILVER VITELLIN.**—Antiseptic.—**USES:** Like silver nitrate in diseases of eye, throat, nose, ear, and genito-urinary organs.—**Applic.:** As irrigation in endometritis, gonorrhea, etc., in 1—4:1000 solut.; as inject. in gonorrhea, in 3—5% solut. or even stronger.

**ARHOVIN.**—Oily liq.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oils; insol. water.—**Antigonorrheic.**—**USES:** Gonorrhea, cystitis; gonorrheic rheumatism.—**Dose:** 4 M (0.25 Cc.) in gelat. caps.—**APPL.** 1—2% solut. on tampons in vagina; also in supposit.; each  $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.).

**ARISTOCHIN (ARISTOQUIN).**—**DIQUININE CARBONIC ETHER.**—Wh., tastel. powd.—**SOL.:** Alcohol; insol. water.—**Antimalarial**, like quinine.—**Dose:** Children under 1 yr.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ —1½ grn. (0.05—0.1 Gm.); older children, up to 5 grn. 0.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily; adults, 8—15 grains (0.5—1 Gm.).

**ARISTOL,**—see **THYMOL IODIDE.**

**ARRHENAL.**—**DISODIUM METHYLARSENATE.**—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** easily in water; more difficulty in alcohol.—**USES:** Like all arsenicals.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1½ grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.) per day, per os or subcut.

**ARSACETIN.**—**SODIUM ACETYLARSANILATE.**—White cryst.—**SOL.** 10 cold water.—**USES:** As arsenical.—**Dose:** 1½ grains (0.1 Gm.) hypodermically;  $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.) orally 3—4 times daily. In syphilis and trypanosomiasis 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) hypoderm. twice a week.

**ARSENAURO.**—**Alterative Tonic.**—**Dose** stated: 5—15 [0.3—1 Cc.], in water, after meals.

**ARSEN-HEMOL MERCK.**—Hemol with 1% arsenous acid.—**Brown** powd.—**Alterative** and **Hematinic**; substitute for arsenic, without untoward action on stomach.—**USES:** Skin diseases, anemia, and neuroses.—**Dose:** 1½ grn. (0.1 Gm.), in pills, 2 to 3 t. daily, adding one pill to the daily dose every fourth day until 10 pills are taken per day.

**ARSENIC BROMIDE MERCK.**—Yellowish-white, deliquescent cryst.—**Decomp.** by water.—**Alterative.**—**USES:** Diabetes.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$  grn. (0.001—0.004 Gm.)—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.)—**ANTIDOTES:** Same as of Arsenic Trioxide (Arsenous Acid).—**CAUTION:** Keep well-stoppered!

**ARSENIC CHLORIDE MERCK.**—Yellowish, oily liq.—**Decomposed** by much water.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, oils.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$  grn. (0.001—0.004 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** As for Arsenic Trioxide (Arsenous Acid).

**ARSENIC IODIDE MERCK.**—Orange-red, crystalline mass or scales.—**SOL.** in abt. 10 parts water, 30 alcohol; grad. decomp. by water; also sol. in ether and in carbon disulphide.—**Alterative**, **Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Intern. and extern. in cancer, scrofula, lepra, and skin diseases.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$  grn. (0.001—0.004 Gm.), in pills.—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.) single;  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.03 Gm.) per day. In scrofula, 1—10 drops of a 1% solut. 1—2 t. p. d., very slowly increasing the dose.—**CAUTION:** Keep from air and light!

**ARSENIC TRIOXIDE MERCK.**—**ARSENOUS ACID.**—White powder or lumps; odorless and tasteless.—**SOL.** in about 100 parts of water, 5 glycerin, hydrochloric acid; very slightly in alcohol; freely in solutions of alkalis and alkali carbonates; aqueous solubility increased by tartaric or hydrochloric acid.—**Antiperiodic**, **Antiseptic**, **Alterative.**—**USES:** Intern., malarial fever, skin diseases, chorea, neuralgia, gastralgia, uterine disorders, diabetes, phthisis; extern., to remove warts, cancers, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$  grn. (0.001—0.003 Gm.) 4 t. daily.—**MAX. D.:** About  $\frac{1}{12}$  grn. (0.005 Gm.) single; about  $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.) daily.—**Preparation:** Solut. (1%).—**EXTERN.** on neoplasms in large amounts to get quick results; otherwise it is dangerous. Keep from healthy tissues, lest dangerous absorption may occur.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics; stomach tube if seen immediately; hot milk and water with zinc sulphate or mustard. After vomiting, give milk or eggs, and magnesia in milk. If saccharated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron is handy, use it. If tincture of iron and ammonia water are within reach, precipitate former with latter, collect precipitate on a strainer, and give it wet. Always give antidotes, however hopeless the case may appear to be. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Tannic acid; infus. cinchona and other vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions; iron in solution.

**ARSENOFERRATIN.**—Brown powd., cont. 6% iron and 0.6% arsenic in organic combination.—**USES:** Hysteria and Neurasthenia.—**Dose:** 7½ grn. (0.5 Gm.). 3—4 t. p. d.

**ARSENOFERRATOSE.**—Solution of arsenoferratin contain. 0.3% iron and 0.003% arsenic.—**Dose:** 3—4 teaspoonfuls daily.

**ARSEN-TRIFERRIN.**—An iron paranucleinate containing 16% Fe, 0.1% As, and 2.5% P in organic combination.—**Hematinic.**—**USES:** Anemia, chlorosis, neurasthenia, hysteria, etc.—**Dose:** 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) 3 times daily.

**ARSEN-TRIFERROL.**—Elixir Arsen-Triferrin.—**Dose:** Tablespoonful 3 times daily.

**ASAFETIDA.**—Expectorant, Stimulant, Antispasmodic, Laxative, Emmenagogue, Anthelmintic.—**USES:** Hysteria, convulsions, spasms, asthma, whooping cough, catarrhs, etc.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Emuls., 2—6 fl. drs. (8—24 Cc.); Pills (3 grn. [0.2 Gm.]); Tr., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.).

**ASFERRYL.**—**ASFERRIN; IRON ARSENOTARTRATE.**—Greenish-yellow powd.—**SOL.** easily in alkalis; sparingly in water and diluted acids.—**USES:** As of other arsenicals.—**Dose:** ½—1 tablet (each = 0.01 Gm. As) 2—3 times daily.

**ASPIDOSPERMA.**—**QUEBRACHO.**—Tonic, Febrifuge, Antispasmodic (in asthma).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr. 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.).

**ASPIDOSPERMINE MERCK.**—**Amorph.**—Brown-yellow powd.; bitter taste.—**SOL.** alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water.—**Respiratory Stimulant, Antispasmodic.**—**USES:** Dyspnea, asthma, spasmodic croup. "The digitalis of the lungs."—**Dose:** 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), in pills.

**ASPIRIN.**—**ACETYSALICYLIC ACID.**—Colorl., cryst. powd.—**SOL.** alcohol, ether; in 100 water. Antipyretic, Antirheumatic.—**USES:** As of sodium salicylate.—**Dose:** 5—15 grains (0.3—1 Gm.).

**ASQUIRROL.**—**MERCURY DIMETHYLATE.**—Water-soluble antisyphilitic.—**Dose:** 15 min. (1 Cc.) of a 5% sterilized solution (in which form marketed) hypodermically.

**ASUROL.**—**MERCURY AND SODIUM AMIDOISOBUTYRATE.**—White hygroscopic powder.—Soluble in water.—**Antisyphilitic.**—**Dose:** 1½—2½ grains (0.1—0.15 Gm.) subcutaneously.

**ATOXYL.**—**ARSENIC-ACID ANILIDE.**—Wh., crystalline, odorless powd.—**SOL.** water.—**USES:** Like all arsenicals.—**Dose:** ¼—3 grn. (0.05—0.2 Gm.) per day subcutaneously.

**ATROPINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—(Not the eclectic "Atropin.")—White, bitter crystals.—**SOL.** freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform; in abt. 50 parts glycerin; slightly in water.—**Antispasmodic, Analgesic, Mydriatic, Respiratory and Cardiac Stimulant, Antisialagogue, Antihidrotic.** **USES:** *Intern.*, antidote to pilocarpine, hydrated chloral, chloroform, hydrocyanic acid, fungus poison, and morphine; angina pectoris, shock, colliquative sweats, gastric ulcer, etc.—*Extern.*, oint. (1%) or oleate as analgesic; as mydriatic, 0.5% solut.—**Dose:** ⅙—⅓ grn. (0.0005—0.001 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** ⅓ grn. (0.001 Gm.) single, and ⅓ grn. (0.003 Gm.) per day.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** (common to all alkaloids): Alkalies, tannin, salts of mercury or gold; vegetable decoctions or infusions; borax; bromides, benzoates, cyanides, iodides; oxalic acid, picric acid.—**ANTIDOTES:** Morphine, pilocarpine, eserine, aconitine, and physostigmine. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 429.

**ATROPINE METHYLBROMIDE MERCK.**—**METHYLATROPINE BROMIDE.**—White cryst.—**SOL.** in water and diluted alcohol; sparingly in absolute alcohol and chloroform.—**Efficient Mydriatic, Antihidrotic.**—**USES:** Ophthalmology instead of atropine, and to check excessive sweating in phthisis. Also in migraine, cephalalgia, cutaneous diseases, tuberculosis, bronchitis, laryngitis, keratitis, cystitis, insomnia, hysteria, tussis and pertussis, epilepsy, myocarditis, and dyspepsia.—**Dose:** ⅓ grain (0.003 Gm.) twice daily as antihidrotic.—*Subcut.* ¼—1 syringefull of a 0.5%

solut. in cherry-laurel water.—**APPLIC.:** In ophthalmic surgery in 0.03% solut. or 0.1% oint.

**ATROPINE METHYLNITRATE**,—see **EUMYDRINE**.

**ATROPINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts alcohol, 3 glycerin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  water; very slightly in chloroform or ether.—**USES** and **DOSE:** Same as of alkaloid.

(Other salts of Atropine are not described because used substantially like the above.)

**BALSAM PERU.**—Dark, molasses-like liquid; aromatic odor.—**SOL.** in absol. alcohol, chloroform, partly in ether; insol. in water.—**Expectorant, Stimulant, Stomachic, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, chronic catarrh, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, palsy, rheumatism, amenorrhea, asthma, phthisis, etc.; *extern.*, tuberculous affections of bone, skin, etc., chronic indolent ulcers, scabies, sore nipples, chilblains, lice, etc.—**Dose:** 10—30  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.6—2 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iodoform in substance; ferric salts; hydrogen peroxide.

**BARIUM CHLORIDE MERCK.**—**Highest Purity.**—Colorl. cryst.; bitter, salty taste.—**SOL.** in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  parts water; almost insol. in alcohol.—**Cardiac Tonic and Alterative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, arterial sclerosis and atheromatous degeneration, syphilis, scrofula, etc.; also in veterinary medicine in colic of horses; *extern.*, eye-wash in 1:60—100 solution.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03—0.1 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in 1% sweetened, aromatic solut.—**MAX. D.:** 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) single, 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) daily.—**Intraven.** in horse colic 6—20 grains (0.36—1.3 Gm.); per os, 150—180 grains (10—12 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Sodium or magnesium sulphate; emetics; stomach tube. See also "Poisoning and Its Treatment," p. 436.

**BEBEERINE MERCK.**—**Pure.**—**BEBIRINE:** BIBIRINE; supposed identical with BUXINE and PELOSINE.—Yellowish-brown, amorph., odorl., bitter powd.—**SOL.** in absolute alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—**Antipyretic, Tonic, like quinine.**—**Dose:** *Febrifuge*, 6—15 grn. (0.4—1 Gm.); *tonic*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily.

**BEBEERINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—Redish-brown scales.—**SOL.** in water.—**USES** and **DOSES:** As of bebeerine.

**BELLADONNA LEAVES.**—**Preparations:** Ext.  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.); Tr., 8—30  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.5—2 Cc.); Plaster (20% ext.); Oint. (10% ext.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics; stimulants; morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine; tannin.

**BELLADONNA ROOT.**—**Preparations:** Fl'extr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 (0.03—0.12 Cc.); Lin. (95% Fl'extr., 5% camphor).

**BENZENE FROM COAL TAR MERCK.**—**BENZOL.**—Colorless liquid.—**MISCIBLE** with alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils.—**Antispasmodic and Anticatatarrhal.**—**USES:** Whooping-cough, influenza, etc.—**Dose:** 2—10  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.12—0.6 Gm.) every 3 hours, in emulsion, or on sugar or in capsules.—**MAX. D.:** 45  $\mathfrak{M}$  (3 Cc.) single; 180  $\mathfrak{M}$  (12 Cc.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics; fresh air. See also "Poisoning and Its Treatment," p. 429.

**BENZOIN.**—**Preparations:** Tr., 10—40  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.6—2.6 Gc.), Comp. Tr., 15—60  $\mathfrak{M}$  (1—4 Cc.).

**BENZOLYPTUS.**—**Antiseptic.**—**Dose** stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), diluted.—**EXTERN.** in 10—30% solut.

**BENZONAPHTHOL**,—see **BETANAPHTOL BENZOATE**.

**BENZOSOL.**—**BENZOYL-GUAIACOL;** GUAIACOL BENZOATE.—Wh., odorl., alm. tastel., cryst.—Contains 54% guaiacol.—**SOL.** in hot alcohol; diff. in ether; insol. in water.—**Antitubercular, Intestinal Antiseptic, Anticatatarrhal.**—**USES:** Phthisis, bronchitis, intest. disorders, etc.—**Dose:** 3—12 grn. (0.2—0.8 Gm.)—**MAX. D.:** 40 grains (2.6 Gm.) per day.

**BENZOSULPHINIDE.**—See **SACCHARIN**.—Wh. odorl. powd.; intensely sweet.—**SOL.** in abt. 300 parts water, 30 alcohol, 50 ether.—**Non-fermentable sweetener.**

**BENZOYL-PSEUDOTROPEINE HYDROCHLORIDE**,—see **TROPACOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE**.



**BERBERINE CARBONATE MERCK.**—Yellow, bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in diluted acids, hot water, and alcohol.—Antiperiodic, Stomachic, Tonic.—**USES and DOSES:** as of Berberine Hydrochloride.

**BERBERINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—Yellow powd.—**SOL.** water.—Antiperiodic, Stomachic, Tonic.—**USES:** Specially in splenic enlargement due to malarial affections in combination with quinine (berberine hydrochloride 2 parts, quinine sulphate 1 part); amenorrhea, anorexia, chronic intestinal catarrh, vomiting of pregnancy, etc.—**Dose:** *Antiper.* 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.); *stomachic and tonic*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in pills or caps.; of mixt. with quinine, 7 grains (0.4 Gm.) every  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 hour.

**BERBERINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—Soluble.—Yellow cryst.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol.—**USES and DOSES:** Same as of Berberine Hydrochloride.

**BETA-EUCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.**—Colorl. cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 30 parts water, abt. 30 alcohol.—Local Anesthetic, specially intended for ophthalmologic use; also in dentistry.—**APPLIED** in 2—3% solut. in ophthalm. and dentistry; in 5—10% solut. for nose and throat; also in Schleich's infiltration-anesthesia; in 5—10% ointment with 2% menthol in hemorrhoids.

**BETA-EUCAINE LACTATE.**—White powd.—**SOL.** in water and alcohol.—Local Anesthetic.—**USES:** Rhinology, otology, ophthalmology, in minor surgical operations, etc. **APPLIC.:** 2%—15% solut.

**BETANAPHTHOL MERCK.**—Colorless laminæ.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part alcohol, 2 ether, 25 chloroform, 40 glycerin, 12 olive oil; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Parasiticide.—**USES:** *Intern.*, typhoid, chronic diarrhea; *extern.*, psoriasis, eczema, scabies, and other skin diseases, in 2—10% oint. **Dose:** 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 60 grn. (4 Gm.) daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Antipyrine; camphor; carbolic acid; exalgine; ferric chloride; menthol; potass. permangan.; urethane.

**BETANAPHTHOL BENZOATE MERCK.** — **BENZONAPHTHOL.** — Whitish powd.; darkens with age.—**SOL.** in alcohol, chloroform; almost insoluble in water and ether.—Intestinal Disinfectant.—**USES:** Diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, etc.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 4 to 5 t. daily, in wafer or mixture.—**Daily dose:** Adults, 75 grn. (5 Gm.); children, 30 grn. (2 Gm.).

**BETOL MERCK.**—**BETANAPHTHOL SALICYLATE.**—White powd.; odorl.; tastel.—**SOL.** in boiling alcohol, in ether, benzene; insol. in water, glycerin.—**Internal** Antiseptic, Antizymotic, Antirheumatic.—**USES:** Putrid processes of intestinal tract, cystic catarrh, rheumatism, etc.—**Dose:** 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.) 4 t. daily, in wafers, milk or emulsion.

**BIEBRICH SCARLET RED, MEDICINAL, MERCK.**—**FAT PONCEAU R.**—Dark reddish-brown powd.—**SOL.** 15 chloroform; difficultly in cold alcohol, acetone and ether; insoluble in water. Soluble also in oils and fats.—**USES:** externally in 1—2:20 ointments to promote epithelial formation and granulation in sores, ulcers, etc.

**BIODAL.**—**MONOIODODIBISMUTHMETHYLENE DICRESOTINATE.**—Pink. odorless, tastel. insoluble powder.—Antiseptic.—**USES:** As of iodoform.

**BISMAL.**—**BISMUTH METHYLENEDIGALLATE MERCK.**—Grayish-blue powd.—**SOL.** in alkalis; insol. in water or gastric juice.—Intestinal Astringent (especially in diarrheas not benefited by opiates).—**Dose:** 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) every 3 hours, in wafer or powd.

**BISMON.**—**COLLOIDAL BISMUTH OXIDE.**—**SOL.** cold and hot water.—**USES:** As of bismuth subnitrate in digestive disturbances.—**Dose:** 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d.

**BISMUTH BENZOATE MERCK.**—White, tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in mineral acids; insol. in water.—Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, gastro-intestinal diseases; *extern.*, like iodoform.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

**BISMUTH CITRATE MERCK.**—White, odorl., tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in ammonia water and solut's of alkali citrates; insol. in water, alcohol.—Stomachic and Astringent.—**USES:** Diarrhea, dyspepsia, etc.—**Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).

**BISMUTH FORMIC-IODIDE.**—Mixture of formaldehyde gelatin, thymol iodide, and bismuth subiodide.—Surgical Antiseptic, Astringent, Alterative, Analgesic.—Uses: As stimulant dry dressing to wounds, ulcerations, and in skin diseases.

**BISMUTH METHYLENEDIGALLATE MERCK,**—see **BISMAL.**

**BISMUTH OXYIODIDE MERCK.**—**BISMUTH SUBIODIDE.**—Brownish-red, amorph., insol., odorl., tastel. powd.—Antiseptic.—Uses: *Extern.*, on suppurating wounds, ulcers, in skin diseases, gonorrhea, etc.; *intern.*, gastric ulcers, typhoid fever, and diseases of mucous membranes.—Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$ –3 grains (0.1–0.2 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in mixture, powd., or capsule.—**EXTERN.** like iodoform; in gonorrhea in 1:1000 injection.

**BISMUTH PHOSPHATE SOLUBLE MERCK.**—White powd.—Sol. in abt. 3 parts water.—Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent.—Uses: Acute gastric or intestinal catarrh.—Dose: 3–8 grn. (0.2–0.5 Gm.).

**BISMUTH SALICYLATE, BASIC,**—see **BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE.**

**BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE MERCK.**—Wh., insol. powd.—Stomachic, Astringent.—Uses: *Intern.*, diarrhea, vomiting, and disordered condition of the alimentary canal; *extern.*, face powder, etc.—Dose: 5–30 grn. (0.3–2 Gm.).

**BISMUTH SUBGALLATE MERCK.**—**DERMATOL.**—Odorl., yellow powd.—Sol., dil. alkalies; insol. in water, alcohol, or ether.—Siccative Antiseptic, and substitute for bismuth subnitrate internally.—Uses: *Extern.*, on wounds, ulcers, eczemas, etc.; *intern.*, in gastro-intestinal affections.—Dose: 4–8 grn. (0.25–0.5 Gm.) several t. daily.—**EXTERN.** like iodoform in 10–20% oint. or dusting powd.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids.

**BISMUTH SUBIODIDE,**—see **BISMUTH OXYIODIDE.**

**BISMUTH SUBNITRATE MERCK.**—Wh., bulky, insol. powd.—Sol. in dil. acids; insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: *Intern.*, in subacute gastric affections, intestinal catarrh, dysentery, round gastric ulcer, pyrosis, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.; *extern.*, in eczema, ulcers, herpes zoster, excoriations, leucorrhea, and fissures as dusting powder; in gonorrhea in aqueous suspension by injection.—Dose: 5–40 grn. (0.3–2.5 Gm.)—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Effervescence ensues when mixed with alkaline bicarbonates in water; with potass. iodide double decomp. slowly sets in; gallic acid; calomel; salicylic acid; tannin; sulphur.

**BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE MERCK.**—62–66%  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ .—**BASIC BISMUTH SALICYLATE.**—White, odorl., tastel. powd.; insol. in water or alcohol.—External and Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent.—Uses: *Intern.*, phthysical diarrhea, summer complaint, typhoid, etc.; *extern.*, like iodoform.—Dose: 5–15 grn. (0.3–1 Gm.).

**BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM CITRATE MERCK.**—Shining, transparent scales.—Sol. in water; slightly in alcohol.—Stomachic, Astringent.—Uses: Dyspepsia, gastric disturbances, and diarrhea.—*Extern.*, as urethral wash in gonorrhea in 1:2000–500 solution.—Dose: 1–3 grn. (0.06–0.2 Gm.)—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids.

**BISMUTOSE.**—**BISMUTH-ALBUMINATE.**—White, insol. powd.—Intestinal Astringent.—Uses: Intestinal inflammations, diarrhea, etc.—Dose: adults, 30–60 grn. (2–4 Gm.); children, 15–30 grn. (1–2 Gm.).

**BLACK HAW.**—**VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.**—Nervine, Oxytotic, Astringent.—Preparation: Fl'extr., 30–60  $\text{m}$  (2–4 Cc.).

**BORAX,**—see **SODIUM BORATE.**

**BORNYVAL.**—**BORNEOL ISOVALERATE.**—Colorl. liq.—Sol. alcohol and ether; insol. in water.—Nervine.—Uses: Hysteria, nervous excitement and palpitation.—Dose: 4  $\text{m}$  (0.25 Cc.) 4 t. p. d., in gelat. caps.

**BOROLYPTOL.**—Antiseptic.—Dose stated:  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 fl. dr. (2–4 Cc.), diluted.—**EXTERN.** in 5–50% solut.

**BRAYERIN,**—see **KOUSSEIN.**

**BROMALIN.**—HEXAMETHYLENAMINE TETRABROMETHYLATE MERCK; BROMETHYLFORMIN MERCK.—Colorless cryst.—SOL. water.—Nerve Sedative; Antiepileptic.—USES: Instead of bromides; causes no bromism.—Dose: 30–60 grains (2–4 Gm.) several times daily in wafers or in sweetened water.

**BROMETONE.**—ACETONE-BROMOFORM.—Fine white cryst.—SOL. slightly in water; alcohol, and ether.—Sedative like the bromides.—USES: Insomnia, hysteria, and nervous affections.—Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) 2–3 times daily.

**BROMIDES (PEACOCK'S).**—Sedative, Antiepileptic.—Dose stated: 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 Cc.), in water.

**BROMIDIA.**—Hypnotic, Sedative.—Dose stated: 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 Cc.).

**BROMINE MERCK.**—SOL. in alcohol, ether (with gradual decomp.); chloroform; solut. of bromides; also in abt. 30 parts water.—Antiseptic, Disinfectant.—USES: *Extern.*, caustic, pure or in 1.5–10% solut.; in gangrene, uterine cancer, chancre, hemorrhoids; by inhalation, as spray, in form of mixture of bromine solution and potassium bromide, each 0.2 part, with water, 100 parts, in diphtheria and croup.—*Intern.*, rarely in diphtheria in dose of  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$  M (0.005–0.02 Cc.) sev. t. p. d.; laryngitis, membranous croup, bronchocele, croup, tumors, syphilis.—Dose (adult): 1–3 M (0.06–0.2 Cc.), well diluted.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkali hydroxides; arsenites; ferrous salts; hypophosphites; hydriodic acid; mercurous salts.—ANTIDOTES: Stomach irrigation; albumin, sodium carbonate or bicarbonate; inhalation of ammonia. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 430.

**BROMIPIN.**—10% BROMINIZED SESAME OIL MERCK.—Bromine addition-product of sesame oil.—Yellow oily fluid, of purely oleaginous taste; contains 10% bromine.—Nervine and Sedative.—Very efficient succedaneum for bromides; rarely causes bromism. USES: Epilepsy, neurasthenia, nervous cardiac disturbances, convulsive cough, insomnia, headache, sea-sickness, etc.—Dose: In epilepsy, 2 tea- to 2 tablespoonfuls 3 or 4 t. daily, in emulsion with peppermint water and syrup; or pure, flavored with oil peppermint; children about half as much. Usual adult dose about 1 teaspoonful.—[Literature on Bromipin on request.]

**BROMOCOLL.**—GELATIN DIBROMOTANNATE.—Sedative.—USES: As of the alkaline bromides; *extern.*, in pruritus and eczema.—Dose: 15–75 grn. (1–5 Gm.).

**BROMOFORM MERCK.**—Heavy, colorless liquid; odor and taste like those of chloroform; darkens on exposure.—SOL. in alcohol, ether; in abt. 80 parts glycerin; insol. in water.—Antispasmodic, Sedative.—USES: Chiefly whooping-cough.—Dose (3 or 4 t. daily): Under 1 year, 1–3 drops; 1–4 years, 4–5 drops; 5–7 years, 6–7 drops, in hydroalcoholic solut. or in emulsion.—INCOMPATIBLES: Caustic alkalies; water.—ANTIDOTES: As of Chloroform.—CAUTION: Keep well-stoppered!

**BROMO-HEMOL MERCK.**—Hemol with 2.7% bromine organically combined.—Brown powd.—Organic, easily assimilable Nerve-tonic, Antiepileptic, and Sedative; without the deleterious effect on the blood common to the inorganic bromides.—USES: Hysteria, neurasthenia, epilepsy.—Dose: 15–30 grn. (1–2 Gm.) 3 t. daily.

**BROMURAL.**—ALPHAMONOBROMISOVALERYLUREA KNOLL.—Wh. powd.—SOL. easily in hot water, ether, alcohol; sparingly in cold water.—Nerve Sedative and Mild Soporific.—Dose: *Sedative*, 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; as *soporific*, 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) at bedtime.

**BRUCINE MERCK.**—White cryst. powd.—SOL. in alcohol, chloroform; very slightly in water.—Nerve-tonic, like stychinine, but about  $\frac{1}{4}$  as powerful.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.005–0.03 Gm.) in pills or solut.—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.) single; 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) daily.—ANTIDOTES: Hydrated choral, chloroform, tannic acid. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 441.



**BUCHU.**—Situlant, Tonic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic.—**USES:** Diseases of kidneys, bladder, urethra, etc.—*Preparation:* Fl'extr., 15—60 M (1—4 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ferrous sulphate, infusion nutgall.

**BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE MERCK.**—"CROTON"-CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Light, white, cryst. scales; pungent odor.—**SOL.** freely in alcohol, glycerin, ether; slightly in water; insoluble in chloroform.—**Analgesic, Hypnotic, Tenuifuge.**—**USES:** Trigeminal neuralgia, toothache, etc., insomnia of heart disease.—**Dose:** *Hypnot.*, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.); *analg.*, 3—7 grains (0.2—0.4 Gm.) every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. until relieved, or 15—20 grn. (1—1.3 Gm.) at longer intervals;—in mixture of water, alcohol, and glycerin; or in pills.—**MAX. D.:** 45 grn. (3 Gm.) single; 60 grn. (4 Gm.) daily.—**As tenuifuge** 13 grn. (0.8 Gm.) at one dose in pills.—**EXTERN.:** With equal part phenol.—**ANTIDOTES:** Picrotoxin, atropine, strychnine, caffeine; artificial respiration, stomach siphon.

**CADMIUM IODIDE MERCK.**—Colorl., flaky cryst.—**SOL.** in water and alcohol.—**Resolvent, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Scrofulous glands, chronic inflamm. of joints, chilblains, and skin diseases.—**APPLIED** in 10 to 15% oint.

**CADMIUM SULPHATE MERCK.**—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Astringent.**—**USES:** Instead of zinc sulphate in eye washes (1:100).—*Intern.*, rarely in syphilis, and rheumatism.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.006—0.012 Gm.) in pill.—**MAX. D.:** 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.) single; 6 grn. (0.36 Gm.) daily.

**CAFFEINE MERCK.**—**Pure.**—**THEINE; GUARANINE.**—Colorl., silky, bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 80 parts water, 55 alcohol, 7 chloroform, 555 ether; solubility is increased by the addition of sodium benzoate or salicylate, antipyrine, and potass. bromide.—**Diuretic, Cardiac and Cerebral Stimulant, Muscle Invigorator.**—**USES:** Nervous headache, neuralgia, heart failure, cardiac dropsy, nephritis, collapse, senile pneumonia, enteritis, etc.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) single, 30 grn. (2 Gm.) daily.

**CAFFEINE CITRATED MERCK.**—**U. S. P.**—(Improperly called "Citrate of Caffeine").—50% caffeine.—**White powd.;** acid taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 25 parts water; in mixture of 2 vols. chloroform and 1 alcohol.—**USES:** As of caffeine.—**Dose:** 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) single; 30 grains (2 Gm.) daily.

**CAFFEINE-EXTRACTED COFFEE,**—see DEKOFA.

**CAFFEINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.**—**True Salt.**—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 50 parts water, with decomp.—**USES:** Chiefly as diuretic hypodermically.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grains (0.03—0.3 Gm.).—**INJECTION:** 4—10 M (0.25—0.6 Cc.) of solut. caffeine hydrobromide 10 parts, hydrobromic acid 1 part, distilled water 3 parts.—**CAUTION:** Keep well stoppered.

**CAFFEINE AND SODIUM BENZOATE MERCK.**—**Abt. 48% caffeine.**—**White powd.**—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water.—**USES:** By injection, 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.).

**CAFFEINE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.**—45.45% caffeine.—**White powd.**—**SOL.** in 2 parts water; difficulty soluble in alcohol.—**USES:** By injection; in rheumatism with heart disease, and in threatened collapse of pneumonia.—**Dose:** 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.).

**CALCIUM BROMIDE MERCK.**—**White, very deliquescent granules;** sharp, saline taste.—**SOL.** freely in water, alcohol.—**Nerve Sedative, like potassium bromide.**—**USES:** Epilepsy, hysteria, etc.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.) 2 t. daily.

**CALCIUM CARBONATE PRECIPITATED MERCK.**—**PRECIPITATED CHALK.**—**Fine white powd.,** insol. in water and alcohol; soluble in acids.—**Antacid.**—**USES:** Diarrhea, and acid conditions of intestines and stomach.—**Dose:** 10—40 grn. (0.6—2.5 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alum; ammonium chloride.

**CALCIUM CARBONATE PREPARED.**—**DROP CHALK.**—**USES** and **DOSES:** As of precipitated chalk.—*Preparations:* **Comp. Powd.,** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.); **Mercury with Chalk,** 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.); **Chalk Mixt.,** 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.); **Troches** (4 grn. [0.25 Gm.]).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** As of Calcium carbonate, precipitated.

**CALCIUM CHLORIDE MERCK.**—Pure.—Colorless, deliquescent crystals, sticks, or masses.—Sol. in abt. 2 parts water, 8 alcohol; insol. in ether.—Dose: *Intern.*, in large doses (20—40 grns. [1.3—2.6 Gm.]) 3 t. p. d. in chronic itching (pruritus, urticaria, prurigo); also *intern.* and *extern.*, in hemorrhages; 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily in solut. flavored with tincture orange-peel, in rachitis and arthritis.

**CALCIUM GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE MERCK.**—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in 30 cold water; alm. insol. in boil. water or in alcohol.—Directly assimilable Nerve-tonic and Reconstructive.—Uses: In rachitis, wasting diseases, neurasthenia, scrofula, difficult dentition, incontinence of urine and convalescence.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in syrup or solut.—INCOMPATIBLES: Soluble carbonates, sulphates; acids.

**CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.**—Purified.—White cryst.—Sol. in abt. 8 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Reconstructive.—Uses: Phthisis, rachitis, chlorosis, defective nutrition of nervous and bone tissue; contraindicated in fever.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

**CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE MERCK.**—Cryst., Soluble.—White cryst. or powd.—Sol. in water.—Stimulant and Nutrient.—Uses: Rachitis, and conditions of malnutrition.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily.—Preparation: Syr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

**CALCIUM PERMANGANATE MERCK.**—Deliquescent, violet cryst. Sol. in water.—Uses: *Intern.*, gastro-enteritis and diarrhea of children; *extern.*, as other permanganates for mouth lotions and for sterilizing water.—Dose: 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.).

**CALCIUM PHOSPHATE MERCK.**—Tribasic.—PRECIPITATED CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.—Wh., insol. powd.—Sol. acids; insol. water.—Reconstructive.—Uses: Disturbances of nutrition and for repairing waste of bone tissue.—Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).

**CALCIUM SULPHIDE**, so-called,—see LIME, SULPHURATED.

**CALCIUM SULPHITE MERCK.**—Pure.—White powd.—Sol. in abt. 20 parts glycerin, 800 water.—Antizymotic.—Uses: Flatulence, diarrhea, tonsillitis, and fermentative dyspepsia.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

**CALOMEL**,—see MERCURY CHLORIDE, MILD.

**CALOMELOL.**—COLLOIDAL CALOMEL.—Whitish-gray, odorl. powd.—Sol. alcohol, ether, and water.—Antisyphilitic.—Uses: *Extern.*, Syphilitic ulcers as dust. powd.; dressing, oint.; *intern.*, like calomel.

**CALUMBA.**—COLUMBO.—Bitter tonic.—Uses: Dyspepsia, debility, flatulence.—Dose: 5—60 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 5—60 ℥ (0.3—4 Cc.); Tr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

**CAMPHOR.**—Sol. in abt. 1 part alcohol,  $\frac{1}{4}$  chloroform, 1 ether, 4 olive oil (slowly), 2 turpentine oil; alm. insol. in water.—Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Sedative, Expectorant, Carminative, Antiseptic, Analgesic, Antipruritic.—Uses: *Intern.*, nervous diarrhea, flatulence, colic, headache, rheumatism, gout, chorea, cramps, asthma, collapse, chordee, spasmodic cough, etc.; *extern.*, neuralgia, indolent ulcers, parasitic skin diseases, coryza.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—Subcut. in 1:10 oily or ethereal solut. as analeptic.—Max. D.: 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Butyl-chloral hydrate, carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, euphorin, menthol, betanaphthol, resorcinol, salol, salicylic acid, thymol, or urethane, in dry trituration; potass. permanganate. Camphor water is incompatible with concentrated solutions of salts.—ANTIDOTES: Alcohol hypoderm.; ether by inhal. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 430.—Preparations: Cerate (1:50); Lin. (1:5); Spt., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.); Water (as vehicle).

**CAMPHOR MONOBROMATED MERCK.**—Colorl. cryst. or powd.—Sol. in chloroform, ether, alcohol and oils; alm. insol. in water.—Soporific, Antineuralgic, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Delirium tremens, hysteria, insomnia, spermatorrhea, whooping-cough, chordee, infantile diarrhea, epilepsy, neuralgia, chorea, and with codeine for the morphine habit.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.), in pill or emulsion.—*Inj.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.), in oil.—INCOMPATIBLES: Carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, euphorin, salol, menthol, or thymol, in trituration.



**CANNABINE TANNATE MERCK.**—Brownish powd.; sl. bitter and strong astringent taste.—**SOL.** in alkaline water or alkaline alcohol; slightly in water or alcohol.—**Hypnotic, Sedative.**—**USES:** Hysteria, delirium, nervous insomnia, etc.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) at bedtime, with sugar.—**MAX. D.:** 24 grn. (1.5 Gm.) single; 30 grn. (2 Gm.) daily.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—**INDIAN HEMP.**—Narcotic, Sedative, Analgesic, Aphrodisiac.—**USES:** Headache, summer diarrhea, anorexia, gastrodynia, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, chorea, hysteria, mental depression, delirium tremens, uterine hemorrhage, etc.—**Preparations:** *Ext.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.); *Fl'extr.*, 2—5  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.12—0.3 Cc.); *Tr.*, 5—20  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.3—1.3 Cc.).

**CANTHARIDES.**—Irritant, Vesicant, Diuretic, Aphrodisiac, Rubefacient.—**USES:** *Intern.*, lupus, tuberculosis, cystitis; *extern.*, neuralgia (as vesicant), and for promoting growth of hair.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.) as diuretic and aphrodisiac; large doses narcotic and irritant.—**Preparations:** *Cerate* (32 per cent.); *Collodion*; *Tr.*, 2—8  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.12—0.5 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, flaxseed tea; stimulants; opium per rectum; morphine subcut.; warm baths; avoid oils. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 430.

**CANTHARIDIN MERCK.**—Colorl., cryst. scales; blister the skin.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—**Stimulant, Vesicant, Aphrodisiac, Antitubercular.**—**USES:** In lupus and tuberculosis; also cystitis.—**Dose:** Teaspoonful of 1:100,000 solut. in 1% alcohol (with still more water added before taking) 3 or 4 t. daily.—**Inject.** in form of potassium cantharidinate, 3—6  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.2—0.3 Cc.) of a solut. 1:5,000 sev. times per week.—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain (0.0006 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** As of cantharides.

**CAPSICUM.**—**CAYENNE PEPPER; AFRICAN PEPPER.**—Rubefacient Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Carminative.—**USES:** *Intern.*, diarrhea, dyspepsia, colic, alcoholism, palsy, sore throat, gastric inactivity of malaria, atonic gout, etc.; *extern.*, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, etc.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** *Fl'extr.*, 1—5  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.06—0.3 Cc.); *Oleores.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.); *Plaster*; *Tr.*, 5—30  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.3—2 Cc.).

**CARBAMIDE,**—see **UREA.**

**CARDAMOM.**—Carminative, Aromatic, Tonic.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**Preparations:** *Tr.* 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.); *Comp. Tr.* (vehicle).

**CARNOGEN.**—Hematinic.—**Dose** stated: 2—4 fl. drs. (8—16 Cc.), in cold water or sherry, 3—4 t. daily; avoid hot fluids!

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Laxative, Cathartic, Hepatic, Intestinal Tonic.—**USES:** Chronic constipation (chiefly), rheumatism.—**Preparations:** *Fl'extr.*, 15—120  $\mathfrak{m}$  (1—8 Cc.)—*Extr.*, dry, 2—10 grains (0.12—0.6 Gm.); *Extr.*, soft, 5—15 grains (0.3—1 Gm.).

**CASTANEA.**—**CHESTNUT.**—Antispasmodic, Astringent.—**USES:** Chiefly whooping-cough.—**Preparation:** *Fl'extr.*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

**CATECHU.**—Astringent, Hemostatic.—**USES:** Diarrhea, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, gleet, hemorrhage, relaxed uvula, spongy gums, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** *Comp. Tr.*, 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.); *Troches* (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.]).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iron compounds; gelatin; lime-water; mercury bichloride; zinc sulphate.

**CELERINA.**—Nerve Tonic, Sedative.—**Dose** stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

**CERIDIN.**—Yeast fat, the active principle of yeast.—**USES:** Boils, furuncles, acne, leucorrhea, endometritis, and also as aperient.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grn. (0.1—0.3 Gm.) per day.

**CERIUM OXALATE MERCK.**—Pure.—White, odorl., tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in dil. hydrochloric acid; insol. in water, alcohol, ether.—**Sedative, Nerve tonic.**—**USES:** Vomiting of pregnancy, sea-sickness, epilepsy, gastric crises in tabes, migraine, chronic diarrhea, cardialgia, and hysteria.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) single; 15 grn. (1 Gm.) daily.

**CEROLIN.**—Fatty substance from yeast, and representing the specifically active constituent of yeast.—**USES:** Acne, furunculosis, scurvy, etc.—**Dose:**  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grains (0.1—0.3 Gm.) 3 times daily in pill (marketed in pills each cont.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains [0.1 Gm.]).

**CHALK,**—see CALCIUM CARBONATE.

**CHAMOMILLA COMPOUND (FRASER'S).**—Nerve Tonic, and Stomachic.—**Dose** stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), before meals and at bedtime.

**CHARCOAL.**—WOOD CHARCOAL.—**USES:** Dyspepsia, flatulence, etc.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Chlorates, permanganates and other oxidizers.

**CHINAPHENIN.**—PHENETIDIN QUININE-CARBONIC-ACID ESTER.—White powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, and acids; insol. in water.—**Febrifuge, Antipyretic.**—**USES:** Whooping-cough, malaria, fevers, etc.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

**CHINAPHTHOL,**—see QUINAPHTHOL.

**CHINOIDINE,**—see QUINOIDINE.

**CHINOSOL.**—Antiseptic.—**USES:** Gynecology in 5—10:10000 solut.; as eye wash in 1:8000 solut.

**CHLORAL, BUTYL- OR CROTON,**—see BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE.

**CHLORALFORMAMIDE.**—CHLORALAMIDE.—Colorl., bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 20 parts water (slowly), 2 alcohol; decomp. by hot solvents. Hypnotic, Sedative, Analgesic.—**USES:** Insomnia of alcoholism, cardiac affections, pulmonary affections, neuralgia, and hysteria.—**Dose:** 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 60 grn. (4 Gm.) single; 120 grn. (8 Gm.) daily. **INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; silver nitrate; heat.

**CHLORAL HYDRATED MERCK.**—Loose Cryst.; also Crusts.—**SOL.** in less than 1 part water, alcohol, ether or glycerin; in abt. 1 part olive oil, 3 chloroform.—Hypnotic, Antispasmodic, Analgesic, Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, insomnia, puerperal eclampsia, mania, delirium tremens, convulsions, chorea, tetanus, night-sweats of phthisis, hysteria, epilepsy, local spasms, asthma, strangulated hernia, incontinence of urine, spasmodic croup, spasm of glottis, and as antidote to cocaine. Recently recommended also in typhoid fever and in nervous dyspepsia.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.), in sweetened solut. well dil.; in nervous dyspepsia, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) after meals.—**MAX. D.:** 75 grn. (5 Gm.) per day.—**CONTRA-INDICATED** in gastritis; large doses must not be given in heart disease; in children and the aged, use with caution.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, cocaine, camphor (3 grains [0.2 Gm.]), sulphuric ether, 20 drops, strychnine ( $\frac{1}{150}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$  grain [0.0005—0.001 Gm.]), or atropine, hypodermically; stimulants; inhalations of oxygen or amyl nitrite. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 431.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alcohol, potassium iodide or cyanide or permanganate; borax; alkali hydroxides and carbonates; euphorin; lead acetate; monobromated camphor; diuretin; exalgine; phenacetin; quinine sulphate; salol; sodium phosphate; urea; urethane. Liquefies when triturated with an equal quantity camphor, carbolic acid, menthol, or thymol.

**CHLORALOSE MERCK.**—Small colorl. cryst.; bitter, disagreeable taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol; sl. in water or ether.—Hypnotic.—**USES:** Insomnia.—**Dose:** 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).

**CHLORETONE.**—ACETONE-CHLOROFORM.—Wh. cryst. of camphoraceous odor and taste.—**SOL.** freely in chloroform, alcohol, ether; in 100 parts water, 7 glycerin.—Local Anesthetic, Hypnotic, Antiseptic.—**USES:** Painful wounds, burns, etc.; insomnia in the aged; seasickness, gastric carcinoma; also as inhalant in rhinitis, bronchitis, "sore throat," and catarrh.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) in insomnia; to reduce nausea in chlorof. or ether anesthesia, 10—15 grains (0.6—1 Gm.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour before etherization; in gastric carcinoma up to 30 grains (2 Gm.); in seasickness, 3—5 grains (0.2—0.3 Gm.) every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.—**EXTERN.** in saturated aqueous solut. or 10% oint. or 1—5% dusting-powder.

**CHLORINE WATER.**—Clear, pale-greenish liquid.—**Abt.** 0.4 per cent. **Cl.**—Deodorizer, Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, disinfect. in infectious dis-

eases like diphtheria, scarlet, typhus, etc.—*Extern.*, buboes, cancerous sores, abscesses, ulcers, etc., gargle in smallpox, putrid sore throat.—*Dose*:  $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 fl. drs. (2—16 Cc.) with water.—*ANTIDOTES*: Albumin; ammonia water; emesis with warm water. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 431.—*INCOMPATIBLES*: Alkalies; ammonium salts; arsenous salts; bromides; ferrous salts; hypophosphites; iodides; lead salts; lime-water; mercurous salts; oxalic acid; silver compounds.

**CHLOROFORM MERCK.**—For Anesthesia: Repurified and Redistilled.—*SOL.* in all proportions alcohol or ether; in abt. 200 parts water; freely in olive or turpentine oil.—Anesthetic, Antiseptic, Analgesic.—*USES*: *Intern.*, in colic, asthma, cramps, cough, hysteria, neuralgia, cancer, hiccough, tic douloureux, atonic quinsy, scarlet fever, etc.; by *inhalation*, in pneumonia and as anesthetic in surgery.—*Extern.*, as liniment for rheumatism, colic, neuralgia, etc.—*Hypodermically*, in hydrocele. *Dose*: 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.); preferably as the spirit, dissolved in elixir orange; avoid water.—*MAX. D.*: 30 ℥ (2 Cc.).—*Preparations*: Emuls., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.); Lin. (3%); Spt., 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.); Water,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. oz. (15—60 Cc.).—*ANTIDOTES*: Emetics, stomach siphon, cold douche, fresh air, artificial respiration, etc.; atropine, or strychnine ( $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$  grain [0.0005—0.001 Gm.]) hypoderm.; amyl nitrite or ammonia by inhal. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 432.—*CAUTION*: Keep in dark amber. Never administer as anesthetic near a flame, as the vapor then decomposes, evolving very irritating and perhaps poisonous gases.

MERCK's Chloroform is of the highest attainable purity. It is absolutely free from all by-products that are liable to cause untoward effects.

**CHOLESTERIN MERCK.**—Unctuous, white, pearly scales.—*SOL.* ether, chloroform, and hot alcohol; very slightly in water.—*USES*: Substitute for egg lecithin, antitoxic, and antihemolytic.—*Dose*: 3—5 grains (0.2—0.3 Gm.); 15—30 grains (1—2 Gm.) per day.

**CHROMIUM SULPHATE MERCK.**—Green scales.—*SOL.* slightly in water.—*USES*: Neurasthenia, cirrhosis of female breast, menopause, functional impotency in man, chronic alcoholism, enlarged prostate, and particularly in locomotor ataxia.—*Dose*: 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d. after meals, in tablet form.

**CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE**,—see ACID CHROMIC.

**CHRYSAROBIN MERCK.**—So-called "CHRYSOPHANIC ACID"; Purified Goa-Powder.—Yellow powder.—*SOL.* in alkalies, 20 chloroform, and abt. 320 alcohol; alm. insoluble in water.—Antiparasitic, Alterative.—*USES*: Psoriasis, herpes tonsurans, pityriasis versicolor, hemorrhoids. Not used internally.—*EXTERN.* 2—10% oint. or paint.—*Preparation*: Oint. (2—10%).—*CAUTION*: Do not cover large surface at one time with ointment or paint. Very dangerous to the eyes!

**CICUTINE**,—see CONINE.

**CIMICIFUGA.**—BLACK SNAKEROOT; BLACK COHOSH.—Sedative, Alterative, Heart Depressant, Analgesic, Emmenagogue.—*USES*: Chorea, heart diseases (where digitalis is contraindicated), rheumatism (chiefly) myalgia, hysteria, dropsy, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea.—*Dose*: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).—*Preparations*: Alcoh. Ext., 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.); Fl'extr., 15—45 ℥ (1—3 Cc.); Tr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

**CINCHONA.**—Antiperiodic, Bitter Tonic.—*USES*: Malaria, anorexia, debility, etc.—*Dose*: Tonic, 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.); antiperiodic, 30—60 grn. (2—4 Gm.).—*Preparations*: Ext., 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.); Fl'extr., 5—120 ℥ (0.3—8 Cc.); Infus.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. (15—30 Cc.); Tr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.); Comp. Tr. (vehicle.)—*INCOMPATIBLES*: Alkaloidal precipitants; iron salts; lead acetate; lime-water; mercury bichloride; silver nitrate; tartar emetic; zinc sulphate.

**CINCHONIDINE MERCK.**—White crystals.—*SOL.* in dil. acids; alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether; insol. in water.—Antiperiodic and Bitter Tonic like quinine.—*USES*: Malaria, anorexia.—*Dose*: Tonic, 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), in pills or syrup; antiperiodic, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.), between paroxysms.



**CINCHONIDINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—White cryst.—Sol. in abt. 70 parts alcohol, 65 water; alm. insol. in chloroform or ether.—Uses and Dose: Same as of Cinchonidine.

**CINCHONINE MERCK.**—White cryst.—Sol. in dil. acids; abt. 120 alcohol; abt. 165 chloroform; almost insol. in water and ether.—Uses and Dose: As of Cinchonidine.

**CINCHONINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—White cryst.—Sol. in abt. 10 parts alcohol, 60 water.—Uses and Dose: As of Cinchonidine.

**CITARIN.**—SODIUM ANHYDROMETHYLENE-CITRATE.—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in water; insol. in alcohol.—Anti-lithemic.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).

**CLAVIN.**—Active principle fr. ergot.—Sol. water, dilute alcohol; insol. ether.—Powerful oxytocic.—Uses: As of ergotin, but causes no spasms, toxic effects, or gangrene.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.).

**COCA.**—ERYTHROXYLON.—Nerve Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Muscle Tonic, Invigorant, Anaphrodisiac.—Uses: Hysteria, melancholia, debility, dyspepsia, muscular exhaustion, and various diseases of nervous system.—Dose: 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—Preparation: Fl'extr., 20—60  $\mathfrak{m}$  (1.3—4 Cc.).

**COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powder.—Colorl. cryst. or scales.—Sol. in abt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  part water,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  alcohol, 3 glycerin, 20 chloroform; alm. insol. in ether or oils.—Avoid heat in preparing soluts.—Local and General Anesthetic, Stimulant, Sedative, Antisialagogue, Antihidrotic, Antipruritic, Mydriatic, Hemostatic, and Anodyne.—Uses: Local anesthetic on all mucous membranes, toothache, catarrh, whooping-cough, tonsillitis, vomiting, ringing in the ears, etc. Contraindicated in fatty heart, arterial atheroma, pernicious anemia, hysteria, and epilepsy.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.); best in powd. sweetened with saccharin ( $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. [0.006 Gm.]), or in tablet.—APPL.: 1—4% solut. in urethral inject., nose and throat, and eye drops; 10% solut. in vagina and rectum; general appl. 10—20% solut.; *subcut.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.015—0.03 Gm.), in 1—10% solut.; in Schleich's infiltration anesthesia, 0.01—0.2% solut., in Bier's lumbar anesthesia,  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.005—0.03 Gm.) in 8—45  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.5—3 Cc.) water.—MAX. D.: 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) single; 6 grn. (0.36 Gm.) daily.—ANTIDOTES: Hydrated chloral, amyl nitrite, paraldehyde, morphine, sulfonal, caffeine, chloroform, applic. of ice to the head, digitalis, alcohol, ammonia. See also p. 432.—INCOMPATIBLES: Calomel, mercuric oxide; silver nitrate; precipitants of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).

The MERCK brand is exceptionally free from the two highly toxic alkaloids, isotropylcocaine and cinnamylcocaine, which are so often found as impurities in cocaine hydrochloride.

**CODEINE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powder.—METHYL-MORPHINE.—Colorl. cryst. or white powd.—Sol. in abt. 120 parts water, 3 alcohol, 2 chloroform, 30 ether.—Hypnotic, Analgesic, Sedative.—Uses: Instead of morphine, but not in severe pain; particularly in bronchitis, irritating coughs, ovarian pains, diabetes mellitus, vesical affections, bladder trouble complicated with hypertrophied prostate, diseases of respiratory organs, insomnia not due to violent pain, and in cure of morphine habit.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.).—INJECTION:  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.) single, 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES (of Codeine preparations in general): Alkalies, alkaloidal precipitants; ammonium chloride, bromide, and valerate; salts of copper, iron, or lead.

**CODEINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.**—Small, white, fine cryst.—Sol. in 20 water.—Uses: Especially in nervous cough; otherwise same as of Codeine.—Dose: As of Codeine.

**CODEINE PHOSPHATE MERCK.**—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in 4 parts water; slightly in alcohol.—Best codeine salt for hypodermic use; most soluble and least irritating.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grain (0.02—0.06 Gm.).—INJECTION:  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. (0.01—0.05 Gm.).

**CODEINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.—SOL. in abt. 40 parts water.—USES and DOSE: As of Codeine.

(Other salts of Codeine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

**COFFEE, CAFFEINE-EXTRACTED**,—see DEKOFA.

**COLCHICINE MERCK.**—Yellow crystals or amorphous powder; very bitter taste.—SOL. in abt. 25 water; alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Antipodagric, Antirheumatic, Antineuralgic, Alterative, Analgesic.—USES: Rheumatism, gout, uremia, chronic sciatica, asthma, cerebral congestion, and rheumatic sciatica.—DOSE:  $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$  grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily.—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{30}$  grn. (0.002 Gm.) single,  $\frac{1}{12}$  grn. (0.005 Gm.) daily.—ANTIDOTES: Tannin, opiates, emetics (copper sulphate or zinc sulphate), stimulants, strong coffee; morphine. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 433.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies; tannin.

**COLCHICINE SALICYLATED MERCK.**—Yellow powd.—SOL. in water, alcohol, and chloroform.—Antirheumatic, Antipodagric.—USES: Gout, arthritis, rheumatism.—DOSE:  $\frac{1}{80}$  grn. (0.0008 Gm.) every 4 hrs.

**COLCHICUM CORM.**—Alterative, Sedative, Diuretic, Antiarthritic, Expectorant.—USES: Rheumatism, gout, dropsy, asthma, and ascites from hepatic obstruction.—DOSE: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—PREPARATIONS: Ext.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.); Fl'extr., 2—8  $\mathcal{M}$  (0.12—0.5 Cc.) Wine, 5—20  $\mathcal{M}$  (0.3—1.3 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES of Colchicum preparations: Tr. iodine or guaiac, and all astringent compounds.—ANTIDOTES: Stomach siphon, emetics, tannin; demulcents, stimulants; opium.

**COLCHICUM SEED.**—Action, Uses and Dose about the same as those of the root.—PREPARATIONS: Fl'extr., 3—10  $\mathcal{M}$  (0.2—0.6 Cc.); Tr., 20—60  $\mathcal{M}$  (1.3—4 Cc.); Wine, 20—60  $\mathcal{M}$  (1.3—4 Cc.).

**COLCHI-SAL.**—Antirheumatic, Antipodagric.—DOSE stated: 2—4 capsules with meals and at bedtime.

**COLLAGOL.**—ARGENTUM CRÉDÉ; COLLOIDIAL SILVER.—Soluble metallic silver.—Antiseptic.—USES: Sepsis, lymphangitis, cellulitis, etc.—DOSE:  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01—0.02 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily.—EXTERN. mostly in 15% oint. ("Ungt. Créde"), 3 drams (12 Gm.) of this by inunction; also in 1:1000—5000 lotion.

**COLLODION CANTHARIDAL MERCK.**—BLISTERING, or VESICATING, COLLODION.—Olive-green, syrupy liq.—Represents 60% cantharides.—USES: Blister instead of cantharides in neuralgic pains, pneumonia, and painful affections.

**COLLODION STYPTIC.**—U. S. P.—20 per cent. tannic acid.—USES: Bleeding wounds.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Drastic Cathartic, Diuretic.—USES: Obstinate constipation and dropsical conditions.—DOSE: 2—5 grains (0.12—0.3 as laxat.; 5—10 grains (0.3—0.6 Gm.) as drastic purg.—MAX. D.: 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) single; 15 grains (1 Gm.) daily.—PREPARATIONS: Ext., 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.); Comp. Ext., 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Opium, stimulants, emetics, tannin; demulcents. See also p. 433.

**COLOCYNTHIN (GLUCOSIDE) MERCK.**—(Not the eclectic "concentration.")—Yellow powd.—SOL. in water, alcohol.—Cathartic (not drastic and toxic, as the extract).—USES: Purgative.—DOSE:  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01—0.03 Gm.).—INJECTION:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.); rectal 4—16  $\mathcal{M}$  (0.25—1 Cc.) of 4% solut. in equal parts glycerin and alcohol.

**CONCHININE**,—see QUINIDINE.

**CONIINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.**—CICUTINE, or CONICINE, HYDROBROMIDE.—Wh. needles or powd.—SOL. in abt. 2 parts water, 2 alcohol.—Antispasmodic, Antineuralgic, etc.—USES: Tetanus, cardiac asthma, sciatica and whooping-cough; large doses have been given in traumatic tetanus.—DOSE:  $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$  grn. (0.001—0.002 Gm.) 3—5 t. daily; children,  $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$  grn. (0.0001—0.001 Gm.) 2—4 t. daily.—INJECTION (in tetanus):  $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$  grn. (0.003—0.004 Gm.).—MAX. D. (in rheumatic tetanus):  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Tannin; atropine, strychnine;

emetics; stomach siphon; enemas of vinegar; ice; opium; picrotoxin with castor oil; caffeine, and other stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 433.

**CONIUM.**—HEMLOCK.—Antispasmodic, Sedative, Anodyne.—**USES:** *Intern.*, maniacal excitement, whooping-cough, chorea.—*Extern.*, neuralgia, rectal diseases, pruritus.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.); Fl'extr., 2—5 M (0.12—0.3 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Vegetable acids; alkalies; tannin.—**ANTIDOTES:** As under Coniine Hydrobromide. See also p. 433.

**CONVALLAMARIN MERCK.**—Yellowish-white, amorph. bitter powd.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol.—Cardiac Stimulant, Diuretic.—**USES:** Heart disease, edema, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.) 6 t. daily.—**INJECTION:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. (0.005—0.02 Gm.) several t. daily.—**MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.

**CONVALLARIA.**—LILY OF THE VALLEY.—Heart Tonic, Diuretic.—**USES:** Functional and organic affections of the heart, and cardiac dropsy and renal affections.—**Dose:** 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 2—8 M (0.12—0.5 Cc.).

**COPAIBA.**—BALSAM, COPAIBA OR COPAIVA.—**SOL.** in ether, chloroform, oils, strong alkaline soluts.—Stimulant, Expectorant, Diuretic, Laxative.—**USES:** *Extern.*, locally in indolent ulcers and chilblains; *intern.*, gonorrhea, cystitis, leucorrhea, chronic dysentery, diarrhea, hemorrhoids, chronic bronchitis, etc.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Mass (94%); Oil, 5—15 M (0.3—1 Cc.); Resin, 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; magnesia; water.

**COPPER ACETATE NORMAL MERCK.**—Bluish-green cryst.—**SOL.** in water or alcohol.—Astringent, Alterative.—**USES:** Scrofula, skin diseases, epilepsy, chlorosis, etc.—**EXTERN.** gonorrhea and conjunctivitis in 0.25—1% solut.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.006—0.03 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) single, 6 grn. (0.36 Gm.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES** (for all copper salts): encourage vomiting; stomach siphon, then white of egg, freely; charcoal; iron filings; magnesia; pure potassium ferrocyanide (10 or 15 grn. [0.6—1 Gm.]). See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 437.

**COPPER ARSENITE MERCK.**—Yellowish-green powd.—**SOL.** in alkalies; slightly in water.—Intestinal Antiseptic, Antispasmodic, Sedative. **USES:** Cholera infantum, cholera morbus, dysentery, typhoid, Asiatic cholera, anemia, chlorosis, whooping-cough, dysmenorrhea, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.0006—0.0025 Gm.) ordinarily; in anemia and chlorosis,  $\frac{1}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.0012—0.0025 Gm.) 3 times daily; in cholera, very small, frequent doses are given, e.g., at first every 10 minutes 1 teaspoonful of a mixt. containing  $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. to 4 fl. oz. (0.0006 Gm.: 120 Cc.), then 1 teaspoonful every hour.—**MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) single and daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** As of Arsenic Trioxide. See also pp. 428 and 437.

**COPPER SULPHATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 3 parts water, 4 glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—Escharotic, Styptic, Astringent, Emetic, Alterative, Nervine.—**USES:** *Intern.*, chronic diarrhea, passive hemorrhage, epilepsy, diphtheria, croup, etc.—*Extern.*, ulcers, gonorrhea, hyperidrosis, warts, fungous granulations, edges of callous wounds, bleeding surfaces, etc.—**Dose:** *Nervine and alterative*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01—0.02 Gm.), *emetic*, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; arsenites; arsenic trioxide; iodides; lead acetate; lime-water; mercury bichloride; phosphates; silver nitrate; sodium borate; vegetable infusions and tinctures. **ANTIDOTES:** As of Copper Acetate. See also p. 437.

**CORNUTINE CITRATE MERCK.**—Brown, hygroscopic powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol; partially in water.—Internal Hemostatic, Emmenagogue, Genital Tonic.—**USES:** Hemorrhage from genito-urinary organs, paralytic spermatorrhea, promoting uterine contractions both before and after delivery, metrorrhagia, menorrhagia.—**Dose:** *In gynecol.*,  $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.); *hemostat.* (urethra, bladder, uterus),  $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. (0.002 Gm.) 5 times daily; *paralytic spermatorrhea*,  $\frac{1}{20}$  grn. (0.003 Gm.) twice daily per os. Best given in pills. *Inject. subcut.*  $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.002—0.008 Gm.) in sterilized solution.—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) daily.



**CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE**,—see MERCURY BICHLORIDE.

**COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE**,—see STYPTICIN.

**COTARNINE PHTALATE**,—see STYPTOL.

**COTTON-ROOT BARK**.—Emmenagogue, Oxytocic.—**USES**: Amenorrhea, menorrhagia, and instead of ergot.—**Preparation**: Fl'extr., 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.).

**CREOLIN-PEARSON**.—SAPONIFIED COAL-TAR CRESOTE, PEARSON.—Dark, syrupy liq.; tar odor.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform; in water to 2½%, yielding a milky emulsion.—Disinfectant, Germicide, Antiseptic, Styptic, Deodorizer.—**USES**: Non-poisonous substitute for carbolic acid, etc., in general disinfection—apartments, hospitals, school-rooms, etc. Removes odor of iodoform.—**INTERN.**, dysentery, diarrhea, meteorism, gastric catarrh, worms, thrush, diphtheria; enema 0.5% solut.—**EXTERN.** in ½ to 2% solut. in surg. operations; 1—5:1000 inject. in gonorrh.; 2—5% oint. in scabies and pediculi, erysipelas, burns, ulcers.—**Dose**: 1—5 ℥ (0.06—0.3 Cc.) 3 times daily, in pills. In cholera, 16 ℥ (1 Cc.) every ¼ hour for 5 doses, then at longer intervals.—**CAUTION**: Aqueous solut. should be freshly made when wanted.

**CREOSOTAL**,—see CREOSOTE CARBONATE.

**CREOSOTE FROM BEECHWOOD MERCK**.—Colorl. or slightly yellow liquid.—**SOL.** in abt. 150 parts water; miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether or chloroform, and with up to 3 parts glycerin.—Antitubercular, Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Anthelmintic.—**USES**: Phthisis, diabetes mellitus, enlarged cervical glands, toothache, vomiting, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, abnormal gastric and intestinal ferment. processes, etc. Diluted, applied locally in chilblains, burns, diphtheria, fetid leucorrhea, fistulous ulcers, etc.—**Dose**: 2—5 ℥ (0.12—0.3 Cc.), gradually increased to limit of tolerance; in pills, capsules, wine or brandy.—**MAX. INITIAL D.**: 5 ℥ (0.3 Cc.) single; 15 ℥ (1 Cc.) daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES**: Acacia; albumin; cupric, ferric, gold and silver salts; oxidizers.—**CAUTION**: Wherever Creosote is indicated for internal medication, Creosote from Beechwood should be dispensed; and under no circumstances should "Creosote from Coal Tar" be given, unless explicitly so directed. Wood Creosote and Coal-tar Creosote differ very widely in their action on the human body: Wood Creosote is comparatively harmless; Coal-tar Creosote decidedly poisonous.—**Preparation**: Water, 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.).

MERCK'S Beechwood Creosote is *absolutely free from the poisonous cærulignol* found in some of the wood creosote on the market. The U. S. Pharmacopœia now recognizes only this high grade.

**CREOSOTE CARBONATE MERCK**.—Colorless to yellowish, odorl., sl. bitter liq.—**SOL.** in oils (5 parts cod-liver oil), alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antitubercular.—**USES**: As of creosote.—**Dose**: 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.), grad. increased to 80 ℥ (5.3 Cc.), 3 t. per day.

**CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE**.—PHOSPHOTAL.—Oily liq.—**SOL.** in alcohol, glycerin, oils.—Antitubercular, Anticachectic.—**USES** and **DOSE**: As of creosote; in pills, wine, or elixir.

**CREOSOTE VALERATE**.—EOSOTE.—Oily liq.—**SOL.** in alcohol or ether.—Antitubercular, Intestinal Disinfectant.—**USES**: As of Creosote.—**Dose**: 3—10 ℥ (0.2—0.6 Cc.) 3 t. daily, in caps. or milk.

**CRESOL MERCK**.—Colorl. or straw-colored liq.; phenol-like odor; becomes yellowish-brown on prolonged exposure to light.—**SOL.** abt. 70 water; easily in alcohol, ether, glycerin, and soluts. of alkalies.—**USES**: As of carbolic acid.

**CRYOGENIN**.—KRYOGENIN.—White, cryst., somewhat bitter powd.—**SOL.** alcohol, chloroform, ether; abt. 40 water.—Antipyretic.—**USES**: Phthisis, typhoid.—**Dose**: 5—15 grm. (0.3—1 Gm.).

**CUBEBS**.—Carminative, Sedative, Diuretic.—**USES**: Gonorrhea, leucorrhea; bronchial, pharyngeal, and nasal catarrhs; urethritis, prostatitis.—**Dose**: 15—60 grm. (1—4 Gm.).—**Preparations**: Fl'extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.); Oil, 5—15 ℥ (0.3—1 Cc.); Oleores., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Tr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.); Troches (½ ℥ [0.03 Cc.] oleores.).

**CUPROL.**—Compound of copper and nucleinic acid.—Green powd.—Sol. water.—USES: As succedaneum for copper sulphate.—APPL., in aqueous solut. or in ointment in slow healing ulcers.

**CURARE MERCK.**—Tested.—Brown, bitter mass.—Sol., water, dil. alcohol.—Antitetanic, Nervine.—USES: Antidote for hydrophobia and strychnine; tetanus. Not given per os, but only hypoderm.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{12}$  grn. (0.005 Gm.), hypodermically, 1 or 2 t. daily, or until effect is noticed. Max. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) daily.—ANTIDOTES: Strychnine, atropine, artificial respiration, and stimulants.—CAUTION: Avoid getting it into a wound, as this may prove fatal!

**CYPRIPEDIUM.**—LADIES' SLIPPER.—Nervous Stimulant, Antispasmodic, Analgesic.—USES: Neuralgia, hypochondria, etc.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.)—Preparation: Fl'extr., 10—30  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.6—2 Cc.).

**DAMIANA.**—Aphrodisiac, Tonic, Diuretic.—USES: Sexual atony.—Dose: 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).—Preparations: Alcoh. extr., 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.); Fl'extr., 30—120  $\mathfrak{M}$  (2—8 Cc.); Tr., 1—3 fl. dr. (4—12 Cc.).

**DEKOFA.** — CAFFEINE-EXTRACTED COFFEE. — Genuine coffee from which the caffeine has been largely removed. The "Kaffee H. A. G." ("Coffeine-freier Kaffee") of the European health resorts, Carlsbad, Marienbad, Bad Nauheim, etc.—Particularly adapted for those to whom the stimulation of ordinary coffee is injurious.—Marketed in the bean, roasted, and put up in original, sealed canisters under the Merck label.—Used precisely like ordinary coffee.—Dekofa is real coffee, and no special directions for making the beverage are needed.

**DERMATOL,**—see BISMUTH SUBGALLATE.

**DIABETIN.**—CRYSTALLIZED FRUCTOSE (LEVULOSE).—Colorl., odorl., cryst. powd.—Sol. easily in water and dil. alcohol; slightly in alcohol; insol. ether.—Nutrient and Sweetener.—USES: Diabetes (chiefly), pulmon. tuberculosis, infantile malnutrition and marasmus.—Dose: In diabetes, 1—2 oz. (30—60 Gm.); in grave cases only 3—6 dr. (12—24 Gm.) daily.

**DIASTASE (OF MALT) MERCK.**—Medicinal.—Yellowish-white to brownish-yellow, amorph. tastel. powd.—USES: Aid to digestion of starchy food.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.), alone or with pepsin.

**DIETHYLMALONYLUREA,**—see VERONAL.

**DIFLUORDIPHENYL.**—Organic fluorine compound.—Antiseptic.—USES: As dusting powd., either pure or in 10% oint. or powder with talcum in cutaneous diseases.

**DIGALEN.**—Soluble digitoxin (Cloetta's).—Solution of active principle of digitalis leaves. 15  $\mathfrak{M}$  (1 Cc.) solut. represents  $\frac{1}{100}$  grn. (0.0003 Gm.) digitoxin.—Heart Tonic, Diuretic.—Dose: 15  $\mathfrak{M}$  (1 Cc.) per os, hypoderm., or by enema.

**DIGIPURATUM.**—Physiologically standardized digitalis preparation containing about 0.4 per cent. digitoxin and 4 per cent. digitalin as tannate.—Greenish-yellow powder equivalent to its own weight of potent digitalis leaf.—Marketed in powder, and in tablets each containing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.09 Gm.).

**DIGITALIN, "GERMAN," MERCK.**—(Not the eclectic "concentration.")—Yellowish-white powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol; almost insol. in ether, chloroform.—Non-cumulative, reliable Heart-tonic, Diuretic; well adapted for injection.—USES: Cardiac diseases, dropsy, pulmonary edema.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.006—0.03 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in pills or tablets, or subcutaneously.—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon, tannic acid, nitroglycerin, morphine early; strophanthin later; stimulants; camphor, mustard plaster. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 434.

**DIGITALIS.**—USES as of Digitalin "German."—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.)—Preparations: Ext.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.);



Fl'extr., 1—3 ℥ (0.06—0.2 Cc.); Infus., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.). **INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkalies, alkaloidal precipitants; infus. cinchona; ferrous sulphate; lead acetate; tannic acid and other vegetable astringents.—**ANTIDOTES:** See Digitalin, "German."

**DIGITOXIN MERCK.**—Most active glucoside from digitalis.—White cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether; insol. in water.—Most prompt, reliable, and powerful Heart Tonic of uniform therapeutic activity. Perfect substitute for digitalis and all other digitalin preparations.—**USES:** Valvular lesions, myocarditis, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{160}$ — $\frac{1}{80}$  grn. (0.00025—0.001 Gm.) 3 t. daily, with 3 ℥ (0.2 Cc.) chloroform, 60 ℥ (4 Cc.) alcohol,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. (45 Cc.) water; or in tabl.—**ENEMA:**  $\frac{1}{80}$  grn. (0.0008 Gm.) with 10 ℥ (0.6 Cc.) alcohol, 4 fl. oz. water (120 Cc.), 1 to 3 t. daily.—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{30}$  grn. (0.002 Gm.) single,  $\frac{1}{16}$  grn. (0.004 Gm.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** See Digitalin, "German."

**DIONIN.**—**ETHYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—Wh., faintly bitter, neutral powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 7 parts water, 2 alcohol, 20 syrup; insol. in ether, chloroform.—**Sedative, Antispasmodic, Analgesic; Ocular Lymphagogue.** Reported to produce neither constipation, nausea, lassitude, nor tolerance.—**USES:** *Intern.*, phthisis, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, laryngitis, influenza, pneumonia, whooping-cough, gynecological operations, asthma, morphinomania, painful affections, insomnia; *extern.*, corneal affections, dry and chronic conjunctival catarrh, iritis, opacity of vitreous humor.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.) in tabl., pills, or solut.—**INJECTION** in morphinism: 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.) per dose, 3—15 grn. (0.2—1 Gm.) per day.—**EXTERN.** (eye diseases) 1—2 drops of a 5—10% solut., or pure; in gynecol.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. (0.04 Gm.) in vaginal suppository.—**MAX. D.:** (except in morphinism)  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.075 Gm.) single, 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily. [Literature on Dionin on request.]

**DIOVIBURNIA.**—Antispasmodic, Anodyne.—**Dose** stated: 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.).

**DIPLOSAL.**—**SALICYLSALICYLIC ACID BEHRINGER; SALICYL SALICYLATE; SALICYLIC ACID SALICYL ESTER.**—Colorl., odorl., needles; bitterish taste.—**SOL.** alcohol, ether, alkaline solut.; insol. water and dil. acids.—Is hydrolyzed by the intestinal juices, and then affords 107% salicylic acid, which is rapidly and easily taken up by the system.—Exceedingly efficient succedaneum for salicylic acid and the usual salicylic preparations and derivatives; causes no toxic symptoms, and is well borne.—**USES:** Rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, etc.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 5—6 t. p. d.

**DIPROPYLBARBITURIC ACID,**—see **PROPNAL.**

**DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE,**—see **THYMOL IODIDE.**

**DIURETIN.**—**THEOBROMINE-SODIUM SODIUM SALICYLATE KNOLL.**—Wh., odorl. powd.; decomp. on exposure.—**SOL.** in water.—**Diuretic.**—**USES:** Dropsy; Bright's disease, especially that following scarlet fever.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) several t. daily, or caps., followed by water.—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 120 grn. (8 Gm.) daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; bicarbonates; borates; hydrated chloral; ferric chloride; phosphates.

**DOVER'S POWDER,**—see under **OPIUM, POWDERED.**

**DUBOISINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—Yellowish, very deliquescent powd.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol.—**Hypnotic, Sedative, Mydriatic.**—**USES:** Principally as mydriatic, much stronger than atropine; also in mental diseases, usually hypodermically.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{360}$ — $\frac{1}{80}$  grn. (0.0002—0.001 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{80}$  grn. (0.001 Gm.) single;  $\frac{1}{20}$  grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—**EXTERN.** in 0.2 to 0.8% solut.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, pilocarpine.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** As of Atropine.

**DUOTAL,**—see **GUAIACOL CARBONATE.**

**ELATERIN MERCK.**—**Cryst.**—**Cryst. powd.;** very bitter taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 300 parts alcohol, 25 chloroform; sl. in ether; insol. in water.—**Drastic Purgative.**—**USES:** Ascites, uremia, pulmonary edema, poisoning

by narcotics, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. (0.003—0.006 Gm.).—**Max. D.:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.) daily, in trituration, with trace of saccharin.

**ELATERIUM MERCK.**—(According to Clutterbuck.)—Greenish-gray pieces or powder.—**Sol.**, partially in hot alcohol.—Drastic purgative of variable activity.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).

**EMETIN (RESINOID) MERCK.**—(Do not confound with the Alkaloid!)—Yellowish-brown lumps.—**Sol.** w.—Emetic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant.—Dose: *Emetic*, 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.), in two doses; *expectorant*,  $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. (0.001—0.002 Gm.).

**EMETINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—Pure.—(Do not confound with the Resinoid!)—Whitish powd.; bitter taste; darkens on exposure.—**Sol.** in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether; very slightly in water.—Emetic, Expectorant, Antipyretic.—Dose: *Emetic*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.); *expectorant and antipyretic*,  $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. (0.001—0.002 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Same as of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).

**ENDERMOL.**—Stated: Compound of stear-amide with hydrocarbons of the paraffin series.—Ointment base, and vehicle.

**EOSOTE,**—see CREOSOTE VALERATE.

**EPICARIN.**—Colorless or yellowish needles.—**Sol.** in alcohol, ether. oils; insol. water.—Antiparasitic.—**Uses:** Various skin diseases.—**APPLIC.**: 5—20% oints. or alcoholic soluts.

**ERGOT.**—Emmenagogue, Oxytocic, Hemostatic, Antihidrotic, Parturient.—**Uses:** To promote labor; menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, and other internal hemorrhages; night-sweats, whooping-cough, migraine, diabetes insipidus, paraplegia, epilepsy, chronic cerebral congestion, vesical paralysis, enuresis.—Dose: 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) every 10—15 minutes as a parturient; 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.) 3—4 times daily as hemostatic.—**Preparations:** *Ext.*, 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.); *Fl'extr.*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.); Wine, 2—8 fl. drs. (8—30 Cc.).

**ERGOTIN MERCK.**—According to Bonjean.—Alcohol-purified aqu. extr. ergot.—**Sol.** in water.—**ACTION** and **USES** like ergot.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.) sev. t. daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Astringents and metallic salts in solut.—**ANTIDOTES:** Tannin; opium; nitroglycerin. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 435.—**CAUTION:** Decomposes in solut.; should be sterilized and kept with great care.

**ERGOTOLE.**—Liq. prepar. of ergot, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  times strength of U. S. P. fl'ext.—**USES:** As ergot; chiefly by injection: 5—20  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.3—1.3 Cc.).

**ERIODICTYON.**—YERBA SANTA.—Expectorant, Alternative, Stimulant, Bitter Tonic, Anticatarrhal.—**USES:** Coughs, colds, asthma, inflammation of genito-urinary organs, etc., and to disguise taste of quinine and other disagreeable remedies.—Dose: 30—60 grn. (2—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** *Fl'ext.* 20—60  $\mathfrak{M}$  (1.3—4 Cc.).

**ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE MERCK.**—Tablets.—Cryst. mass, exploding on percussion; therefore on the market only in tablets with chocolate, each containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. of the medicament.—Vasomotor Dilator and Antispasmodic, like nitroglycerin.—**USES:** Angina pectoris, asthma, cardiac diseases, chronic inflammation of the kidneys, etc.; reported especially useful as a prophylactic in preventing anginal pain.—Dose: 1—2 tablets every 4—6 hrs.

**ETHER MERCK.**—For Anesthesia.—SULPHURIC ETHER.—Anesthetic, Analgesic, Antispasmodic, Stimulant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, inhalation anesthetic in surgical operations; gastrodynia, colic, tetanus, nervous affections, dyspnea, etc.—*Extern.*, earache, toothache, neuralgia, local pains.—Dose: 5—60  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.3—4 Cc.).—*Hypoderm.*, in syncope, collapse, etc., 15—30  $\mathfrak{M}$  (1—2 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Stomach siphon, emetics, fresh air, ammonia; strychnine by inject. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.001 Gm.]); mustard plaster over heart; artificial respiration. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 432.—**CAUTION:** Vapor inflammable!—**Preparations:** *Spt.*, 30—60  $\mathfrak{M}$  (2—4 Cc.); *Comp. Spt.*, 30—60  $\mathfrak{M}$  (2—4 Cc.).

**ETHYL BROMIDE MERCK.**—HYDROBROMIC ETHER.—Colorl., inflammable, volatile liq.; burning taste.—**Sol.** in alcohol, ether, chloro-



form; insol. water.—Inhalation and Local Anesthetic, Nerve Sedative.—USES: Minor surgery, spray in neuralgia, etc.; epilepsy, hysteria, etc. [It is of great importance to have a pure article for *internal* use, since with an impure one, alarming after-effects may occur; MERCK's is of the highest purity attainable.]—Dose: 150—300  $\text{M}$  (10—20 Cc.) for inhalation; by mouth, 5—10 drops on sugar, or in capsules.—CAUTION: Keep from light and air! This is *not* Ethylene Bromide, which is poisonous!

**ETHYL CHLORIDE MERCK.**—Gas at ordinary temperatures and pressures; when compressed, colorl. liq.—SOL. in alcohol.—Local (also inhalation) Anesthetic.—USES: Minor and dental surgery, and neuralgia, as spray; heat of hand forces the stream from the tubes. Hold 6—10 inches away from the thoroughly cleansed surface to be sprayed.—CAUTION: Highly inflammable!

Under the name **KELENE** ethyl chloride is supplied in automatic-closing and plain-cap tubes specially adapted for convenience in spraying.

**ETHYL IODIDE MERCK.**—HYDRIODIC ETHER.—Colorl. neutral liq.; turns brown on keeping.—SOL. in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Alterative, Anesthetic, Antispasmodic, Stimulant.—USES: *Intern.*, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, secondary syphilis, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic laryngitis, and by inhalation in bronchial troubles: *extern.*, in 10—20% oint.—Dose: 5—15  $\text{M}$  (0.3—1 Cc.) several t. daily, in capsules or on sugar; *inhal.*, 10—20  $\text{M}$  (0.6—1.3 Cc.).—CAUTION: Even in diffused daylight Ethyl Iodide decomposes quite rapidly, the light liberating iodine, which colors the ether. When not exposed to light at all the decomposition is very slow; and with the least practicable exposure by care in using it, it is not rapid. The decomposition is rendered still slower by the presence in each vial of about 10 drops of a very dilute solution of soda. When deeper than a pale wine color, it should be shaken up with 5 or 10 drops of such solution.

**ETHYLENE BROMIDE MERCK.**—(*Not Ethyl Bromide.*)—DIBROM-METHANE.—Colorl., volatile, emulsifiable liq.; chloroform odor.—MISCIBLE with alcohol; insol. in water.—Anti-epileptic and Sedative.—USES: Epilepsy, delirium tremens, nervous insomnia, nervous headache, etc.—Dose: 1—2  $\text{M}$  (0.06—0.12 Cc.) 2—3 t. daily, in emulsion or capsules.

**ETHYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE**,—see DIONIN.

**EUCAINE**,—see BETA-EUCAINE.

**EUCALYPTOL MERCK.**—CINEOL.—Colorl. liquid.—SOL. in all proportions in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fatty oils; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Expectorant, Antispasmodic, Antiperiodic. USES: Inhalation in diphtheria, asthma.—*Intern.*, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia; *extern.*, rhinitis, scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox; also wounds or injuries.—Dose: 5—15  $\text{M}$  (0.3—1 Cc.) 4 or 5 t. daily, in caps. or sweetened emulsion, or on sugar.—INJECTION: 8—15  $\text{M}$  (0.5—1 Cc.) of a mixture of 2—5 eucalyptol and 10 liq. paraffin.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Tonic, Hemostatic.—USES: Hemorrhage, asthma, dyspepsia, malaria.—Dose: 5—60 grn. (0.3—4 Gm.).—Preparation: Fl'extr., 5—20  $\text{M}$  (0.3—1.3 Cc.).—See also Oil Eucalyptus and Eucalyptol.

**EUGALLOL.**—PYROGALLOL MONOACETATE KNOLL.—Dark-yellow, syrupy liq.; marketed only in 66% solut. in acetone.—SOL. in water.—Succedaneum for Pyrogallol in obstinate chronic psoriasis; very vigorous in action.—APPLIED usually pure, as paint once daily, followed in half hour by zinc-oxide powder or paste.

**EUGENOL MERCK.**—Pure.—EUGENIC ACID; CARYOPHYLLIC ACID.—Colorl., oily liquid.; spicy odor; burning taste.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, solut. caustic soda.—Antiseptic, Antitubercular, Local Anesthetic.—USES: *Extern.*, oint. with lanum in eczema and other skin diseases, local anesthetic in dentistry, etc.; *intern.*, tuberculosis, chronic catarrhs, etc.—Dose: 8—30  $\text{M}$  (0.5—2 Cc.).—MAX. D.: 45  $\text{M}$  (3 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Ferric chloride; potassium permanganate.

**EUMENOL.**—FLUID EXTRACT TANG-KUI (Kau-kui; Man-mu; Schan-ki) MERCK.—Emmenagogue, Uterine Sedative.—USES: Chiefly amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea.—Dose: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) 3 t. daily, in sweetened water.

**EUMYDRIN.**—METHYLATROPINE NITRATE.—White, cryst., odorless powd.—SOL. in water and alcohol; difficultly in ether and chloroform.—Mydriatic, Antihidrotic.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{24}$  grn. (0.001—0.0025 Gm.) as antihidrotic.

**EUNATROL.**—Pills.—SODIUM OLEATE ZIMMER.—Wh. powd.—SOL., water and alcohol.—Cholagogue.—USES: Chiefly biliary lithiasis.—Dose: 4 grn. (0.25 Gm.) 2—4 times daily, as chocolate-coated pills.

**EUPEPTIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.**—Alterative, Tonic.—Dose stated: Teaspoonful 3 t. daily.

**EUPHORIN.**—(Not *Euphorin*.)—PHENYLETHYL URETHANE—Colorl. needles; clove taste.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, sl. in water.—Anodyne, Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Antipyretic.—USES: *Intern.*, rheumatism, tuberculosis, headache, and sciatica; *extern.*, dusting-powd. in venereal and other skin diseases, ulcers.—Dose: 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 2—3 t. daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Antipyrine; camphor; monobrom. camphor; carbolic acid; hydrated chloral; menthol; rescorcinol; salol; thymol; urethane.

**EUPHTHALMINE HYDROCHLORIDE.**—Wh. powd.—SOL. in water or alcohol.—Mydriatic; transitory action.—EXTERN. in 2—10% soluts.

**EUPYRIN.**—PARAPHENETIDIN VANILLINETHYLCARBONATE.—Greenish-yellow cryst.—SOL. in alcohol; diffic. in water.—Febrifuge.—USES: Fevers, influenza, etc.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) once or twice daily.

**EUQUININE.**—QUININE ETHYLCARBONATE, ZIMMER.—Tastel., light, fleecy conglomerations of white needles.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly sol. in water.—Succedaneum for other quinine salts, internally. Reported not to derange the stomach or intestines; to cause no bitter eructations, nausea, or vomiting; to produce cinchonism more rarely and less intensely than quin. sulph.—Antimalarial, Febrifuge, Tonic.—USES: Malaria, febrile infectious diseases, whooping-cough, neuralgia, prophylactic for malaria, and especially in idiosyncrasy against quinine.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) in powd. or tabl., or with soup, milk, or cacao; as a prophylactic, 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) twice daily for adults, and 4 grn. (0.25 Gm.) for children.—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids and acid salts. [Literature on Euquinine will be sent on request.]

**EURESOL.**—RESORCINOL MONOACETATE KNOLL.—Viscid, yellow mass.—SOL. in acetone, solut. of alkalis.—Succedaneum for resorcinol, externally.—USES: Acne, sycosis, seborrhea, etc.—EXTERN. in 5 to 20% oints.

**EUROPHEN.**—(Not *Euphorin*.)—ISOBUTYL-ORTHOCRESOL IODIDE.—Light-yellow powd.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed oils; insol. in water or glycerin.—Antisymphilitic, Alterative, Surgical Antiseptic.—Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.) in pills; (by inject.):  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.) once daily, in oil.—EXTERN. like iodoform, as dusting-powder with talcum (1:3) or pure, and 4—10% oint.

**EUTHYMOL.**—Antiseptic, Germicide.—Each fl. oz. stated to contain: Oil eucalyptus  $\frac{3}{4}$  M, oil gaultheria  $\frac{3}{2}$  M, fl'extr. wild indigo  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M, boric acid  $10\frac{1}{2}$  grn., menthol  $\frac{3}{4}$  grn., thymol  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn.

**EXTRACT BONE-MARROW.**—Hematinic, Nutrient.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.), in water, milk, or wine, 3 t. daily.

**EXTRACT CANNABIS MERCK.**—Alcoholic, Soft., U. S. P.—Narcotic, Sedative, Analgesic, Aphrodisiac.—USES: Headache, summer diarrhea, anorexia, gastrodynia, neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, chorea, hysteria, mental depression, delirium tremens, uterine hemorrhage.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) p. d.

**EXTRACT COD-LIVER OIL, ALCOHOL-SOLUBLE,**—see GADUOL.

**EXTRACT ERGOT, AQUEOUS, SOFT,**—see ERGOTIN.



**EXTRACT GOULARD'S**,—see **SOLUTION, LEAD SUBACETATE**.

**EXTRACT LICORICE MERCK**.—Purified, Clearly soluble.—**PURE EXTRACT GLYCYRRHIZA**.—Used to cover taste of bitter substances; also as pill-excipient. Enters into Comp. Mixt. Glycyrrhiza.

**EXTRACT MALE FERN**,—see **OLEORESIN MALE FERN**.

**EXTRACT MALT MERCK**.—Dry, Powd.—Contains maximum amount diastase, dextrin, dextrose, protein bodies, and salts from barley.—Tonic, Dietetic, Nutrient.—**USES**: Children, scrofulous patients, dyspeptics, etc.—**Dose**: 1—4 dr. (4—16 Gm.).

**EXTRACT OPIUM MERCK**.—U. S. P.—Aqueous, Dry.—**Dose**:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.).—**Max. D.**: 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.03 Gm.) daily.

**EXTRACT SUPRARENAL CAPSULE MERCK**.—Brown, light particles.—**SOL.** freely but with turbidity in water.—Vasoconstrictor, Astringent, Styptic.—**USES**: *Extern.*, in eye and nose operations (prior to cocaine), conjunctivitis, vascular keratitis, hay fever, glaucoma, capillary hemorrhages; *intraven.*, in acute cardiovascular paresis occurring in infectious diseases; in chloroform asphyxia, etc.—**Dose**: **INTRAVEN.**, 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.) of 1% solut., 2 or 3 t. daily if required.—**EXTERN.** in 6—30% soluts. as spray in bleeding and swellings in nose and throat; and particularly in hay fever in 6—12% solut.—**CAUTION**: Solution should be prepared fresh each time, with freshly sterilized distilled water.

**EXTRACT THYROID**,—see **THYROIDIN**.

**FERRATIN**.—Compound of acid albumin and iron.—Brown, tastel., insol. powd.—Hematinic.—**USES**: Chlorosis, anemia, etc.—**Dose**: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in tabl. or with milk.

**FERRATOSE**.—Solution of Ferratin, containing 0.3% iron.—**USES**: As of ferratin.—**Dose**: 3—4 tablespoonfuls daily.

**FERROPYRINE**.—**FERRIC-CHLORIDE-ANTIPIRYNE KNOLL**; **FERRIPYRINE**.—64% antipyrine, 12% iron, 24% chlorine.—Orange-red non-hygroscopic powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 5 parts cold, and 9 boiling, water; also in alcohol; insol. in ether.—Hematinic, Styptic, Astringent, Antineuralgic, Tonic.—**USES**: *Intern.*, anemia, chlorosis, chronic intestinal catarrh, migraine, headache, neuralgia; *extern.*, gonorrhea, nosebleed, hemorrhage from throat or vagina, or due to tooth extraction. Also in otitis media, chronic otorrhea, and granulations and polypi in the tympanic cavity, etc.—**Dose**: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.), with peppermint-oil, sugar, or in solut.—**EXTERN.** in 1—1.5% solut. for gonorrhea; 20% solut. or pure for hemorrhages.—**INCOMPATIBLES**: Alkalies; bicarbonates; carbonates.

**FIBROLYSIN**.—**SOLUT. THIOSINAMINE AND SOD. SALICYLATE MERCK**.—A 15% aqueous solut. of the substance, and sterilized at 115°C.—Marketed in sealed tubes, each containing 35 M (2.3 Cc.) solut., = 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) thiosinamine.—Cicatrical Resolvent.—**USES**: As of thiosinamine, in strictures, ankyloses, lupus, chron. glandular tumors, scleroderma, and for removing cicatrical tissue. Particularly well adapted for hypoderm. use, as the injections are painless.—**Dose**: The contents of 1 tube daily or every second day.—**CAUTION!** Do not expose solution to light and air.

**FILMARON**.—Amorphous acid obt. from rhizomes of male fern.—Pale-yellow powd.—**SOL.** ether and solutions of alkalies; slightly in alcohol; insol. water.—Efficient Tenuicide.—**Dose**: 8—13 grn. (0.5—0.85 Gm.), either given as Filmaron-Oil (a 10% solut. of Filmaron in castor oil) or as Filmaron Treatment, consisting of capsules, 3 of which contain 13 grn. (0.85 Gm.) dissolved in olive oil, in which two forms only Filmaron is supplied.

**FIRWEIN**.—Alterative, Anticatatrrhal.—**Dose** stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.), before meals.

**FLUIDEXTRACT MAN-MU**,—see **EUMENOL**.

**FLUOROFORMOL**.—**FLUOROFORM WATER**.—An aqueous solution of fluoroform,  $\text{CHF}_3$ .—**USES**: Phthisis and tubercular infiltrations.—**Dose**: Tablespoonful 3—5 times daily.

**FORMALDEHYDE MERCK.**—**Medicinal.**—Aqueous solut. formaldehyde gas (formic aldehyde. oxymethylene); about 35%.—Colorl., volatile liq.; pungent odor.—Non-corrosive Surgical and General Antiseptic (in wounds, abscesses, etc., for clothing, bed-linen, walls, etc.); Antihidrotic; Preservative of collyria and anatomical or botanical specimens.—**APPLIED** in vapor or solut.: In surgery, 0.25—0.5% solut.; general antiseptis, 0.25—2% solut. or in vapor; phthisis, whooping-cough, etc. 2% spray or inhal.; excessive perspiration, 1—2% soluts.; for collyria,  $\frac{1}{2}$ % solut.; for hardening anatomical specimens, 4—10% soluts.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ammonia, alkalies; tannin and iron preparations; gelatin; bisulphites; copper, iron, or silver salts.—**ANTIDOTES:** Solution ammonium acetate given internally; ammonia by inhalation; stomach siphon; warm baths.

Commercial Formaldehyde contains copper, methyl alcohol, and other impurities that render it unfit for use in or on the human body. Only the *medicinal* grade is eligible for therapeutic purposes.

**FORMALIN OR FORMOL,**—see **FORMALDEHYDE.**

**FORMIN.**—**HEXAMETHYLENAMINE MERCK.**—White cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in water; sl. in alcohol.—**Uric-acid Solvent, Diuretic, and Urinary Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Gout, uric-acid diathesis, bacterial urinary diseases, cystitis, etc., prevents development of typhoid cystitis, and destroys infectiousness of typhoid urine.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, as tablets taken in the morning, or morning and evening, in lithia water or carbonated water.—Also marketed in form of tablets each 7½ grn. (0.5 Gm.).

**NOTE.**—This pure crystalline article has long since established a position for itself as the most eligible and elegant form of hexamethylenamine on the market. [Literature on Formin will be sent on request.]

**FORMIN SALICYLATE,**—see **SALIFORMIN.**

**FRANGULA.**—**BUCKTHORN.**—**Laxative, Cathartic.**—**USES:** Chronic constipation.—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.).

**FRELIGH'S TONIC.**—**Cerebro-spinant.**—**Dose** stated: 5—10 drops in a tablespoonful of water.

**FUCHSINE MERCK.**—**Medicinal.**—**ROSANILINE AND PARAROSANILINE HYDROCHLORIDE.**—Free from arsenic.—**SOL.** in water.—**Antiseptic, Antinephritic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, nephritis, cystitis; said to reduce anasarca and arrest albuminuria.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.) several t. daily, in pills.—**CAUTION:** Always specify *Medicinal*, so as not to confound with Fuchsine *Dye*!

**GADUOL.**—**ALCOHOL-SOLUBLE EXTRACT COD-LIVER OIL MERCK.**—Brown, oily liq.; contains the alterative principles of cod-liver oil (iodine, bromine, phosphorus, and alkaloids).—**Alterative, Nutrient.**—**USES:** Instead of cod-liver oil.—**Dose:** 5—20 ℥ (0.2—1.3 Cc.), as elixir or wine.

**GALL (OX) MERCK.**—**U. S. P.**—**Purified.**—**Laxative, Cholagogue, Digestive.**—**USES:** Typhoid fever, jaundice, impaired digestion, deficiency of biliary secretion, etc.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) several t. daily, in capsules or pills.

**GAMBOGE.**—**Hydragogue Cathartic.**—**USES:** Dropsy, chronic constipation.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ —8 grn. (0.01—0.5 Gm.).—**Enters into Comp. Cathartic Pills.**

**GARANTOSE.**—**Refined.**—For properties, uses, etc., see **Saccharin.**

**GELATIN, STERILIZED, MERCK.**—**10% SOLUTION, FOR INJECTION.**—Intended specially for subcutaneous injection, and prepared from fresh calves' feet under special, aseptic precautions, and carefully and thoroughly sterilized.—**Hemostatic.**—**USES:** in epistaxis, aneurisms, hemoptysis, hemophilia, gastric and intestinal hemorrhages, etc.—**Dose:** 2½—10 fl. dr. (10—40 Cc.) warmed to body temperature, and injected into the gluei.

**GELSEMININE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—(*Not the resinoid Gelsemin or Gelsemin.*)—White microscopic cryst.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—(The *hydrochloriae* and *sulphate* are sol. in water.)—Antineuralgic, Antispasmodic.—USES: Neuralgia, rheumatism, dysmenorrhea, etc.; also antidote to strychnine.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{150}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$  grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{30}$  grn. (0.002 Gm.) single,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: As of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).—ANTIDOTES: Atropine; emetics; strophanthin; stimulants; artificial respiration; external stimulation. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 435.

(The salts of Gelseminine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

**GELSEMIUM.**—YELLOW JASMINE.—Antineuralgic, Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic.—USES: Neuralgia, coryza, dysuria, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, whooping-cough, asthma, malaria, yellow fever, pneumonia, pleurisy, toothache, delirium tremens, and rheumatism, etc.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 2—5 ℥ (0.12—0.3 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.).—See also Gelseminine.

**GENTIAN.**—Bitter Tonic, Alterative.—USES: Anorexia, dyspepsia, amenorrhea, atonic gout, etc.—Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—Preparations: Ext., 2—6 grn. (0.12—0.4 Gm.); Fl'extr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Comp. Tr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Iron salts; lead acetate.

**GLUTOL.**—FORMALDEHYDE-GELATIN.—White to yellowish powd.; insol. in cold water or alcohol.—Protective Vulnerary.—EXTERN. pure.

**GLYCERIN TONIC COMPOUND.**—Alterant Tonic.—Dose stated:  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. (15 Cc.), before meals, in water.

**GLYCOSAL.**—MONOSALICYLIC-ACID GLYCERIN ESTER MERCK.—White cryst powd.—SOL. 100 cold, and more easily in hot water, also in alcohol; slightly in ether and chloroform.—Antirheumatic, Antiseptic.—USES: Acute and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bronchitis, pleurisy, etc.—Dose:  $7\frac{1}{2}$ —15 grains (0.5—1 Gm.); children 4— $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.25—0.5 Gm.).

**GLYCO-THYMOLINE.**—Antiseptic.—Dose stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), diluted.—EXTERN. in 20% solut.

**GLYCOZONE.**—Disinfectant, Antizymotic.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—ENEMA:  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. (15—30 Cc.) in 1—2 pints water.

**GLICYRRHIZIN AMMONIATED MERCK.**—Brownish-red, sweet scales.—SOL. in water or alcohol.—Expectorant, Demulcent.—USES: Chiefly with bitter or neutral medicines, to cover taste; also in coughs. Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids; metallic salts.

**GOLD CHLORIDE MERCK.**—AURIC CHLORIDE.—Brown or yellow deliquescent, cryst. masses.—SOL. in water, or alcohol.—Antitubercular, Alterative.—USES: Phthisis and other tubercular affections; lupus.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$  grn. (0.0012—0.004 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{3}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) daily.—ANTIDOTES: See p. 437.—CAUTION: Keep dry and from light!

**GOLD MONOBROMIDE MERCK.**—AUROUS BROMIDE.—Yellowish masses.—INSOL. in water.—Anti-epileptic, Anodyne, Nervine.—USES: Epilepsy, migraine, etc.; said to act, in small doses, quickly and continuously, without bromism.—Dose: *Anti-epileptic*,  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.006—0.012 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, in pills; *anodyne*,  $\frac{1}{20}$  grn. (0.003 Gm.) 2 t. daily. Children, half as much.

**GOLD TRIBROMIDE MERCK.**—AURIC BROMIDE.—Dark powd.—SOL. in water, ether.—USES, DOSE, ETC.: Same as of Gold Monobromide.

**GOLD AND SODIUM CHLORIDE MERCK.**—Yellow cryst.—SOL. freely in water.—Alterative, Nervine. USES: Syphilis, whooping-cough, cancer, hysteria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dipsomania, progressive paralysis of syphilitic origin, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{24}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.0025—0.015 Gm.); *subcut.*,  $\frac{1}{12}$  grn. (0.005 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Silver nitrate; ferrous sulphate; oxalic acid; alkalies, alkaloids; arsenites; hypophosphorous acid;



mercurous and ferrous salts; organic substances; potass. iodide; sulphurous acid; vegetable infusions.

**GRINDELIA.**—Antispasmodic, Expectorant, Diuretic, Sedative, Anticatarrhal.—**USES:** Asthma, hay fever, whooping-cough, catarrh of the bladder, chronic vaginitis, etc.—**Dose:** 15–60 grn. (1–4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 20–60 ℥ (1.3–4 Cc.).

**GUAETHOL.**—**GUAIACOL ETHYL MERCK.**—Oily liq., congealing in the cold.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water or glycerin.—**Local Anesthetic, Topical and Internal Antitubercular.**—**USES:** Chiefly as succedaneum for guaiacol; *extern.*, in neuralgia, tubercular cystitis, etc.; *intern.* in phthisis.—**Dose:** 5–10 ℥ (0.3–0.6 Cc.) 3 t. daily, in sweetened hydro-alcoholic solut.—**EXTERN.** as paint with equal part chloroform, or in 10–20% oint.

**GUAIAIC.**—**RESIN GUAIAIC.**—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, alkaline soluts.; insol. in water.—**Antisyphilitic, Alterative, Antirheumatic, Antipodagric, Antiscrofular.**—**USES:** Scrofula, syphilis, chronic rheumatism, gout, amenorrhea, scarlet fever.—**Dose:** 5–30 grn. (0.3–2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Tr., 20–60 ℥ (1.3–4 Cc.); Ammon. Tr., 1–2 fl. drs. (4–8 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; acacia; chlorine water; ferric and gold chlorides; permanganates; spt. nitrous ether; metallic salts; water.

**GUAIAACETIN.**—**SODIUM PYROCATECHINMONOACETATE.**—White powd.—**SOL.** water.—**Antitubercular.**—**Dose:** 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) sev. t. p. d.

**GUAIACOL MERCK.**—Faintly yellowish, limpid, oily liq.; characteristic aromatic odor.—**SOL.** in alcohol, glycerin, fixed oils, ether; abt. 70 parts water.—**Antitubercular, Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Analgesic.**—**USES.**—*Intern.*, phthisis, lupus, and intestinal tuberculosis, etc.; *extern.*, epididymitis, surgical tuberculosis, pleurisy, etc.—**Dose:** 2 ℥ (0.12 Cc.) 3 t. daily, gradually increased to 15 ℥ (1 Cc.), in pills, or in 1–2% solut. brandy, wine, etc., after meals.—**EXTERN.** (Analgesic and Antipyretic): 15–30 ℥ (1–2 Cc.), pure or with equal parts glycerin or oil.

**GUAIACOL CARBONATE MERCK.**—Small, wh., odorl., tastel. cryst.—**SOL.** abt. 50 alcohol; slightly in glycerin; insol. in water.—**Antitubercular.**—**Dose:** 4–8 grn. (0.25–0.5 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, gradually increased to 90 grn. (6 Gm.) a day if necessary.

**GUAIACOL SALICYLATE,**—see **GUAIACOL-SALOL.**

**GUAIACOL-SALOL MERCK.**—**GUAIACOL SALICYLATE.**—White, insipid cryst.; salol odor.—**SOL.** in alcohol; insol. in water.—**Intestinal Antiseptic, Antitubercular, Antirheumatic.**—**USES:** Phthisical diarrhea, dysentery, rheumatism, marasmus, chorea, etc.—**Dose:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) several t. daily.—**MAX. D.:** 150 grn. (10 Gm.) daily.

**GUAIAQUIN.**—**QUININE GUAIACOLBISULPHONATE.**—Yellowish, acrid, bitter powd.; 61.36% quinine, 23.48% guaiacol.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol, dil. acids.—**Antiperiodic, Intest. Antiseptic.**—**Dose:** 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily, before meals.

**GUARANA.**—**Antineuralgic, Astringent, Stimulant, Tonic, Anodyne.**—**USES:** Sick headache, diarrhea, and nervous affections.—**Dose:** 15–60 grn. (1–4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 15–60 ℥ (1–4 Cc.).

**GUARANINE,**—see **CAFFEINE.**

**HAEMA-, HAEMO-,**—see under **HEMA-, HEMO-,** etc.

**HAMAMELIS.**—**WITCH HAZEL.**—**Antiseptic, Astringent, Styptic.**—**USES:** Hemorrhoids, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, varicose veins, etc.—**Dose:** 15–60 grn. (1–4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 15–60 ℥ (1–4 Cc.).

**HEDEOMA.**—**PENNYROYAL.**—**Aromatic, Stimulant, Emmenagogue.**—**USES:** Amenorrhea, flatulent colic.—**Dose:** 15–60 grn. (1–4 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 15–60 ℥ (1–4 Cc.); Oil, 3–10 ℥ (0.2–0.6 Cc.); Spt. (*extern.* use).

**HEDONAL.**—**METHYLPROPYLCARBINOL-URETHANE.**—Wh. powd.—**SOL.:** Alcohol, ether; slightly in water.—**Hypnotic.**—**Dose:** 15–30 grn. (1–2 Gm.).



**HELMITOL.**—HEXAMETHYLENAMINE-ANHYDROMETHYLENE CITRATE.—Colorl. cryst. powd.—SOL. in water; alm. insol. alcohol.—Urinary Antiseptic.—Uses: Cystitis, urethritis, pyelitis, etc.—Dose: 10—15 grn. (0.6—1 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d.

**HEMATOXYLON.**—LOGWOOD.—Astringent, Tonic.—USES: Chronic diarrhea, dysentery, and intestinal atony.—Preparations: Ext., 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES (when presented in liquid form): Acids; ammonia; alum; infus. cinchona; copper sulphate; ferrous sulphate; lead acetate; opium; tartar emetic.

**HEMOGALLOL.**—Powder and Tablets.—HEMOGLOBIN DEOXIDIZED BY PYROGALLOL MERCK.—Reddish-brown powd. containing iron (abt. 6.2%) in condition for easy assimilation.—INSOL. in water, alcohol, etc.—Hematinic, Constructive, Tonic.—USES: Anemia, chlorosis, chronic nephritis, diabetes, and in convalescence; readily transformed into blood coloring-matter in debility, and superior as a hematinic to inorganic preparations of iron; particularly suitable for children.—Dose: 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.) 3 t. daily,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour before meals, in powd. with sugar, or in tablets; children, 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.) according to age.

**HEMOGLOBIN MERCK.**—Brownish-red powd. or scales.—SOL. in water.—Hematinic, readily absorbable Constructive Tonic.—USES: Anemia, chlorosis, etc.—Dose: 20—40 grn. (1.3—2.6 Gm.) 3—4 t. daily, in wine or syrup.

**HEMOL.**—HEMOGLOBIN DEOXIDIZED BY ZINC MERCK.—Dark-brown powd. containing easily assimilable iron, with slight traces of zinc oxide.—SOL. partially in water.—Hematinic, Antichlorotic.—USES: Anemia, chlorosis and neurasthenia; of great utility in treatment of debility; readily absorbable.—Dose: 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.), before meals, in powd. with sugar, or in wafers.

**HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDE.**—DIACETYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Wh., bitter powd.—SOL. in water, alcohol; insol. in ether.—Cough Sedative, Antispasmodic.—USES: Phthisis, bronchitis, asthma.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.).

**HETOL,**—see SODIUM CINNAMATE.

**HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.**—FORMIN MERCK; AMINOFORM; UROTRON.—White cryst. powd.—SOL. in water; sl. in alcohol.—Uric-acid Solvent, Diuretic, and Urinary Antiseptic.—USES: Gout, uric-acid diathesis, bacterial urinary diseases, cystitis, etc., prevents development of typhoid cystitis, and destroys infectiousness of typhoid urine.—Dose: 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, as tablets taken in the morning, or morning and evening, in lithia water, or carbonated water. (Formin is a highly pure form of hexamethylenamine, and is supplied in powder, and in form of tablets each containing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.5 Gm.].)

**HEXAMETHYLENAMINE SALICYLATE,**—see SALIFORMIN.

**HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE,**—see HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.

**HOLOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.**—Wh. cryst. powd.—SOL. in abt. 50 parts water, 6 alcohol; not decomp. on boiling.—Local Anesthetic, like cocaine.—USES: Chiefly in eye diseases, in 1% solut. (2—5 drops being instilled), prepared in porcelain (*not* in glass).

**HOMATROPINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.**—Small white cryst.—SOL. in abt. 10 parts water, 133 alcohol.—Mydriatic, Antihidrotic, Sedative.—USES: Chiefly as mydriatic (effect more transitory than that of atropine); night-sweats, psychoses, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{150}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$  grn. (0.0005—0.001 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{60}$  grn. (0.001 Gm.) single;  $\frac{1}{20}$  grn. (0.003 Gm.) per day.—EXTERN. (to eye) in 1% solut.—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon, then tannin and animal charcoal; again give emetics, then castor oil; artificial respiration; heat, stimulants, etc.

**HOPS.**—Hypnotic, Tonic, Diaphoretic, Sedative.—USES: Insomnia, dyspepsia, irritable bladder, and inflammation of the genito-urinary organs.—Preparation: Tr., 1—3 fl. drs. (4—12 Cc.).

**HYDRASTINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—(*Not the eclectic "Hydrastin."*)—White prisms.—SOL. in abt. 120 parts alcohol; 85 ether; 2 chloroform; sl. in water.—Alterative, Tonic, Antiperiodic.—USES: Gonorrhea, leucorrhea, constipation, and especially in uterine hemorrhage.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.

**HYDRASTINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—(*Not Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, or the eclectic "Hydrastin Muriate."*)—Wh. powd.—SOL. in water.—Astringent, Alterative, Tonic, Hemostatic.—USES: Intern., uterine hemorrhage, dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, etc.; extern., gonorrhea, conjunctivitis, endometritis, leucorrhea, cervical erosions, acne, hyperidrosis, seborrhea, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.) every 2 hours if necessary.—EXTERN.: *Conjunctivitis*, 0.1—0.5% soluts.; *gonorrh.*, 0.25—0.5% soluts.; in *skin diseases*, 1% oints. or lotions.—MAX. D.:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Same as of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).

**HYDRASTININE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—(*Not Hydrastine Hydrochloride.*)—Yellow, cryst. powd.—SOL. in abt. 1 part water, 3 alcohol; alm. insol. in ether or chloroform.—Uterine Hemostatic, Vaso-constrictor.—USES: Hemorrhages, congestive dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia, epilepsy, hemoptysis, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.) 3—4 t. daily, in caps.—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.) single; 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) daily.—*Subcut.*, 8—15  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.5—1 Cc.) of a 10% aq. solut.

**HYDRASTIS.**—GOLDEN SEAL.—Hemostatic, Cholagogue, Antihidrotic, Astringent.—USES: Uterine hemorrhage, jaundice, leucorrhea, piles, gonorrhea, spinal irritation, night-sweats, and internal hemorrhage.—Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 10—30  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.6—2 Cc.); Glycerite (1:1 [extern.]); Tr., 30—120  $\mathfrak{M}$  (2—8 Cc.).

**HYDRASTIS (LLOYD'S).**—Astringent, Tonic.—Dose stated: 10—40  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.6—2.6 Cc.) 3 t. daily.—EXTERN. in 1—2:16 dilutions.

**HYDRASTIS, FLUID (MERRELL'S).**—Astringent.—Dose stated: 10—40  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.6—2.6 Cc.) 3 t. daily.—EXTERN. in 5—10% dilutions.

**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE,**—see PERHYDROL.

**HYDROLEINE.**—Nutrient Tonic.—Dose stated:  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. (8—15 Cc.) after each meal.

**HYDROZONE.**—Antiseptic.—Dose stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), well dil.—EXTERN. in 2 or 3% solut.

**HYOSCINE MERCK.**—From Various Solanaceæ.—Thick liq.—SOL. in alcohol, ether; sl. in water.—Hypnotic, Sedative, Mydriatic.—USES: To quiet and give sleep to insane and others.—Dose: For *insane*,  $\frac{3}{16}$  grn. (0.002 Gm.), cautiously increased or repeated until effect is produced; for *sane*,  $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.00015—0.0003 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{16}$  grn. (0.0005 Gm.) single;  $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Same as of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon, tannin; pilocarpine nitrate ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.03 Gm.]), or morphine sulphate ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.02 Gm.]) hypoderm.; chloral hydrated; animal charcoal; heat or cold externally. See also p. 429.

**HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.**—Cryst.—Colorl. cryst.—SOL. in abt. 4 parts water, 15 alcohol; sl. in ether or chloroform.—USES and DOSES: Same as of Hyoscine.

(Other salts of Hyoscine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

**HYOSCYAMINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—From Hyoscyamus, Cryst.—(*Much stronger than Hyoscyamine [Alkaloid] Amorph.; also, not eclectic "Hyoscyamin."*)—Wh., silky cryst.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, acidulated water; sl. in water.—Hypnotic, Mydriatic, Sedative.—USES: To quiet insane and nervous; ease cough; asthma, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{3}{16}$  grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.) several t. daily, in pill or solut.; as *hypnotic* for *insane*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.015 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES and ANTIDOTES: As for Atropine.

**HYOSCYAMINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—From *Hyoscyamus*, *Amorph.*—(*Much weaker than Hyoscyamine [Alkaloid] Cryst.; also, not the same as the eclectic "Hyoscyamin."*)—Brown, syrupy liq.—*SOL.* in alcohol, chloroform and ether.—*Dose:*  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  M (0.008—0.015 Cc.).

**HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—From *Hyoscyamus*, *Cryst.*—Wh., deliq. microscopic needles; acrid taste.—*SOL.* in water and in alcohol.—*USES, DOSE, etc.:* As of Hyoscyamine, *Cryst.*

**HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—From *Hyoscyamus*, *Amorph.*—Yellow, hygroscopic powd.—*SOL.* in water, alcohol.—*Dose:*  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.008—0.15 Gm.).

(Other salts of Hyoscyamine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

**HYOSCYAMUS.**—*HENBANE.*—Antispasmodic, Hypnotic, Sedative, Analgesic.—*USES: Intern.,* spasmodic cough, irritated bladder, insomnia, hysteria, nervous headache, delirium tremens, spinal hyperesthesia, and emphysema; *extern.,* hemorrhoids, rheumatic swellings, cancerous ulcers.—*Dose:* 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—*Preparations: Ext.,* 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.); *Fl'extr.,* 5—15 M (0.3—1 Cc.); *Tr.,* 20—60 M (1.3—4 Cc.).

**HYPNAL.**—Compound of hydrated chloral and antipyrine.—Colorl. cryst. or powd.—*SOL.* water.—Hypnotic.—*Dose:* 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.).

**HYRGOL.**—*COLLOIDAL MERCURY.*—Dark, alm. black, tastel. powd.—*SOL.* in water; insol. alcohol and ether.—*USES:* As 1:10 ointment instead of mercurial ointment.—45 grn. (3 Gm.) the average quantity for one inunction; also intern. in infantile syphilis.—*Dose:* Adults,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03—0.05 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; children, 3—20 min. (0.2—1.3 Cc.) of 1% aqueous solut. according to age and severity of symptoms.

**ICHTHALBIN.**—*ICHTHYOL ALBUMINATED KNOLL.*—Grayish-brown, odorl., alm. tastel. powd.—*SOL.* in alkaline fluids (such as intestinal secretion); insol. in ordinary solvents and in diluted acids (as gastric juice).—*External and Intestinal Antiseptic and Antiphlogistic; Alternative.*—*USES: Extern.,* ulcers, gynecological affections, nasopharyngeal catarrh, etc.; *intern.,* phthisis, scrofula, marasmus, puerperal septicemia, gastric and intestinal catarrh, typhoid, skin diseases, etc.—*Dose:* 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, before meals, in powd. or in tabl.; children, 2—10 grains (0.12—0.6 Gm.) according to age.

**ICHTHARGAN.**—*ICHTHYOL-SILVER, ICHTHYOL Co.*—Brown, odorl., slightly hygroscopic powd.; 30% silver.—*SOL.* in water, glycerin, and diluted alcohol.—Astringent, Antiphlogistic, Bactericide.—*USES:* Gonorrhea, etc.—*EXTERN.:* Gonorrhea, 0.04—0.2% soluts.; posterior urethritis, 3% solut.; trachoma, 0.5—3% solut.—*CAUTION:* Keep solut. in amber bot.—*INCOMPATIBLE:* Soluble chlorides.

**ICHTHOFORM.**—*ICHTHYOL-FORMALDEHYDE, ICHTHYOL Co.*—Blackish-brown, alm. odorl. and tastel., insol. powd.—Surgical and Intestinal Antiseptic; reported energetic in action, yet non-toxic.—*USES: Extern.,* wounds, ulcers, etc.; *intern.,* chronic intest. catarrh, tuberc. enteritis, typhoid, intest. fermentation.—*Dose:* 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in powd. Children, 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.), in gruel or cacao.—*EXTERN.* pure or mixed with boric acid, starch, etc.

**ICHTHYOL.**—A soluble, sulphonated, hydrocarbon preparation, manufactured by the Ichthyol Co., Hamburg, from the oily distillate obtained from a mineral deposit found near Seefeld, in the Tyrol.—Thick, brown liq.; bituminous odor; contains easily assimilable sulphur.—*SOL.* in water, mixture of equal vols. water, alcohol and ether; partly in pure alcohol or ether; miscible with glycerin, oils, fats.—Antiphlogistic, Antiseptic, Alternative.—*USES: Intern.,* phthisis, skin diseases, gout, scrofula, nephritis, etc.; *extern.,* 5 to 50% oints., lotions, etc., in erysipelas, burns, chilblains, carbuncle, rheumatism, peritonitis, etc.; in scarlet fever (in 5—10% lanum oint. as recom. by Seibert); 10% with glycerin, on tampons or in suppos., in uterine and vaginal inflam.; 1—3% soluts. or 1—2 M (0.06—0.12 Cc.), bougies in gonorrhea; pure in ivy poisoning.—*Dose:* 3—30 M (0.2—2 Cc.), in pills or caps., or in water.—*INCOMPATIBLES:* Acids pre-



cipitate a dark, resinous mass; alkali hydroxides or carbonates decompose it; with alkaloids or their salts, compounds are formed of much firmer consistency than Ichthyol, and far less soluble; potassium iodide; hydrastis; resorcinol; mercury bichloride.—For DEODORIZING Ichthyol the addition of 1 part each Oil Bergamot and Oil Eucalyptus, to 50 parts Ichthyol, has been recommended.—Before applying Ichthyol it is advisable, except in eczema, to wash parts each time in warm water and dry gently. After incunation or painting, the parts are best covered with cotton-wool, or flannel, and gutta-percha tissue.—Ichthyol STAINS may be removed by boiling the fabric in soap and water, or by washing with soft soap or soap spirit.—CAUTION: So-called *Ammonium* "Ichthyolsulphonate" is the article always understood when simply "Ichthyol" is spoken of, and all references in literature relate to this product. A large number of spurious products and worthless imitations of Ichthyol are on the market under various misleading names. These substitutes, however, vary from Ichthyol, and from each other, in important physical and chemical characteristics and therapeutic properties, and are derived from sources other than the Seefeld shale yielding the true preparation upon which all clinical reports have been based. Physicians and pharmacists are warned that Genuine Ichthyol is sold only in Bottles or Glass Jars, under the Merck seal and label. [A sodium preparation of Ichthyol is also made, which is specially adapted for exhibiting Ichthyol in pill form because of firmer consistency.]

#### ICHTHYOL ALBUMINATED,—see ICHTHALBIN.

**INGLUVIN.**—Enzyme from gizzard of the domestic hen.—Yellowish powd.—Uses: Vomiting of pregnancy, dyspepsia, etc.—Dose: 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 Gm.).

**IODIA.**—Alterative, Uterine Tonic.—Dose stated: 1–3 fl. dr. (4–12 Cc.) 3 t. daily.

**IODINE MERCK.**—Sol. in abt. 30 parts chloroform, 10 alcohol, 3 ether, 65 glycerin; in solut. potass. iodide; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Alterative, Caustic.—Uses: *Extern.*, by inhalation in croup and bronchitis, and in ointment in skin diseases; *intern.*, in scrofula, struma, syphilis, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grn. (0.015–0.06 Gm.).—Max. D.: 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) single; 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) daily.—Preparations: Oint. (4%); Comp. Solut. (5%, with 10% KI); Tr., 2–5  $\mathcal{M}$  (0.12–0.3 Cc.).—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon, starchy foods in abundance; sodium sulphaniolate, calcined magnesia, starch injections, sodium thiosulphate; amyl nitrite by inhalation. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 436.—INCOMPATIBLES: Oil turpentine; starch; tannin; alkalies; alkaloids; metallic salts.

**IODIPIN, 10%.**—IODIZED SESAME OIL MERCK, 10% IODINE.—Iodine addition-product of sesame oil.—118 grains (7.65 Gm.) iodipin = 16 grains (1 Gm.) potass. iodide.—Yellow fluid, of purely oleaginous taste.—Alterative, Anticachectic; readily absorbable, and liberates its iodine less rapidly than the alkali iodides, so that its action is sustained for a long time; also said to be carried even to remotest parts of body.—Uses: Tertiary syphilis, scrofula, tabes, asthma, angina pectoris, gonorrheic sciatica, adiposity, tuberculous swellings, pleurisy, etc.—Dose: 1–3 fl. drs. (4–12 Cc.) 3 or 4 t. daily, with peppermint water and syrup, or pure flavored with oil peppermint; children in proportion.—[Literature on request.]

**IODIVAL.**—ALPHAMONIODISOVALERYLUREA KNOLL.—White powd.—Sol. easily in hot water, ether, alcohol; sparingly in cold water.—Uses: Instead of iodides in arteriosclerosis, scrofula, and tertiary syphilis.—Dose: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

**IODOBROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMP.**—Alterative.—Dose stated: 1–2 fl. drs. (4–8 Cc.), in water, before meals.

**IODOFORM MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.—Sol. in abt. 6 parts ether, 20 chloroform, 60 alcohol, 100 glycerin, 30 olive oil; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Alterative, Anesthetic, Antitubercular.—Uses: *Intern.*, usually in combination with tannin in pulmonary and intestinal hemorrhages, and in scrofula and diseases of the liver.—*Extern.*, as surgical an-



tiseptic for wounds, sores, etc.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.), in coated pills.—MAX. D.: 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) single; 15 grn. (1 Gm.) daily.—In tuberculosis and diseases of the joints, injections of a 10% oily emulsion are practiced.—Preparation: Oint. (10%).—INCOMPATIBLES: Mercuric oxide; calomel; silver nitrate; tannin; bals. Peru directly mixed.—ANTI-DOTES: Emetics, sodium bicarbonate, potassium acetate, potassium bromide, hydrated chloral, morphine (hypod.). Iodoform-eczema of the hands is combated by immersing them in water as hot as can be borne.

**ODOFORMOGEN.**—**ODOFORM ALBUMINATE KNOLL.**—Yellow, fine, dry, non-conglutinating powd.; about 3 times as voluminous as iodoform, more pervasive, and free from its odor.—Reported a convenient, economical, and efficient form of Iodoform; liberates the latter, on contact with wound surfaces, gradually and equably, hence persistent in action.—[Literature on Iodoformogen on request.]

**IDO-HEMOL MERCK.**—**IODIZED HEMOL.**—Brown, insol. powd.; 16% iodine.—Alternative, Hematinic; succedaneum for potass. iodide internally.—USES: Tertiary syphilis, scrofula, lead poisoning, asthma, psoriasis, etc.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in pills.

**IODOL.**—**TETRAIODOPYRROL.**—Light, fine, grayish-brown powd.; 89% iodide.—SOL. in abt. 10 alcohol, 105 chloroform, oils; 2 parts ether; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Alternative.—USES: *Intern.*, syphilis, scrofula, etc.; *extern.*, 5 to 10% oint. in chronic ulcers, lupus, chancre, etc.; 4% solut. in olive oil (1 dr. [4 Cc.] 3 t. daily by inunction) in phthisis; powd. or solut. on mucous membranes, as in ozena, tonsillitis, etc.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) daily, in wafers or pills.

**IODOMUTH.**—Bismuth-iodine compound.—Antiseptic, Deodorizer, and Siccative.—USES: *Extern.*, like iodoform; *intern.*, in gastric and intestinal hemorrhage.—Dose: 1 to 10 grn. (0.06 to 0.6 Gm.).

**IODOTHYRINE.**—**THYROIDINE.**—Dry milk-sugar trituration of the active constituent of thyroid gland.—15 grn. (1 Gm.) iodothyrene contains  $\frac{1}{100}$  grn. (0.3 mgrm.) iodine, and is equivalent to 15 grn. (1 Gm.) fresh thyroid gland.—Alternative, Discutient.—USES: Goiter, corpulency, myxedema, psoriasis, eczema, menstrual disturbances, menorrhagia, rachitis, etc.—Dose: 15—40 grn. (1—2.5 Gm.) per day.—MAX. D.: 30—60 grn. (2—4 Gm.) per day.

**IOTHION.**—Yellowish, oily liquid.—SOL. alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils, and glycerin.—USES: Syphilis, gonorrhea, sycosis, etc.—APPL.: As 10—50 per cent. ointment or oily solution.

**IPECAC.**—Emetic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant, Vascular Sedative.—USES: As emetic in poisoning, croup, etc.; bronchitis, coughs, pulmonary hemorrhage, hiccough, etc.—Dose: *Stomachic* or *expector.*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.); *emetic*, 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.). Preparations: Fl'extr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —20 M (0.03—1.3 Cc.); Powd. of Ipecac and Opium, 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.); Troches ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]); Syr., 10 M—6 fl. drs. (0.6—24 Cc.); Tr. Ipecac and Opium, 5—15 M (0.3—1 Cc.); Troches w. Morphine ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.005 Gm.] ipecac,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.0015 Gm.] morph.); Wine, 5 M—3 fl. drs. (0.3—12 Cc.).

**IRON BY HYDROGEN MERCK.**—Gray.—REDUCED IRON; QUEVENNE'S IRON.—Chalybeate.—USES: Anemia, chlorosis, hysteria, neuralgia, scrofula, debility, etc.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.), in pills or tabl.—INCOMPATIBLES: *Ferrous Salts*: Alkalies, carbonates; chromates; ferricyanides; gold, silver, and mercuric salts; hydrogen dioxide; phosphates; permanganates; sulphides; tannic acid.—*Ferric Salts*: Acacia; albumin; alkalies; apomorphine; aloin; benzoates; carbonates; creosote; bals. Peru; diuretin; gallic acid; guaiacol; hydriodic acid; hypophosphites; thiosulphates; iodides; guaiac; morphine; oils of cloves, cinnamon, pimento, thyme and wintergreen; resorcinol; sulphides; sulphites; salicylates; tannic acid; vegetable infusions and decoctions.

**IRON ARSENATE MERCK.**—Green, amorph. powd.—SOL. dilute hydrochloric acid.—Alternative, Hematinic.—USES: Chronic skin diseases, lepra, psoriasis, cancer, lupus, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.004—0.008 Gm.).

**IRON BROMIDE MERCK.**—Ferrous.—Reddish cryst. powd.—Sol. in water and alcohol.—Alterative.—Uses: Scrofula, amenorrhea, leucorrhœa, phthisis, swollen glands, etc.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

**IRON CACODYLATE MERCK.**—Grayish-yellow powd.—Sol. in water.—Alterative, Antichlorotic.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, various types of lymphadenitis and leukemia in which arsenic is indicated.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.) in aq. solut. per day; *subcut.*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1½ grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.) per day.

**IRON CARBONATE MASS MERCK.**—U. S. P.—VALLET'S MASS.—20 per cent.  $\text{FeCO}_3$ .—Hematinic.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, etc.—Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.), in pill.

**IRON CARBONATE, MIXTURE.**—U. S. P.—COMPOUND IRON MIXTURE; GRIFFITH'S MIXTURE.—Hematinic in chlorosis, anemia, etc.—Dose: 1—2 fl. oz. (30—60 Cc.).

**IRON CARBONATE SACCHARATED MERCK.**—INSOL. in usual solvents.—Hematinic in anemia, chlorosis.—Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).

**IRON GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE MERCK.**—Yellowish scales or powd.—Sol. in dil. alcohol; diffc. in water.—Uses: Deficient nerve-nutrition, neurasthenia, anemia, chlorosis, Addison's disease, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, beriberi, etc.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) three times daily, in cinnamon water.

**IRON HYDROXIDE WITH MAGNESIA.**—U. S. P.—ARSENIC ANTIDOTE.—(I) Solut. ferric sulphate 40 Cc., water 125 Cc.; (II) magnesia 10 Gm., water to make 750 Cc. (in a 1000 Cc. bottle). For immediate use, add I to II.

**IRON HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.**—Whitish powd.—Insol. in water; potass. citrate increases solubility.—Chalybeate, usually with other remedies.—Uses: Tuberculosis, rachitis.—Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).

**IRON OXIDE RED SACCHARATED MERCK.**—Soluble.—IRON SACCHARATE.—2.8% iron.—Brown powd.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Chlorosis, anemia. Also as arsenic antidote.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

**IRON PEPTONIZED MERCK.**—Powd. or Scales.—So-called "IRON PEPTONATE."—Powd., 5%  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ; scales, 25%  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ .—Sol. in water.—Uses: Mild Chalybeate.—Dose: powd., 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.).

**IRON PHOSPHATE MERCK.**—Soluble.—Transparent, bright-green scales; darkens in light.—Sol. freely in water; insol. in alcohol.—Chalybeate, Astringent, Emmenagogue.—Uses: Especially in dyspepsia and amenorrhea.—Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLE: Dil. phosphoric acid (ortho-).

**IRON PYROPHOSPHATE MERCK.**—Soluble.—IRON PYROPHOSPHATE WITH SODIUM CITRATE.—Apple-green, transparent, saline, scales; turns dark in light.—Sol. freely in water; insol. in alcohol.—Tonic, Emmenagogue, Astringent.—Uses: Chlorosis, anemia, debility. Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLE: Dil. phosphoric acid (ortho-).

**IRON SULPHATE MERCK.**—Ferrous, Cryst.—Sol. in abt. 2 water; insol. in alcohol.—Tonic, Astringent, Chalybeate.—Uses: *Intern.*, anemia and chlorosis, especially with tendency to hemorrhage; night-sweats; *extern.*, leucorrhœa, gleet, eczema, erysipelas, blennorrhœa, etc.—Dose: 1—8 grn. (0.06—0.5 Gm.).—Injection in blennorrhœa, 5—25% aqu. solut. as styptic, 10—20% solut.; oint., 1:30.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies: soluble carbonates; gold and silver salts; lead acetate; lime-water; potass. iodide and nitrate; potass. and sod. tartrate; sodium borate; tannin; vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions.

**IRON SULPHATE MERCK.**—Ferrous, Dried.—Best form for pills.—Uses as above.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.).

**IRON VALERATE MERCK.**—Brick-red powd.; valerian odor; styptic taste.—INSOL. in water.—Tonic, Nervine, Emmenagogue.—Uses: Anemia or chlorosis, with hysteria or nervous exhaustion; epilepsy, chorea, diabetes insipidus, etc.—Dose: 3—15 grn. (0.2—1 Gm.).



**IRON AND AMMONIUM CITRATE MERCK.**—Brown Scales.—Reddish-brown, transparent, hygroscopic scales.—**SOL.** freely in water; insol. in alcohol.—Chalybeate like other iron compounds.—**Dose:** 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; vegetable astringents; fixed alkalies.—**Preparation:** Wine (D., 1—4 fl. drs. [4—15 Cc.]).

**IRON AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE MERCK.**—**Ferric.**—**AMMONIO-FERRIC ALUM.**—**SOL.** in abt. 3 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—**Styptic, Astringent, Tonic.**—**USES:** Hemorrhage, leucorrhea, etc.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

**IRON AND AMMONIUM TARTRATE MERCK.**—Reddish-brown, transp. scales (13% Fe.).—**SOL.** in water; insol. in alcohol.—**Hematinic.**—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

**IRON AND MANGANESE PEPTONIZED MERCK.**—Brown powd.—2% Fe; 1% Mn.—**SOL.** in water.—**Hematinic.**—**USES:** Chlorosis, anemia, etc.—**Dose:** 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.).

**IRON AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** freely in water; insol. in alcohol.—**Tonic, Chalybeate, Emmenagogue.**—**USES:** Non-astringent, agreeable chalybeate.—**Dose:** 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).

**IRON AND QUININE CITRATE MERCK.**—Soluble.—**SOL.** slowly but completely in water; partially in alcohol.—**Tonic, Emmenagogue, Astringent, Antipyretic.**—**USES:** Where quinine and iron are indicated.—**Dose:** 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Bitter Wine Iron, 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

**IRON AND STRYCHNINE CITRATE MERCK.**—Reddish, deliq. scales.—1% strychnine; 16% Fe as citrate.—**SOL.** in water; insol. in alcohol.—**Tonic, Hematinic.**—**USES:** Where strychnine and iron are indicated.—**Dose:** 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).

**IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE CITRATE MERCK.**—Green scales.—1% strychnine.—**SOL.** in water.—**Tonic, Antipyretic, Antiperiodic.**—**USES:** Anemia, chlorosis, convalescence from malarial and other affections.—**Dose:** 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).

**ISOPRAL.**—**TRICHLORISOPROPYL ALCOHOL.**—Prismatic cryst.; camphoraceous odor; pungent taste.—**SOL.** in water and in alcohol.—**Hypnotic.**—**USES:** As of hydrated chloral.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

**JALAP.**—Diuretic, Hydragogue, Cathartic, Anthelmintic.—**USES:** Dropsy, cerebral hyperemia, constipation, worms.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Alcoh. Ext. 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.); Comp. Powd., 20—60 grn. (1.3—4 Gm.); Resin, 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).

**JAMBUL SEEDS.**—Specific (?) in diabetes; used also in bilious diarrheas and sore throat.—**Dose:** 30—60  $\mathfrak{m}$  (2—4 Cc.) of fluidextract daily, beginning with 10  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.6 Cc.) 3 t. p. d.

**KAMALA.**—Tape-worm remedy and Purgative.—**Extern.,** in ring-worm, itch, and other parasitic diseases.—**Dose:** 60—120 grn. (4—8 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Alcoh. Extr., 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).—Fl'extr., 60—120  $\mathfrak{m}$  (4—8 Cc.).

**KELENE.**—**FRIES BROS.**—Pure Ethyl chloride put up in automatic-closing and plain-cap tubes specially adapted for spraying.—**Local** (also general) anesthetic.—**USES:** Minor and dental surgery, and in neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, acute gout, hemicrania, etc., as spray; heat of hand forces stream from the tube.—Hold 6—10 inches from the thoroughly cleansed surface to be sprayed.

**KINO.**—Astringent, Styptic.—**USES:** Diarrhea, pyrosis, leucorrhea, passive hemorrhages, diabetes, etc.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Tr.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

**KOUSSEIN MERCK.**—**Amorph.**—**BRAYERIN, KUSSEIN.**—Yellowish-brown powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water.—**Anthelmintic.**—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.). divided into 4 parts, one given every half hour, followed by castor oil; children, half the dose.



**KOUSSO.**—**BRAYERA.**—Anthelmintic.—**Uses:** Tapeworm.—**Dose:** 2—6 dr. (8—24 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 1—6 fl. drs. (4—24 Cc.).

**KRAMERIA.**—**RHATANY.**—Astringent, Hemostatic.—**Uses:** *Intern.*, chronic diarrhea, menorrhagia, and internal hemorrhage; *extern.*, leucorrhea, spongy gums, prolapsus ani, fissured anus, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Alcoh. Ext., 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.); Fl'extr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Syr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.); Tr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.); Troches (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.] ext.).

**KRESAMINE.**—**ETHYLENEDIAMINE-TRIKRESOL.**—25% each trikresol and ethylenediamine.—**Colorl.**, alkaline liq., phenol odor.—**Misc.** with glycerin; 5 water.—**Surgical Antiseptic**, Dermic, etc.—**APPLIC.**:  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1½% soluts., 4—20% oints.

**KRYOFINE.**—**METHOXYACETPHENETIDIN.**—**Colorl.**, odorl. powd.; faint, bitter-pungent taste.—**SOL.** in 600 water; freely in alcohol, chloroform, ether.—**Analgesic**, Antipyretic.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

**LACTOPEPTINE.**—Digestive.—**Dose** stated: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).

**LACTOPHENIN.**—**LACTYLPHENETIDIN** BOEHRINGER.—**Wh.**, odorl., slightly bitter powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 350 parts water, 9 alcohol.—**Antipyretic** and **Analgesic.**—**Uses:** Like phenacetin, in typhoid, articular rheumatism, influenza, scarlet fever, septicemia, etc.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.).—**MAX. D.**: 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 45 grn. (3 Gm.) daily.

**LACTOSE**,—see MILK SUGAR.

**LACTUCARIUM MERCK.**—**SOL.** partially in alcohol, ether, or water.—**Anodyne**, Hypnotic, Sedative.—**Uses:** Nervousness, cough.—**Dose:** *Hypnotic* and *anodyne*, 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.); *sedative*, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Tr., 10—40 ℥ (0.6—2.6 Cc.); Syr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

**LANOLIN**,—see LANUM.

**LANUM.**—**ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS MERCK**; **HYDROUS WOOL-FAT** U. S. P.; **LANOLIN.**—A superior wool-fat specially prepared for medical and pharmaceutical uses.—Yellowish-white, unctuous mass; freely takes up water and aqueous soluts.—Neutral, non-irritating, permanent base for ointments and creams; very rapidly absorbed through the skin.

**LANUM ANHYDROUS.**—**ADEPS LANÆ ANHYDRICUS MERCK**; **ANHYDROUS WOOL-FAT.**

**LARGIN.**—**SILVER-PROTALBIN.**—Gray powd.; 11% silver.—**SOL.** in abt. 10 parts water; also in glycerin; insol. in alcohol or ether. Aqueous soluts. are best prepared by filling the prospective containers half full with hot water, throwing in the Largin, and shaking violently; the bottles are then filled with water.—**Bactericide** and **Astringent**, like silver nitrate; reported non-irritating and not precipitable by sodium chloride or albumin.—**Uses:** Chiefly gonorrhea, in  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1½% solut. (according to stage) 3 t. daily; also in ophthalmoblennorrhoea (5% solut. freely twice daily), and *internally* in gastric or intestinal ulcer.—**Dose:** 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.), in pills; in bowel ulceration keratin- or salol-coated pills are indicated.

**LEAD ACETATE MERCK.**—**Gran.**, **Cryst.** or **Powd.**—**SOL.** in abt. 3 parts water, 5 glycerin, 30 alcohol.—**Astringent**, **Styptic**, **Antihidrotic.**—**Uses:** *Intern.*, diarrhea, dysentery, gastric, uterine, and intestinal hemorrhage; phthisical night-sweats; bronchoblennorrhoea, pulmonary edema, aortal aneurism, etc.; *extern.*, astringent eye lotion, and injection or wash (1:100—500) in gonorrhea.—**Dose:** 1—4 grn. (0.06—0.25 Gm.).—**ANTI-DOSES:** Emetics, stomach siphon; sulphate of sodium, potassium, or magnesium; milk, albumin; opium (in pain), lumbar inject. of cocaine hydrochl. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.03 Gm.] to 45 min. [3 Cc.] water).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; soluble sulphates, citrates, tartrates, chlorides, or carbonates; alkalies; tannin; phosphates; resorcinol; salicylic acid; carbolic acid; hydrated chloral; sulphites; vegetable infusions and tinctures. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 436.

**LEAD IODIDE MERCK.**—Yellow cryst. or powd.—**SOL.** in concent. soluts. of alkali acetates, potass. iodide or sodium thiosulphate; alm. insol. in water or alcohol.—**Resolvent, Alterative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, scrofula, indolent ulcers, phthisis, syphilis; *extern.*, in indolent ulcers in ointment (1—2:10).—**Dose:** 1—4 grn. (0.06—0.25 Gm.).—**Max. D.:** 8 grns. (0.5 Gm.) per day.—**Preparation:** Oint. (10%).

**LEAD NITRATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** 2 water; alm. insol. in alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Astringent.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, diarrhea, dysentery, or intestinal hemorrhage; *extern.* (in 1:10 oint.), sore nipples, cracked lips, chapped hands (aq. solut. 1:100); ulcers, as injection in gonorrhea and leucorrhea.—**Dose:** 1—1½ grn. (0.06—0.09 Gm.).—**Max. D.:** 1½ grain (0.09 Gm.) single; 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) per day.

**LECITHIN MERCK.**—**OVO-LECITHIN.**—Phosphorus-containing compound obtained from egg-yolk.—Yellowish-white, waxy mass.—**SOL.** in alcohol, chloroform, benzene, ether, and fatty oils; swells up in water and in sodium-chloride solution.—**Tonic.**—**USES:** Neurasthenia, tuberculosis, diabetes, tabes, osteomalacia, rachitis, disturbances of nutrition, etc.—**Dose:** 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.) daily; *subcut.*, 15—45  $\text{m}$  (1—3 Cc.) of a 5% solut. in olive oil.—**INCOMPATIBLE** with alkalies.

**LENIGALLOL.**—**PYROGALLOL TRIACETATE KNOLL.**—White powd.—**INSOL.** in water; sol. with decomp. in warm aqueous soluts. of alkalies.—Mild succedaneum for Pyrogallol, chiefly in chronic ezema; also in psoriasis, lupus, etc.; reported non-poisonous, non-irritating, and non-staining.—**APPLIED** in ½—10% oints. or pastes.

**LEPTANDRA.**—**CULVER'S ROOT.**—Cholagogue, Laxative, Alterative.—**USES:** Constipation, liver disease, diarrhea, and dysentery.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext., 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.); Fl'extr., 15—60  $\text{m}$  (1—4 Cc.).

**LEPTANDRIN MERCK.**—Cholagogue, Purgative, Alterative.—**USES:** Chronic constipation, duodenal indigestion, torpid liver.—**Dose:** Cholagogue and alterative, 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.); purgative, 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.).

**LEUKOFERMANTIN.**—A normal animal serum, the antiferment content of which has been so increased as to make it at least equal to that of the tryptic leukoferment of normal human serum.—**USES:** In gynecology to check suppuration, and to promote healthy granulation in purulent processes leading to abscess formation.—Applied by pouring or injecting into the open, emptied cavity; or on gauze saturated with the serum.

**LIME SULPHURATED MERCK.**—(So-called "CALCIUM SULPHIDE.")—**SOL.** slightly in water; insol. in alcohol.—**Antipytic, Alterative, Depilatory.**—**USES:** Chiefly in boils, carbuncles, acne, scrofula, phthisis, and as prophylactic in influenza.—**Dose:** ¼—2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.); as prophyl. in influenza, 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) per day.

**LIME-WATER,**—see SOLUTION CALCIUM HYDROXIDE.

**LIQUOR,**—see SOLUTION.

**LISTERINE.**—Antiseptic.—**Dose** stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), diluted.—**EXTERN.** in solut. up to 20%.

**LITHIUM BENZOATE MERCK.**—Wh., cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts water, 15 alcohol.—**Antilithic, Diuretic, Antirheumatic.**—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).

**LITHIUM BROMIDE MERCK.**—White deliquescent powder.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 4 alcohol; also sol. in ether.—**Sedative, Antilithic.**—**USES:** Especially in epilepsy and headache; also acute and chronic parenchymatous nephritis.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Strong mineral acids; alkaloids; salts of copper, lead, mercury, and silver.

**LITHIUM CARBONATE MERCK.**—White powder.—**SOL.** in abt. 75 parts water; also sol. in carbonated water; insol. in alcohol.—**Antilithic, Diuretic, Antirheumatic.**—**USES:** Lithiasis, rheumatism, gout, arthritis.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

**LITHIUM CITRATE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.—Sol. in abt. 3 parts water; insol. in alcohol or ether.—Uses: As of other lithium salts, but more agreeable, and less irritating to stomach.—Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).

**LITHIUM IODIDE MERCK.**—Wh., deliquesce. powd.—Sol. in water.—Antirheumatic, Antilithic, Diuretic, Alterative.—Uses: Chronic sciatica, gout, articular rheumatism.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

**LITHIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.**—White to pink, deliquesce. powder.—Sol. freely in water or alcohol.—Antiarthritic, Antirheumatic.—Uses: Gout and articular rheumatism, instead of sodium salicylate.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

**LOBELIA.**—Antispasmodic, Expectorant, Diaphoretic.—Uses: Spasmodic asthma, whooping-cough, croup, pneumonia, and colds; also as enema in strangulated hernia.—Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 2—10 ℥ (0.12—0.6 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.) *expector.*; 40—90 ℥ (2.5—6 Cc.) *emetic.*

**LOBELINE SULPHATE (fr. SEED) MERCK.**—Salt of *alkaloid* Lobeline (*not the eclectic "Lobelin"*).—Yellow, deliq. pieces.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Chiefly asthma; also dyspnea, whooping-cough, bronchitis, chorea, gout, epilepsy, and spasmodic neuroses.—Dose: (*spasmodic asthma*): 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) daily, gradually increasing to 3—6 grn. (0.2—0.4 Gm.) daily. Children  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. (0.01—0.05 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Same as of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).—ANTIDOTES: Stomach siphon; tannin; later brandy, spirit ammonia; morphine; mustard and friction; aid emesis by large draughts of water. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 436.

**LUNAR CAUSTIC,**—see SILVER NITRATE.

**LUPULIN.**—Narcotic, Tonic, Antaphrodisiac.—Uses: Genital ere-  
thism, satyriasis, chordee, and to relieve irritation of bladder.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 10—20 ℥ (0.6—1.3 Cc.); Oleores., 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).

**LYCETOL.**—DIMETHYLPIPERAZINE TARTRATE.—Wh. powd.—Sol. in water.—Uric-acid Solvent, Analgesic, Diuretic.—Uses: Gout, lithiasis, etc.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) per day.

**LYSIDINE.**—50% solut. Ethylene-ethenyl-diamine.—Pinkish liq.; mousy odor.—MISCIBLE with water and alcohol.—Uric-acid Solvent, Diuretic.—Uses: Gout, lithiasis, etc.—Dose: 30—150 ℥ (2—10 Cc.) per day in carbonated water.

**LYSOL.**—Brown, oily liq.—Sol.: Water, alcohol, glycerin.—Antiseptic, Disinfectant.—APPLIC.:  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2% solut.; for disinf. hands, surg. instr. etc., 2—4% solut.

**MAGNESIUM CARBONATE MERCK.**—INSOL. in water or alcohol.—Antacid, Laxative, Antilithic.—Uses: Constipation, sour stomach, heartburn, stone in bladder.—Dose: 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).

**MAGNESIUM OXIDE MERCK.**—Heavy.—HEAVY MAGNESIA.—Uses as in Magnesium Oxide, Light.—Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).

**MAGNESIUM OXIDE MERCK.**—Light.—LIGHT or CALCINED MAGNESIA.—Light, white powd.; slightly alkaline taste.—Sol. in diluted acids, carbonic-acid water.—Antacid, Laxative, Antilithic.—Uses: *Intern.*, sick headache, heartburn, gout, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, gravel; *extern.*, ulcers and abraded surfaces in tooth powders, etc.—Dose: 10—30—60 grn. (0.6—2—4 Gm.). Small doses are antacid or antilithic; large are laxative.

**MAGNESIUM-PERHYDROL.**—MAGNESIUM DI- (or PER-) OXIDE MERCK.—Mixtures containing respectively 15% and 25% magnesium dioxide and 85% and 75% magnesium oxide.—Disinfectant, Oxidizer.—Uses: Abnorm. gastric and intest. fermentative processes, fetid eructations, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea in phthisis.—Dose: In digestive disturbances, 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.); in diarrhea, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grn. (0.15—0.25 Gm.) in keratinized pills.



**MAGNESIUM SULPHATE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Dried.—EPSOM SALT.—SOL. (cryst.) in abt.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Cathartic, Refrigerant.—USES: Constipation, lead colic, fevers, inflammatory afflictions.—Dose: *cryst.*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. (15—30 Gm.); *dried*, 160—320 grn. (10—20 Gm.).

**MAGNESIUM SULPHITE MERCK.**—SOL. in abt. 20 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Cathartic.—USES: Instead of sodium sulphite in infectious diseases; has less disagreeable taste.—Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.);  $2\frac{1}{2}$ —5 dr. (10—20 Gm.) may be given daily.

**MANGANESE DIOXIDE MERCK.**—Artificial, Pure.—MANGANESE PEROXIDE; BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE.—Containing abt. 90%  $MnO_2$ .—Insol. in water or alcohol.—Tonic, Alterative Emmenagogue.—USES: Flatulence, amenorrhea, calculi, erysipelas, septicemia, syphilis, chlorosis, scurvy, scrofula, various skin diseases, etc.—Dose: 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.), in freshly made pills.—EXTERN. in 12—15% oint. in porrigo, exanthema, scabies, etc.

**MANGANESE HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.**—Pink powd. or cryst.—SOL. abt. 7 water; insol. alcohol.—USES: Anemia, chlorosis, scrofula.—Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.) sev. t. daily, in sweetened solut.

**MANGANESE IODIDE MERCK.**—Brown deliq. masses.—SOL. in water, with decomp.—Alterative Tonic, Antiseptic.—USES: Anemia, chlorosis, scrofula, syphilis, and enlargement of spleen.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).

**MANGANESE PEPTONIZED MERCK.**—Brown powd.: 4% manganic oxide.—SOL. in water.—Tonic, Nutritive, Hematinic.—USES: Anemia and chlorosis.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

**MANGANESE PEROXIDE**,—see MANGANESE DIOXIDE.

**MANGANESE SULPHATE MERCK.**—Pure, Cryst.—Pink cryst.—SOL. in abt. 1 part water; insol. in alcohol.—Tonic, Cholagogue, Cathartic, Styptic.—USES: *Intern.*, anemia, chlorosis, arthritis, jaundice; *extern.*, hemorrhage; and in 10—20% oint. in stiffened joints following gout and rheumatism.—Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).

**MATICO.**—Aromatic, Astringent, Styptic, Anticatarrrhal.—USES: *Intern.*, diseased mucous membranes, catarrh of bladder, hemorrhoids, dysentery, gonorrhea, diarrhea, hemoptysis, menorrhagia, etc.; *extern.*, hemorrhages, ulcers, etc.—Dose: 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).—*Preparations*: Fl'extr., 30—60  $\mathcal{M}$  (2—4 Cc.); Tr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

**MENTHOL MERCK.**—Recryst.—SOL. in less than its weight of alcohol, ether, or chloroform; in abt. 4 parts olive oil; insol. in water or glycerin.—Analgesic, Anesthetic, Antiseptic, Stimulant.—USES: *Intern.*, tuberculosis, phthisical fevers, nervous diarrhea, and vomiting; *extern.*, toothache, headache, neuralgia, insect bites, pruritus, inhalation in hay fever, nasal diphtheria, catarrh, asthma, and chronic bronchitis. Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 90 grn. (6 Gm.) daily.—For toothache: put a crystal into cavity.—Tampons, 1 in 5 of oil. INCOMPATIBLES: Butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, chromium trioxide, euphorin, exalgine, betanaphthol, resorcinol, or thymol, in trituration; potass. permangan.; pyrogallol.

**MENTHOL VALERATE**,—see VALIDOL.

**MERCAURO.**—Alterative.—USES: Syphilis, scrofula, and skin diseases.—Dose stated: 5—15  $\mathcal{M}$  (0.3—1 Cc.), in water, after meals. INCOMPATIBLE with alkaloids.

**MERCUROL.**—MERCURY NUCLEIDE.—Light brownish powd., abt. 10% Hg.—SOL. in water; insol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—USES: Gonorrhea, ophthalmia, otitis media, ulcers, etc.—EXTERN., in gonorrh.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —3% solut.; *ophthalmia*, 3—5% solut.; *otitis*, 5—10% solut.; *ulcers*, etc., 5% oint.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.—CAUTION: Solutions should be prepared fresh as wanted.

**MERCURY MERCK.**—*Preparations*: Mass (33 per cent.); Mercury with Chalk, 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.); Oint. (50 per cent.); Plaster (18 per cent.); Ammoniac and Mercury Plaster (30 per cent. Hg.).

**MERCURY AMMONIATED MERCK.**—WHITE PRECIPITATE; MERCURY AND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—INSOL. in water, alcohol, etc.—Antiseptic, Alterative.—USES (*externally* only): As ointment (10%) for syphilitic eruptions and sores, iritis, skin diseases, etc.—*Preparation*: Oint. (10%).

**MERCURY BICHLORIDE MERCK.**—Lumps, Recryst., Gran., or Powd.—CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—SOL. in abt. 16 parts water, 3 alcohol, 4 ether, 15 glycerin.—Tonic, Antiseptic, Caustic, Alterative, Germicide.—USES: *Intern.*, syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and skin diseases; *extern.*, in colloid as caustic; nevi, etc.; in alcohol, in ringworm; in water, as collyrium in venereal ophthalmia, in leprosy, ulcers, various skin diseases, antiseptic dressings, surgical operations, diphtheria, disinfection, etc.—*Dose*:  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.001—0.008 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) single, 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) daily.—*Inj. hypoderm.*: Mercuric chloride  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.), sodium chloride 15 grn. (1 Gm.), and water 25 fl. drs. (100 Cc.); use 8—15 M (0.5—1 Cc.).—*Applic.* as wash, 1:1000—5000 solution.—ANTIDOTES: Zinc sulphate; white of egg, milk; emetics, chalk mixture; castor oil; table salt; reduced iron, iron filings, white of egg and milk 2 or 3 t. daily for a week. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 437.—INCOMPATIBLES: Reduced iron; sulphurous acid, formic acid, hypochlorites, albumin, alkalies, alkaloidal salts, ammonia; antimonous and arsenous salts; bromides; borax; carbonates; copper salts; ferrous salts; gelatin; hypophosphites or hypophosphorous acid; infusions cinchona, columbo, oak bark and senna; lead salts; lime-water; phosphates; silver nitrate potass. or sodium sulphate; sulphides; tannic acid; vegetable astringents; zinc salts.

**MERCURY CHLORIDE MILD MERCK.**—CALOMEL.—INSOL. in water, alcohol, ether, or glycerin.—Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic, Antiseptic, Anthelmintic.—USES: *Intern.*, constipation, cholera, dysentery, cardiac dropsy, pleurisy, malignant fever, malaria, syphilis, worms, infectious diseases, gout, etc.; *extern.*, small-pox pitting, pruritus, diphtheria, membranous croup (fumigation), warts, condyloma, etc.—*Dose*: *Antisyph.*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily; *intern. antisept.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.015 Gm.) every 1—2 hrs.; *cholag.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.) every hr. until effective, or 5—6 grn. (0.3—0.36 Gm.) taken; *cathart.*, 2—15 grn. (0.12—1 Gm.).—*Applic.* in 20% oint. in pruritus vulvæ, and pruritus ani from hemorrhoids.—Children require proportionately more—as cathartic, 2—3 grn. (0.12—0.2 Gm.) for child 2—3 yrs.—INCOMPATIBLES: Sulphurous or hydrocyanic acid; bromides; iodides; alkali chlorides; sulphates; sulphites; carbonates; hydroxides; lime-water; acacia; airol; alkalies; ammonia; golden antimony sulphide; cocaine; cyanides; copper salts; hydrogen peroxide; iodine; iodoform; lead salts; silver salts; soap; sulphides.

**MERCURY CYANIDE MERCK.**—Colorless crystals.—SOL. in abt. 15 parts water, 20 alcohol.—Alterative, Antiseptic, Tonic, Antisyphilitic.—USES: Instead of corrosive sublimate; much less irritating. Recommended in diphtheria, membranous croup and syphilis.—*Dose*:  $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.) in solut.—EXTERN. (gargle) 1:10000 solut.—*Hypoderm.*,  $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) p. d.—ANTIDOTE: 0.1% solut. sulphurated potassa internally; see also mercury bichloride.

**MERCURY IMIDOSUCCINATE**,—see MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE.

**MERCURY IODIDE RED MERCK.**—MERCURY BINIODIDE.—SOL. in abt. 85 parts ether, 130 alcohol, 300 olive or almond oil; freely in soluts. potass. iodide, mercury bichlor., or sod. thiosulphate; alm. insol. in water or glycerin.—Alterative, Germicide, Antiseptic, Antisyphilitic, Emmenagogue.—USES: *Intern.* and *extern.*, in syphilis, scrofula, lupus, and skin diseases (especially obstinate ones).—*Dose*:  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.004—0.015 Gm.), in pills.—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) p. d.

**MERCURY IODIDE YELLOW (OR GREEN) MERCK.**—MERCURY PROTO-IODIDE; GREEN MERCUROUS IODIDE.—INSOL. in water, alcohol, ether.—Antisyphilitic, Emmenagogue, Alterative.—USES: Advanced



syphilis, scrofula, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iodides.—**CAUTION:** Never prescribe mercury iodide green (or yellow) with a soluble iodide, since mercury biniodide (highly poisonous) is formed!

**MERCURY OLEATE MERCK.**—5%, 10%, 20% and 25%.—Alterative, Antiparasitic, Antisyphilitic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, skin diseases, pediculi. Also for endermic administration of mercury.

**MERCURY OXIDE BLACK (HAHNEMANN) MERCK.**—**HAHNEMANN'S SOLUBLE MERCURY.**—Grayish-black powd.; decomp. on exposure.—Insol. water or alcohol.—Antisyphilitic.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —3 grn. (0.015—0.2 Gm.).

**MERCURY OXIDE RED MERCK.**—Levigated.—Not used internally; *extern.*, chancres, indol. ulcers, ringworm, pediculi, and in 0.5—1% oint. as eye salve in contagious ophthalmia.—**Preparation:** Oint. (10%)—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Chlorides.

**MERCURY OXIDE YELLOW MERCK.**—Stimulant, Escharotic.—**USES:** *extern.*, chancres, indolent ulcers, ringworm, pediculi, etc.; and in 0.5—1% oint. for contagious ophthalmia; *intern.*, by intramuscular inject. in syphilis in dose of 15 M (1 Cc.) of 1:30 olive oil suspension every 8 days.—Preferred to the red oxide because it is a much finer powder.—**Preparation:** Oint. (10%).

**MERCURY OXYCYANIDE MERCK.**—White, cryst. powd.—Sol. in hot water.—Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, diphtheria, erysipelas, and skin diseases; reported superior to mercuric chloride as antiseptic dressing because 6 times more active as germicide, and less easily absorbed.—**APPLIED** in 0.6% solut. to wounds and in surgical operations. In blennor. neonat. wash conjunctiva twice daily with 0.2% solut., applying ice compresses during intervals. In other acute diseases of conjunctiva, 1—2% soluts. are used.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.01 Gm.) single and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03 Gm.) p. d. the first week, and taken on a full stomach; later  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain (0.05 Gm.) per day.

**MERCURY SALICYLATE MERCK.**—Wh. powd.; abt. 59% mercury.—Sol. in hot solut. sodium chloride, dil. alkalis; insol. in water or alcohol.—Antisyphilitic, Antigonorrheic, Alterative.—**USES:** *Extern.*, chancre, gonorrhea, and venereal affections in 1% powd. or oint.; *injection* in urethra, 15 M (1 Cc.) of a mixt. 1:300 water with a little acacia, injected every 2—3 days.—Reported easily borne by stomach, and to produce no salivation.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{3}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) p. d.

**MERCURY SUBSULPHATE MERCK.**—**TURPETH MINERAL.**—Heavy, lemon-yellow powd.—Sol. very slightly in water; insol. alcohol, ether, etc.—Alterative, Emetic, Antiseptic.—Dose: *Emetic*, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); *alterative*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.), in pills or powd.—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{3}{4}$  (0.05 Gm.) single; 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) p. d.

**MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE MERCK.**—**MERCURY IMIDOSUCCINATE.**—Wh. powd.—Sol. in abt. 25 parts water, with aid of heat; abt. 75 cold water; sl. in alcohol.—Antisyphilitic, Alterative, Antiseptic.—Said to be free from disagreeable local and secondary effects.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.012—0.02 Gm.) daily, hypodermically.

**MERCURY AND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE,**—see **MERCURY AMMONIATED.**

**MERGAL.**—Mixture of mercuric cholate and albumin tannate, marketed in capsules, each containing about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.15 Gm.) mergal.—**USES:** Syphilis and parasymphilitic affections.—Dose: 1 capsule 3 times daily, gradually increasing to 2 capsules 5—6 times daily.

**MESOTAN.**—**METHOXYLMETHYLESTER OF SALICYLIC ACID.**—Yellow, oily liquid.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and fixed oils.—Local Antirheumatic.—**USES:** Gout, rheumatism, etc.—**APPLIC.:** 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) of a mixture of equal parts mesotan and olive oil.

**METHYLATROPINE BROMIDE,**—see **ATROPINE METHYLBROMIDE.**

**METHYLATROPINE NITRATE,**—see **EUMYDRIN.**



**METHYL SALICYLATE MERCK.**—SYNTHETIC OR ARTIFICIAL OIL WINTERGREEN (GAULTHERIA).—SOL. freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform. —Antirheumatic, Antiseptic.—USES: Inflammatory articular rheumatism, and gonorrheic rheumatism.—Dose: 5—30 M (0.3—2 Cc.), gradually increased.—Also applied locally (50—120 M [3.3—8 Cc.] twice daily) in chronic and subacute articular rheumatism; and in acute gonorrhea by injection (1:100 liquid petrolatum) 3 t. p. d. with bismuth subnitrate.

**METHYLENE BLUE MERCK.**—Medicinal.—METHYLTHIONINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Dark green, cryst. powd.—SOL. eas. water; less readily in alcohol.—Anodyne, Antiperiodic, Antipyretic.—USES: Gonorrhea, rheumatism, pyelitis, carcinoma, black-water fever, diabetes, neuralgia, malaria, cystitis, nephritis, etc.—Dose: 2—4 grn. (0.12—0.25 Gm.) in caps. with little powd. nutmeg (to avoid by-effects, e. g. irritation of bladder). —INJECTION: 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single or daily. APPL. as dust. powd. in blennorrhagic vaginitis and metritis; as enema (0.1—0.2:500—1000 water) in dysentery; intramusc. 1½ grn. (0.1 Gm.) in mania; as diagnostic means of determining the degree of permeability of renal tissue by inject. 15 M (1 Cc.) of 5 % solut.—During treatment urine acquires a green color.—INCOMPATIBLES: Potassa; potass. dichrom.; potass. iodide; reducing agents.—CAUTION: Do not confound with the ordinary methylene blue of the market, which is the zinc-chloride double-salt of tetramethyl-thionine and is commonly employed as a *dye* or stain, but is not eligible for use in or on the human body.

**METHYLHYDRASTIMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE**,—see AMENYL.

**METHYLMORPHINE**,—see CODEINE.

**METHYLTHIONINE HYDROCHLORIDE**,—see METHYLENE BLUE.

**MILK OF MAGNESIA.**—1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) contains 24 grn. (1.5 Gm.) magnesium hydroxide in suspension.—Antacid.—Dose: 1—4 fl. dr. (4—15 Cc.).

**MILK SUGAR MERCK.**—Powder.—LACTOSE.—SOL. in abt. 6 parts water; insol. in alcohol, chloroform, ether.—Nutritive, Diuretic.—USES: Consumption, cardiac dropsy and wasting diseases; also in infant nutrition.—Dose: 1—6 oz. (30—180 Gm.) a day.

**MORPHINE MERCK.**—Alkaloid.—Alm. insol. in water or ether.—Hypnotic, Sedative, Anodyne, Narcotic.—USES (chiefly in form of salts): To relieve pain, nervous excitement, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.03 Gm.) single; 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) daily.—Aged and children very susceptible, hence need smaller doses than the usual rules would require. Continued use establishes tolerance, when larger doses will be required.—INCOMPATIBLES (also of all the *salts* of morphine): Alkalies; tannic acid; iodic acid; potass. permangan.; borax; chlorates; ferric chloride; iodides; lead acetate; lead subacet.; magnesia; spt. nitrous ether; silver nitrate; mercury bichloride; gold and sod. chloride.—ANTIDOTES: Emetics; stomach siphon; potass. permangan. (15 M [1 Cc.] of a 5 % equ. solut. hypoderm., and a tablespoonful per os every 2 hrs. of a 1 % solut.); paraldehyde; picrotoxin; atropine sulphate ( $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. [0.0005—0.001 Gm.]) hypod.; strychnine, caffeine, cocaine, coffee; ice to head and heat to hands and feet; mustard plasters; vinegar enemas; exercise; electricity. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 438.

**MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—SOL. in abt. 25 parts water, 65 alcohol, abt. 8 glycerin; insol. in ether or chloroform.—USES: As of morphine.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).

**MORPHINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—SOL. in abt. 21 parts water; slightly in alcohol or ether.—USES: As of morphine.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.03 Gm.) single; 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) p. d.—Preparations: Comp. Powd. (1:60); Troches Morph. and Ipecac ( $\frac{1}{16}$  grn. [0.0015 Gm.]) M,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.065 Gm.]).

(Other salts of Morphine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

**MUSK.**—Stimulant, Antispasmodic.—USES: Nervous affections, typhus and typhoid fevers, convulsions, etc.—Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—Preparation: Tr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

**MYDRINE MERCK.**—Combination of ephedrine and homatropine hydrochlorides (100:1).—Wh. powd.—Sol. in water.—Mydriatic.—Uses: Where evanescent mydriasis is desired; especially valuable in diagnosis.—APPL. 2—3 drops of 10% aqu. solut.

**MYRRH.**—Astringent, Carminative, Cathartic, Emmenagogue.—Uses: *Intern.*, dyspepsia, general debility, chronic catarrh, amenorrhea, chlorosis, and pectoral troubles; *extern.*, unhealthy sores, spongy gums, and sore mouth.—Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—Preparations: Tr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.); Tr. Aloes and Myrrh,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. drs. (2—4 Cc.); Pills Aloes and Myrrh (2 grn. [0.12 Gm.] A., 1 grn. [0.06 Gm.] M.).

**MYRTOL MERCK.**—Constituent of essential oil of *Myrtus communis*.—Clear, colorl. liq.; pleasant ethereal odor.—Sol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Sedative, Stimulant.—Uses: Chronic bronchitis, bronchorrhea, tonsillitis, cystitis, pyelitis, pulmonary gangrene, etc.—Dose: 1—2 ℥ (0.06—0.12 Cc.) several times per day, on sugar, or in emulsion, or in gelatin capsules.

**NAPHTHALENE MERCK.**—**NAPHTHALIN.**—Sol. in abt. 20 parts alcohol, 3 ether, 8 oil turpentine, 2 chloroform, 8 olive oil; insol. in water or glycerin.—Antiseptic, Antidiarrheal, Anthelmintic, Antipyretic.—Uses: *Intern.*, chronic and acute intestinal catarrhs, worms, cholera, typhoid fever, chronic bronchitis, chorea, etc.; *extern.*, skin diseases in 1:15 oints.—Dose: 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.), in powd. or capsule; for tapeworm, 15 grn. (1 Gm.), followed some hours later by castor oil.—Max. D.: 30 grn. (2 Gm.) single; 90 grn. (6 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Carbolic acid and salol, when triturated dry; chromic acid.

**NARGOL.**—Compound of silver and nucleinic acid.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Like silver nitrate in 20% solut. in gonorrhea, and in 5% solut. in conjunctival inflammations.—APPL. in 5—10% oint. to slow-healing ulcers, etc.

**NICKEL BROMIDE MERCK.**—Yellow powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol, ether.—Nerve Sedative.—Uses: Epilepsy, etc.—Dose: 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.).—Max. D.: 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) single; 24 grn. (1.5 Gm.) daily.

**NOVARGAN.**—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. easily in water, alcohol.—Local Anesthetic.—Uses: As of cocaine, in minor surgery, dentistry, etc.—APPLIED in 0.25—2 % solut.—INJECT.:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01—0.1 Gm.) in 1—2% solut.

**NOVASPIRIN.**—White cryst. powd.—Sol. easily in alcohol; alm. insol. in water.—62% salicylic acid.—Uses: As of salicylic acid.—Dose: 10—15 grn. (0.6—1 Gm.) sev. t. p. d.

**NOVOCAINE.**—Colorl. needles.—Sol. easily in water; 30 alcohol.—Local Anesthetic.—Uses: As of cocaine.—APPL.: Instil. or inject., 1—2% solut.; infiltration aneth., 0.25—0.5% solut.—Dose: Up to 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.).

**NUCLEIN MERCK.**—From Yeast.—Grayish-white, amorph. powd.—Sol. dil. alkaline soluts.; slightly in water and in mineral acids; insol. in alcohol and ether.—Antiseptic, Germicide.—Possesses antipyretic properties like tuberculin Koch, and causes hyperleucocytosis.—Uses: Indolent ulcers of leg, tonsillitis, false diphtheria, masked tuberculosis, typhoid, pneumonia, and puerperal infection.—Dose: 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.). 4—6 t. p. d.—INJECT.: hypoderm. 8—15 ℥ (0.5—1 Cc.) of a 0.5% aqu. alkaline solut. (with carbolic acid added) in lupus.

**NUTGALL.**—**GALLS.**—Astringent.—Uses: *Intern.*, chronic dysentery, diarrhea, passive hemorrhages, poisoning by strychnine and other alkaloids; *extern.*, gleet, leucorrhea, prolapsus ani, hemorrhoids, and as gargle in ulcerated fauces and relaxed uvula.—Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.). Preparations: Tr., 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.); Oint. (1:5).—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies, alkaloids, salts of iron, lead, and zinc; opium in solut.; silver nitrate; copper sulphate.

**NUX VOMICA.**—Stomachic, Tonic, Respir. Stimulant.—**USES:** Chronic constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, neuralgia, paralysis, and as antidote to poisoning by opium, hydrated chloral, and other narcotics.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.); Fl'extr., 1—5 ℥ (0.06—0.3 Cc.); Tr., 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.). See also Strychnine.

**OIL ALMOND, BITTER-, MERCK.**—True.—**SOL.** in all proportions alcohol or ether; in abt. 300 parts water.—Contains 2—4% hydrocyanic acid.—Nerve Sedative.—**USES:** *Intern.*, coughs; *extern.*, to allay severe itching, and as application to torpid corneal ulcers, and in neuralgia.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  ℥ (0.01—0.03 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, ammonia, brandy, iron persulphate.—**CAUTION:** Poison!

**OIL BETULA MERCK.**—OIL SWEET BIRCH; "OIL WINTERGREEN."—Nearly pure methyl salicylate.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Analgesic, Antirheumatic, Antiseptic.—**USES:** Rheumatic affections, pleurisy, pericarditis.—*Extern.*, orchitis, epididymitis, articular rheumatism, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 ℥ (0.3—2 Cc.).—**APPL.** in orchitis and epididymitis, 20 drops rubbed in 2—3 t. p. d.; in chorea, 6—10 drops rubbed in on the thigh and leg.

**OIL CADE MERCK.**—EMPYREUMATIC OIL; JUNIPER TAR.—Dark, tarry liquid.—**SOL.** in ether and chloroform.—**USES:** Chiefly *extern.*, in psoriasis, favus, gout, rheumatism, chronic skin eruptions, etc.; *intern.* (rarely), as an anthelmintic and in chronic skin diseases.—**Dose:** 2—5 drops 3—4 t. p. d.

**OIL CAJUPUT.**—Colorl. or greenish liquid.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.—Stimulant, Diaphoretic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, low fevers, cholera, rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, catarrh, toothache, dyspepsia, cardialgia, colic, flatulence, asthma, and tapeworm; *extern.*, psoriasis, acne, pityriasis, chronic rheumatism, and neuralgia.—**Dose:** 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.).

**OIL CROTON MERCK.**—Yellow liquid.—**SOL.** in absolute alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oils.—Purgative, Rubefacient.—**USES:** *Intern.*, obstinate constipation; amenorrhea, dropsy; *extern.*, rheumatism, neuralgia, and indolent swellings; hypodermically to nevi.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 ℥ (0.03—0.12 Cc.).—**MAX D.:** 2 ℥ (0.12 Cc.) single; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ℥ (0.15 Cc.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** Stomach siphon, oils, mucilage, opium, morphine hypoderm., cocaine. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 433.

**OIL EUCALYPTUS MERCK.**—From various Eucalyptus species.

**OIL EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS MERCK.**—Colorl. to yellowish liq.—**SOL.** in alcohol and ether.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Disinfectant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, intermittent and remittent fever, bronchitis, cystitis, and dysentery, and by inhalation in asthma or catarrh; *extern.*, skin diseases (in 1:5 oily solution).—**Dose:** 5—15 ℥ (0.3—1 Cc.).

**OIL JUNIPER BERRIES MERCK.**—**SOL.** in ether and alcohol.—Diuretic, Carminative, Stimulant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, dropsy and suppression of urine. In surgery, for preserving surgical ligatures.—**Dose:** 5—15 ℥ (0.3—1 Cc.).—**Preparations:** Spt., 1—3 fl. drs. (4—12 Cc.); Comp. Spt., 4—8 fl. drs. (15—30 Cc.).

**OIL MUSTARD MERCK.**—True, distilled.—Colorl. or pale yellow liq.—**SOL.** in alcohol and ether. Rubefacient, Stimulant.—**USES:** Instead of mustard poultices and leaves in pleuritic neuralgia or rheumatic pains.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  ℥ (0.008—0.015 Cc.), with much water.—**APPL.**, as rubefacient, in 2% alcoholic solut.—**Preparation:** Comp. Lin. (3%).

**OIL OLIVE.**—Emolient, Nutrient, Laxative.—**USES:** *Intern.*, constipation, worms, in poisoning by corrosives, gall stones, etc.; *extern.*, blistered or injured surfaces, etc.—**Dose:** as laxat., 1—2 fl. oz. (30—60 Cc.); in hepatic colic, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 fl. oz. (45—180 Cc.).

**OIL PINE-NEEDLES MERCK.**—OIL SCOTCH FIR; OIL PINUS SYLVESTRIS.—Antiseptic, Antirheumatic.—**USES:** By *inhalation* with steam, in chronic pulmonary diseases; *extern.*, in chronic rheumatism; *intern.*, as stimulant expectorant.



**OIL PINUS PUMILIO MERCK.**—OIL MOUNTAIN PINE.—Fragrant oil; terebinthinous taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—**Antiseptic, Expectorant.**—**USES:** *inhalation* in pectoral affections; *intern.*, as stimulating expectorant; *extern.*, lately employed in glandular enlargements, boils, and skin diseases.—**Dose:** 5—10 ℥ (0.3—0.6 Cc.), in capsules.

**OIL SANTAL.**—OIL SANDAL WOOD.—Pale-yellow liq.—**SOL.** alcohol.—**Internal Antiseptic, Anticatarrrhal.**—**USES:** Gonorrhœa, gleet, bronchitis and inflammation of the mucous membranes generally.—**Dose:** 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.), in emuls. or capsules.

**OIL TURPENTINE MERCK.**—Rectified.—Anthelmintic, Antiseptic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Hemostatic, Stimulant, Rubefacient.—**USES:** Rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, typhoid, puerperal fever, gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, dysentery, whooping-cough, calculi, retention of urine, hemoptysis, worms, amenorrhœa, and as antidote in phosphorus poisoning.—For *internal* use only the *rectified* oil answers.—**Dose:** 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.) every 4 hrs., in emulsion or gelatin caps.; for tapeworm, 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—**Preparation:** Lin. (35%, with 65% resin cerate).

**OIL "WINTERGREEN",**—see OIL BETULA.

**OIL WINTERGREEN, ARTIFICIAL,**—see METHYL SALICYLATE.

**OINTMENT MERCURIC NITRATE MERCK.**—U. S. P.—**CITRINE OINTMENT.**—Stimulative and Alterative Dermic.—**APPLIED** in 10—50 per cent. dilution with a fatty vehicle.

**OINTMENT MERCURY MERCK.**—50%.—Alterative, Antiseptic, Antisyphilitic.—**USES:** Venereal sores, glandular swellings, skin diseases, pediculi, chilblains, syphilis (by inunction), inflamed eyes.—**APPLIED:** 20—40 grn. (1.3—2.6 Gm.) by inunction 20—30 times in syphilis, the inunction being made every other day on another part of the body.

**OINTMENT MERCURY MERCK.**—Dilute; 33½%.—**USES:** As preceding.

**OLEATE MERCURY,**—see MERCURY OLEATE.

**OLEORESIN CAPSICUM MERCK.**—U. S. P.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether.—Rubefacient, Stimulant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, flatulence, and to arouse appetite; *extern.*, diluted with soap liniment or olive oil, in lumbago, neuralgia, and rheumatic affections.—**Dose:** ¼—1 ℥ (0.015—0.06 Cc.), diluted, in beef tea or other hot liquid.

**OLEORESIN MALE FERN MERCK.**—**OLEORESIN ASPIDIUM.**—Thick, greenish-brown liq.; bitter, unpleasant taste. Efficacious and safe Anthelmintic.—**Dose:** In *Tenia solium* (the usual kind of tape-worm) 2½—3 dr. (10—12 Gm.), in *Tenia mediocanellata* 3—4 dr. (12—16 Gm.); taken in 3 portions at intervals of ½ hr., in capsules, followed if necessary in 1—2 hours by calomel and jalap.—**CAUTION:** Shake well before dispensing.

Merck's Extract of Male Fern exceeds the requirements of the U. S. P., and conforms to the stricter demands of the Ph. G. III. Merck's preparation is made from rhizomes of a *pistachio-green* color inside, and only the crop of each current year is used.

**OPIUM.**—U. S. P.—Not less than 9 per cent. morphine.—For action, uses, etc., see Opium Powder.

**OPIUM POWDER MERCK.**—U. S. P.—12—12.5 per cent. morphine.—Stimulant, Narcotic, Antispasmodic, Hypnotic, Anodyne.—**USES:** Insomnia, neuralgia, colic, spasms, dyspepsia, rheumatism, diabetes, pleurisy, peritonitis, cancer, tetanus, delirium tremens, cholera, dysentery, restlessness, consumption, etc.; ease pain, give rest and sleep, check morbid secretions, relieve cough, and allay irritability.—**Dose:** ¼—2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Warm, strong coffee; atropine or strychnine hypoderm.; emetics, stomach siphon, warm drinks, artificial respiration; potass. permangan.; constant motion. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 438.—**Preparations:** Deodorized (Denarcotized) Opium; Ext., ¼—1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.); Pills (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.]); Plaster (6% Ext.); Dover's Powder, 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.); Tr., 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Camph. Tr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.); Troches Licorice and

Opium ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.005 Gm.] O.); Vinegar, 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Wine, 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES** (of liquid opiates): Alkalies; alkaloidal precipitants; alkaline carbonates; copper and iron salts; kino; lime-water; mercury bichloride; nutgall; silver nitrate.—**NOTE:** As the strength and quality of this powder are constantly controlled by assay, the action of the drug is always to be relied upon.

**OREXINE.**—**PHENYLDIHYDROQUINAZOLINE TANNATE.**—Yellowish-white, odorl., practically tastel. powd.—**INSOL.** in water; sl. in alcohol.—**Appetizer, Anti-emetic, Stomachic.**—**USES:** Anorexia in phthisis, chlorosis, cardiac diseases, surg. operations; seasickness; vomiting of pregnancy and that following narcosis. Contraindicated in excessive acidity of stomach and in gastric ulcers.—**Dose:** 8—12 grn. (0.5—0.8 Gm.) 2 t. daily, 1—2 hrs. before meals; in powd., or 4 grain tablets (Orexoids), with half tumblerful water.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iron preparations.—[Merk's Monograph on Orexine contains clinical reports].

**OREXOIDS.**—**TABLETS OF OREXINE, MERCK,** 4 grains (0.25 Gm.) each.—**Dose:** In loss of appetite, 2, twice daily, 1—2 hrs. before principal meals, with half a glass water; children,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 tablets according to age. In vomiting of pregnancy and in nervous anorexia, 1 orexoid 4—5 times daily.

**ORTHOFORM, NEW.**—**METHYL ESTER OF META-AMINOPARAOXYBENZOIC ACID.**—Wh. odorl. powd.—**SOL.** 6 alcohol, 50 ether; 10 water.—**Local and internal Anodyne, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Chiefly extern., on painful wounds, burns, toothache, etc.—**APPLIED** pure or in 10—20% mixtures with starch, talcum, etc., or in 10—20% ointment.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Antipyrine; bismuth subnit.; formaldehyde; mercury bichloride; potass. permangan.; silver nitrate; zinc chloride.

**ORTHOFORM-NEW HYDROCHLORIDE.**—**USES, DOSES, etc.,** as preceding.

**OVARADEN.**—**STANDARDIZED DRIED EXTRACT OVARY, KNOLL;** 1 part equals 2 parts fresh gland.—Grayish powd.—**Nervine, Alterative.**—**USES:** Disorders accompanying the menopause or following ovariectomy; also chlorosis.—**Dose:** 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in tablets.

**OVARIIN MERCK.**—**Dried ovaries of the cow;** 1 part equals 8 parts of fresh cow's ovary.—Coarse, brownish powd.—**ACTION AND USES:** Same as of Ovaraden.—**Dose:** 3—6 grn. (0.2—0.4 Gm.) 3 t. daily.

**OVO-LECITHIN,**—see **LECITHIN.**

**OXAPHOR.**—**OXYCAMPHOR.**—50% solut. of oxidation-product of camphor.—**Sedative.**—**USES:** Chiefly cardiac dyspnea and asthma; also kidney affections.—**Dose:** 5—15 ℥ (0.3—1 Cc.) 3 t. daily; 45—60 ℥ (3—4 Cc.) per day.—**MAX. D.:** 120 ℥ (8 Cc.) daily.

**OXYMETHYLENE,**—see **FORMALDEHYDE.**

**PANCREATIN MERCK.**—Yellowish powd.—**SOL.** partially in water; insol. in alcohol.—**Amylolytic, Proteolytic, Emulsifiant.**—**USES:** Aid to duodenal digestion.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—Pancreatin is decomposed in the stomach, hence it should be given in keratinized pills.—**INCOMPAT.,** alcohol, acids.

**PAPAIN.**—**PAPAYOTIN MERCK.**—Concent. active principle of juice of *Carica Papaya* (Papaw).—**Enzyme** similar to pepsin, but acting in alkaline, acid, or neutral solut.—Whitish, sl. hygroscopic powd.—**SOL.** in water or glycerin; insol. alcohol, ether, chloroform.—**Digestive.**—**USES:** For dissolving false membrane, and for aiding digestion.—**Dose:** 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.), with sodium bicarbonate.—**EXTERN.** in 5% solut. equal parts glycerin and water, for diphtheria and croup; 16% solut. for fissured tongue.—**CAUTION:** Not to be confounded with the vastly weaker preparations from papaw, known by various names.—[Literature on Papain, containing clinical reports, on request.]

**PARACETPHENETIDIN,**—see **ACETPHENETIDIN.**

**PARAFORMALDEHYDE,** so-called,—see **TRIOXYMETHYLENE.**

**PARALDEHYDE MERCK.**—Colorless fluid; crystallizes below 10.5° C.; aromatic, suffocating odor; warm taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, oils, chloroform; in abt. 10 parts water.—**Hypnotic, Anti-spasmodic, Stimulant.**—**USES:** Insomnia, asthma, phthisis, chorea, alcoholism, delirium tremens, insanity, mental exhaustion, etc.; also as antidote for morphine, and for obviating the dangers of chloroform narcosis. **Dose:** 30—90 ℥ (2—6 Cc.), well diluted, in elixir, sweet water, brandy, or rum.—**MAX. D.:** 2½ dr. (10 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; hydrocyanic acid; iodides; oxidizers.

**PAIREIRA.**—Diuretic, Laxative, Tonic.—**USES:** Gonorrhea, gleet, pyelitis, chronic cystitis, dropsy, leucorrhea, rheumatism, etc.—**Dose:** 30—60 grn. (2—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.).

**PELLETIERINE TANNATE MERCK.**—Grayish-brown, hygroscopic, tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 80 parts alcohol, 700 water.—**Anthelmintic; Teniafuge.**—**Dose:** 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.), in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, followed in 2 hours by cathartic.

**PEPPERMINT.**—Carminative, Diffusible Stimulant, Nervine.—**USES:** Flatulence, colic, dysentery, nausea, and nervous affections.—**Extern.** (usually as oil pep.), in headache, toothache, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, hay fever, asthma, etc.—**Preparations:** Oil 1—5 ℥ (0.06—0.3 Cc.); Spt., 10—40 ℥ (0.6—2.5 Cc.); Troches (one-sixth ℥ [0.01 Cc.] oil); Water (vehicle).—See also Menthol.

**PEPSIN MERCK.**—U. S. P.—Powd., Granular, or Scales.—**SOL.** in abt. 50 parts water (with turbidity); insol. in alcohol, ether, or chloroform.—**Proteolytic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, dyspepsia; peptonizing milk for invalids; digesting false membranes; *extern.*, digesting gangrenous tissue from unhealthy wounds.—**Dose:** 1—15 grn. (0.06—1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alcohol; tannin; alkali carbonates or chlorides.

**PEPSIN MERCK.**—Saccharated.—**Dose:** 60—150 grn. (4—10 Gm.).

**PEPTENZYME.**—Digestant.—**Dose** stated: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).

**PEPTO-MANGAN (GUDE).**—Hematinic.—**Dose** stated: 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

**PERHYDROL.**—HYDROGEN PEROXIDE MERCK.—30% by weight (or 100% by volume) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.—Miscible in all proportions with water or alcohol.—**Disinfectant, Deodorant, Styptic, Antizymotic.**—Used chiefly *extern.*, in diphtheria, sore throat, wounds, gonorrhea, abscesses, etc.; *intern.*, in flatulence, gastric affections, phthisical sweats, etc.; *hypoderm.* (0.2% solut.), in cyanide poisoning.—**Dose:** of 3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (Perhydrol 1, water 9) 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.), well dil.—**EXTERN.:** in 2—10% solut.; 3% solut. is as powerful antiseptically as a 1:1000 corrosive sublimate; also in eye lotion and eye drops (as 0.3% solut.), and in gynecol. (3% solut., and tampons moistened with a 12% solut.); also in dentistry for bleaching teeth and as inject. in alveolar pyorrhea (in 10% solut.). Counteracts poisonousness of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins, and also of abrin.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; albumin; ammonia; arsenous salts; balsam peru; carbolic acid; charcoal; chlorides; chlorine water; citrates of alkalies; ferric salts; glycerin; gold salts; hydrocyanic acid; hypophosphites; iodides; lime-water; manganese dioxide; mercurous salts; nitrates; potassium bromide; permanganates; sulphates; solution chlorinated soda; tartrates; tinctures.—**CAUTION.**—Keep cool and quiet.

**PHENACETIN.**—ACETPHENETIDIN; PARACETPHENETIDIN.—Wh., tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 925 parts water, 12 alcohol.—**Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, Analgesic.** **USES:** *Intern.*, neuralgia, rheumatism, pleurisy, whooping-cough, polyuria, diabetes, chorea, influenza, tonsillitis, scarlatina; *extern.*, painful ulcerations; hastens healing of wounds.—**Dose:** *Antipyr.*, 8—10 grn. (0.5—0.6 Gm.); *analg.*, 15—24 grn. (1—1.5 Gm.); children up to 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Hydrated chloral; iodine; oxidizers.—**ANTIDOTES:** Same as of Acetanilide.

**PHENALGIN.**—Analgesic, Febrifuge.—**Dose** stated: *Antipyr.*, 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.); *analg.*, 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).

**PHENAZONE,**—see ANTIPYRINE.



**PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE.**—Colorl. needles.—Sol. in alcohol, and in abt. 16 parts water.—Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antiperiodic, Antirheumatic, Diaphoretic.—Uses: Phthisis, pneumonia, rheumatism, neuralgia, influenza, malaria, etc.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—Max. D.: 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 75 grn. (5 Gm.) daily.

**PHENOL MERCK.**—"Silver Label"; Fused Cryst.—CARBOLIC ACID.—Sol. in abt. 15 parts cold water, 2 olive oil; freely in alcohol, chloroform, ether, glycerin.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Caustic, Topical Anesthetic.—Uses.—For making disinfecting solutions, aborting boils and carbuncles, as application to ulcers, venereal sores, nevi, hemorrhoids, toothache, whooping cough, diphtheria, etc. To prevent spread of zymotic diseases.—N. B.: Dangerous to infants; poisoning occurs by absorption.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.), well diluted or in pills.—Max. D.: 2 grains (0.12 Gm.) single; 8 grains (0.5 Gm.) daily.—Inject. in urethra or bladder, solut. 1—2:1000.—Extern. as spray (1% solut.), and as wash, 1—3:500; as caustic, pure or concentrated.—Preparations: Glycerite (20%); Oint. (3%).—INCOMPATIBLES: Phenol coagulates collodion. Triturated with acetanilide, butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, monobromated camphor, hydrated chloral, diuretin, euphorin, exalgine, lead acetate, menthol, naphthalene, naphthol, phenacetin, pyrogallol, resorcinol, salol, sodium phosphate, thymol, urethane, chloralamide or terpin hydrate, phenol yields a liquid or a soft mass.—ANTIDOTES: Alcohol or whiskey; saccharated lime; raw white of egg. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 425.

[Merck's "SILVER LABEL" Carbolic Acid is guaranteed not to redden under proper precautions of keeping.]

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN MERCK.**—Yellowish-white or almost white powd.—Sol. 10 alcohol; slightly in water.—Uses: Medicinally as laxative.—Dose: 1—8 grn. (0.06—0.5 Gm.).

**PHENYLACETAMIDE,**—see ACETANILIDE.

**PHENYLDIHYDROQUINAZOLINE TANNATE,**—see OREXINE.

**PHENYL SALICYLATE,**—see SALOL.

**PHOSPHORUS.**—Sol. in oils.—Stimulant to nervous system.—Uses: Mania, melancholia, sexual exhaustion, cerebral softening, neuralgia, rachitis, caries, osteomalacia, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{3}{10}$  grn. (0.0006—0.002 Gm.).—Preparations: Elix., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.); Oil, 1—5  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.06—0.3 Cc.); Pills ( $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. [0.0006 Gm.]); Spt., 10—40  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.6—2.6 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Sulphur; iodine; oil turpentine; potass. chlorate.—ANTIDOTES: 1-% solut. potass. permang.; charcoal; emetics; stomach siphon. Avoid oils. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 438.

**PHOSPHOTAL,**—see CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE.

**PHYSOSTIGMA.**—CALABAR BEAN.—ACTION and USES as of Physostigmine Salicylate.—Preparations: Ext.,  $\frac{1}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.005—0.015 Gm.); Tr., 8—20  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.5—1.3 Cc.).—See also Physostigmine.

**PHYSOSTIGMINE SALICYLATE MERCK.**—ESERINE SALICYLATE.—Colorl. or slightly yellowish cryst.—Sol. in abt. 85 parts water, 15 alcohol; solut. reddens on keeping.—Antitetican, Spinal Depressant, Peristaltic, Stimulant, Laxative, Analgesic, Myotic.—Uses: Tetanus, tonic convulsions, strychnine poisoning, neuralgia, constipation, muscular rheumatism, phantom tumors, chronic bronchitis, etc.; in solut. to contract pupil.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{3}{10}$  grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.); children,  $\frac{2}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$  grn. (0.000025—0.00005 Gm.).—Max D.:  $\frac{3}{10}$  grn. (0.002 Gm.) single;  $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—APPLIC., in 0.2—0.5% solution as eye drops in ophthal. neonatorum, overcoming mydriasis of atropine, breaking posterior adhesions, in prolapsus of the iris, cataract, glaucoma, and corneal ulcers.—INCOMPATIBLES: As of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).—ANTIDOTES (for all physostigmine salts): Emetics, stomach siphon, artif. respiration; atropine or strychnine subcut.; hydrated chloral; stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 439.

**PHYSOSTIGMINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—**ESERINE SULPHATE.**—Yellowish, very deliquescent powd.: bitter taste; rapidly reddens.—**SOL.** easily in water, alcohol.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of Physostigmine Salicylate.

**PHYTOLACCA ROOT.**—**POKE ROOT.**—Alterative, Emetic, Purgative, Antifat.—**USES:** *Intern.*, rheumatism, mammilitis, tonsillitis, chorea, scrofula, syphilis; *extern.*, oint., ulcers, psoriasis, tinea capitis, eczema, and to arrest flow of milk.—**Dose:** 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 1—5 ℥ (0.06—0.3 Cc.).

**PICRATOL.**—**SILVER TRINITROPHENOLATE.**—30% Ag.—Antiseptic like other silver compounds.

**PICROTOXIN MERCK.**—**COCCULIN.**—Colorl., very bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 250 parts water, 10 alcohol; in soluts. alkalies; sl. in chloroform or ether.—Antihidrotic, Nervine, Antispasmodic.—**USES:** Night-sweats of phthisis; also paralysis, epilepsy, chorea, flatulent dyspepsia, dysmenorrhea; also antidote to strophanthin and chloral.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$  grn. (0.0006—0.002 Gm.).—**MAX D.:**  $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. (0.006 Gm.) single;  $\frac{1}{3}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) per day.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, tannin; hydrated chloral; stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 441.

**PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—White, hygroscopic, cryst.—**SOL.** freely in water or alcohol; very slightly in chloroform; insol. in ether.—Sialagogue, Galactagogue, Myotic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, dropsy, coryza, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthmatic dyspnea, uremic convulsions, croup, orchitis, atropine poisoning, rheumatism, scarlatina, diabetes, syphilis, etc.; *extern.*, 1—2% aqueous solut. for collyrium. Contraindicated in heart failure and during fasting.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.015 Gm.), in water, hypoderm., or by mouth.—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) single;  $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. (0.04 Gm.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, tannin; atropine; ammonia; brandy. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 493.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Silver nitrate; corrosive sublimate; iodides; tannin; calomel; gold salts; potass. permang.; alkalies.

(Other salts of Pilocarpine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

**PILOCARPUS.**—**JABORANDI.**—**ACTION and USES:** As of pilocarpine hydrochloride. **Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.).

**PIPERAZINE.**—**DIETHYLENEDIAMINE.**—Colorl., alkaline cryst.—**SOL.** freely in water and in glycerin.—Antipodagric, Antirheumatic.—**USES:** Gout, lithiasis, rheumatism, uric-acid solvent.—**Dose:** 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.) 3 t. a day, well diluted.—*Subcut.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.05—0.1 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.—For washing out the bladder, a 1—2% solution.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acetanilide; alkaloidal salts; ferric chloride; ferrous sulphate; mercuric chloride; phenacetin; phenocoll. hydrochlor.; picric acid; potass. permang.; quinine; silver nitrate; solut. arsenic and mercuric iodide; sod. salicyl.; spt. nitrous ether; tannic acid.

**PIPERINE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 30 parts alcohol; also in ether or chloroform.—Stomachic, Antipyretic, and Antiperiodic.—**USES:** Feeble digestion, and as substitute for quinine in remittent and intermittent fevers.—**Dose:** *Stomach.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.); *antiper.*, 6—8 grn. (0.4—0.5 Gm.), in pills.

**PODOPHYLLIN,**—see **RESIN PODOPHYLLUM.**

**PODOPHYLLUM.**—**MAY APPLE.**—Hydragogue Cathartic, Cholagogue, Tonic, Alterative.—**USES:** Hepatic congestion, constipation, rheumatism, scrofula, and bilious fevers.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** *Ext.*, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); Fl'extr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Resin,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).—See also Resin Podophyllum.

**POLLANTIN.**—Hay-fever Antitoxic Serum.—Clear, slightly yellowish liq.—**APPLIED** by instil. into eye, or insuffl. into nose.

**POMEGRANATE.**—Anthelmintic, Astringent, Antiperiodic.—**USES:** Tapeworms, diarrhea, night-sweats, and intermittent fever.—**Dose:** 1—2 drams (4—8 Gm.), as decoct. (1:4) or fl. ext. (1:1).—See also Pelletierine.

**POTASSA,**—see POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.

**POTASSA SULPHURATED MERCK.**—Pure.—**SOL.** readily and alm. completely in water; partially sol. in alcohol.—**Alterative, Antacid, Emetic, Local Irritant.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, rheumatism, gout, scrofula, painter's colic, skin diseases, catarrh, croup, lead and mercury poisoning; *extern.*, lotion in parasitic skin diseases.—**Dose:** 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids, alcohol, carbonated waters, acid salts.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, lead or zinc acetate, brandy.

**POTASSA SULPHURATED MERCK.**—**USES:** For baths in skin affections, 2—4 oz. (60—120 Gm.) to one bath. **CAUTION:** Avoid metal bathtubs, metal spoons, and water with much carbon dioxide.

**POTASSIUM ACETATE MERCK.**—Very deliq.—**SOL.** in less than 1 part water, abt. 2 alcohol.—**Diuretic, Aperient, Cathartic.**—**USES:** Gout, lithiasis, rheumatism, dropsy, eczema, and psoriasis.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).

**POTASSIUM ANTIMONATE MERCK.**—Purified.—**DIAPHORETIC ANTIMONY;** "WHITE ANTIMONY OXIDE."—Wh. powd.—**Diaphoretic, Sedative.**—**USES:** Pneumonia, pulmon. hemorrhage, puerperal fever, etc.—**Dose:** 8—24 grn. (0.5—1.5 Gm.).

**POTASSIUM ARSENITE MERCK.**—Pure.—White powd.—**SOL.** in water.—**Antiperiodic, Alterative.**—**USES:** Skin diseases, malaria.—**Dose:**  $\frac{30}{10}$  grn. (0.002—0.006 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES** and **ANTIDOTES:** Same as of Arsenic Trioxide.

**POTASSIUM BICARBONATE MERCK.**—Gran., Cryst. or Powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts water; alm. insol. in alcohol.—**Diuretic, Antilithic, Antacid.**—**USES:** Dyspepsia, dropsy, lithiasis, sour stomach, jaundice, etc. Usually taken effervescent with tartaric or citric acid.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).

**POTASSIUM BICHROMATE,**—see POTASSIUM DICHROMATE.

**POTASSIUM BISULPHATE MERCK.**—Colorl., more or less moist plates.—**SOL.** in water.—**Aperient, Tonic.**—**USES:** Constipation with weak appetite.—**Dose:** 60—120 grn. (4—8 Gm.), with equal weight sodium carbonate.

**POTASSIUM BITARTRATE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.—**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—**SOL.** in abt. 200 parts water; in solut. borax or boric acid; insol. in alcohol.—**Cathartic, Diuretic, Aperient.**—**USES:** Dropsy, and as refrigerant drink in febrile affections.—**Dose:** 1—8 drams (4—30 Gm.).

**POTASSIUM BROMIDE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Gran.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 200 alcohol, 4 glycerin.—**Antiepileptic, Sedative, Hypnotic.**—**USES:** Epilepsy, neurasthenia, convulsions, delirium tremens, tetanus, syphilis, scrofula, semi-impotence, nymphomania, urethral fever, and poisoning by iodoform and strychnine.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.); in tetanus, or strychnine poisoning, up to 4 dr. (15 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkaloids; salts of antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, mercury, and silver.

**POTASSIUM CARBONATE MERCK.**—Deliquesce., gran. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—**Antacid, Solvent.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, acid stomach, lithiasis, dropsy, jaundice; *extern.*, as 15% oint. or 1% aqu. solut. as bath in skin affections.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE MERCK.**—Cryst., Gran., or Powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 17 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—**Antiseptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, all forms of stomatitis, diphtheria, mercurial ptyalism, and diseases of mucous membranes; *extern.*, saturated solution with laudanum per enema for painful hemorrhoids; in powder form on ulcers and badly healing wounds. Also in mouthwashes and gargles in 3—5% solution.—**Dose:** 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 90 grn. (6 Gm.) p. d.—**Preparation:** Troches (4½ grn. [0.28 Gm.]).—Do not administer on empty stomach!—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iron iodide, tartaric acid.—**CAUTION:** Do



not triturate with sulphur, phosphorus, or organic or combustible compounds. Inflames or explodes with sulphuric acid or with any organic powd.—**ANTIDOTES:** Diuretics, ice, opium, pilocarpine, alkali carbonates, prolonged baths, caffeine-sodium benzoate hypoderm., salt transfusions.

**POTASSIUM CITRATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 2 glycerin; sl. in alcohol.—**Diaphoretic, Refrigerant.**—**USES:** Rheumatism, lithiasis, fevers and bronchial affections.—**Dose:** 10—40 grn. (0.6—2.5 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 8 dr. (30 Gm.) p. d.

**POTASSIUM CYANIDE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water; slightly in alcohol.—**Sedative, Antispasmodic, Anodyne.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, dyspnea, asthma, phthisis, catarrh, whooping-cough, etc.; *extern.*, 0.2—0.8% aqueous solut. in neuralgia and local pains; 0.6—1.2% aqueous solut. removes silver-nitrate stains from conjunctiva.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.008 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) p. day.—**ANTIDOTES:** Chlorine water; solution chlorinated soda; hydrogen peroxide hypoderm.; ammonia; 10 grn. iron sulphate with 1 dram tincture iron in 1 oz. water; cobalt nitrate; cold affusions; emetics, artificial respiration; freshly precipitated ferric hydroxide with sodium carbonate. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids and acid syrups; alkaloids; hydrated chloral; iodine; lead, mercurous, and silver salts; permanganates; potass. chlorate or nitrate.

**POTASSIUM DICHROMATE MERCK.**—**POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.**—**SOL.** in abt. 10 parts cold water.—**Caustic, Astringent, Alterative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, aphonia, gastric ulcer, syphilis; *extern.*, sweating feet, tubercular nodules, syphilitic vegetations, and warts.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.004—0.015 Gm.).—**EXTERN.** in 5% solut. for sweating feet; 10% solut. as caustic.—**ANTIDOTES:** Soap; magnesia; alkali carbonates; salicium saccharate; stomach siphon and emetics. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426.

**POTASSIUM GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE MERCK.**—75% Solut.—**SOL.** in water.—**Nerve-tonic.**—**USES:** Neurasthenia, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, deficient nerve nutrition, Addison's disease, etc.—**Dose:** 4—10  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.25—0.6 Cc.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in mixture.—**INJECTION:** 3—5  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.2—0.3 Cc.) once daily, in physiological salt solution.

**POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE MERCK.**—**CAUSTIC POTASSA; POTASSIUM HYDRATE.**—**SOL.** freely in water, alcohol, glycerin; sl. in ether.—**Escharotic, Antacid, Diuretic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, lithiasis, gonorrhea, cystitis, acid dyspepsia, and cutaneous affections, gout; *extern.*, destroying warts, gangrenous tissue, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.), highly diluted.—**Preparation:** Solut. (5%). **ANTIDOTES:** Vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice; oil, milk; opium if pain, and stimulants in depression; ice-water enemas in bloody diarrhea. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

**POTASSIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.**—**Purified.**—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 8 alcohol; insol. in ether.—**Nerve Stimulant.**—**USES:** Phthisis, scrofula, and all cases of deficient nerve power.—**Dose:** 2—30 grn. (0.12—2 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** As of Hypophosphorous Acid (Dil.).—**CAUTION:** Explodes violently on trituration or heating with any nitrate, chlorate, or other oxidizer.

**POTASSIUM IODIDE MERCK.**—**Colorl. cryst. or gran. powd.**—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 3 glycerin, 18 alcohol.—**Alterative, Emmenagogue, Uric-acid Solvent, Antisyphilitic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, Pleuritis, rheumatism, pericarditis, syphilis, aneurisms, arterial sclerosis, pneumonia, dyspnea, scrofulous swellings, lead poisoning, chronic metritis, amenorrhea, angina pectoris, asthma; *extern.*, as collyrium in corneal opacities (1—3:300); 10% ointment.—**Dose:** 3—30 grn. (0.2—2 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkaloids and alkaloidal salts; hydrated chloral; tartaric acid; calomel; silver nitrate; potass. chlorate; metallic salts; acids.—**Preparation:** Oint. (12%).—**ANTIDOTES:** Sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphanilate, and naphthionic acid.

**POTASSIUM NITRATE MERCK.**—**SALTPETER; NITER.**—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts water; slightly in alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Refrigerant, Diuretic, Diaphoretic.**—**USES:** Fevers, dropsy, asthma, rheumatism, diseases of gas-

tric and intestinal mucosa. Also as gargle (1% solut.) in angina. Fumes of burning potassium-nitrate paper are also inhaled in asthma.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Paper.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 16 parts water; decomp. by alcohol.—**Disinfectant, Deodorant, Emmenagogue.**—**USES:** Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, peritonitis after labor, uterine involution or atrophy, zymotic diseases generally, morphine poisoning, diphtheria. Also as 1% solut. as inject. in gonorrh., gleet, and leucorrh., and in snake bites, and as 5% wash in diphtheria and scarlatina, and in carcinoma, foul ulcers, fetid breath, and perspiring feet; also as mouthwash (1:200 solut.) in stomatitis, and as general germicide.—**Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.), in solut. or pills made with kaolin and petrolatum, or with cacao butter, after meals.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids (mineral); alcohol; ammonia; arsenites; bromides; carbolic acid; chlorides; charcoal; fats; ferrous salts; glycerin; gums; hydrogen dioxide; hypophosphites; hyposulphites; mercurous salts; oils; organic substances; oxalic acid; oxalates; picric acid; piperazine; sulphites; tannic acid; tartaric acid.—**STAINS** can be removed with oxalic or hydrochloric acid.

**POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE MERCK.**—**Highest Purity, Medicinal.**—**Wh., amorph., deliq. powd.**—**SOL.** in water.—**Alterative.**—**USES:** Scrofula, rheumatism, phthisis, etc.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

**POTASSIUM SULPHATE MERCK.**—**Cryst. or Powd.**—**SOL.** in abt. 10 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—**Cathartic, Diuretic, Aperient.**—**USES:** Constipation, and as anti-galactic.—**Dose:** 15—240 grn. (1—15 Gm.), several t. daily, in solut.

**POTASSIUM TARTRATE MERCK.**—**SOLUBLE TARTAR.**—**Colorl. cryst. or wh. powd.**—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water; insol. in alcohol.—**Diuretic, Laxative.**—**USES:** Check griping pains of senna; also as refrigerant in fevers.—**Dose:** *Diur.*, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.); *lax.*, 1—3 drams (4—12 Gm.).

**POTASSIUM AND SODIUM TARTRATE MERCK.**—**Cryst. or Powd.**—**ROCHELLE, or SEIGNETTE, SALT.**—**SOL.** in abt. 1½ parts water; insol. in alcohol.—**Purgative, Refrigerant.**—**USES:** Constipation, headache, dropsy, rheumatism. Preferred laxative in hemorrhoids.—**Dose:** *Diuret.*, 8—30 grn. (0.5—2 Gm.); *purg.*, 4—8 drams (15—30 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; ammon. chloride; barium, calcium, or lead salts; magnes. sulphate; potass. sulphate; silver nitrate; sod. sulphate.—**Preparation:** Seidlitz Powder.

**PROFERRIN.**—**IRON NUCLEO-PROTEID.**—**Organic iron-phosphorus compound.**—**Hematinic.**—**USES:** Chlorosis, Anemia.—**Dose** stated: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).

**PROPIONYL-PHENETIDIN MERCK.**—See **TRIPHENIN.**

**PROPONAL.**—**DIPROPYLBARBITURIC ACID MERCK; DIPROPYLMALONYLUREA MERCK.**—**Colorl. cryst.**—**SOL.** slightly in cold water; more easily in hot water; easily in alcohol, ether, and dil. alkali soluts.—**Hypnotic, Analgesic.**—**USES:** Insomnia, as alternative for veronal.—**Dose:** 2½—8 grn. (0.15—0.5 Gm.).

**PROPYLAMINE**, so-called,—see **SOLUTION TRIMETHYLAMINE.**

**PROTAN.**—**Nucleoproteid-tannin compound.**—**Light-brown, insoluble powd.**—**Intestinal astringent.**—**USES:** Phthisical diarrhea, chronic dysentery, etc.—**Dose:** 20—30 grn. (1.3—2 Gm.).

**PROTARGOL.**—**Proteid compound of silver; 8% silver.**—**Yellow powd.**—**SOL.** in water.—**USES:** Chiefly gonorrhea, and ophthalmia in the new-born.—**APPLIED** in ½—2% soluts.

**PYOKTANIN BLUE.**—**Powder, or Pencils.**—**PENTA- and HEXAMETHYLPARAOSANILINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—**Violet, nearly odorl. cryst. powd.; solut. very diffusible in animal fluids.**—**SOL.** in chloroform; abt. 12 parts 90% alcohol, 50 glycerin, 75 water; insol. in ether.—**Antipyic, Disinfectant, Analgesic.**—**USES:** Surgery, ophthalmiatric and otitic practice, diseases of throat and nose, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, varicose ulcers, burns, wounds, malignant and syphilitic neoplasms, conjunctivi-

tis, etc.—**STAINS** removed by soap, rubbing well and washing with alcohol.—**Dose** (in pyloric and other visceral carcinomas): 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.), in caps.: at first once daily, then 2, finally 3, t. a day.—**MAX. D.**: 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) single; 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) p. d.—**INJECT.** in carcinoma, 75—180 ℥ (5—12 Cc.) of 1% solut.—**EXTERN.** pure, or 1:1000—1:100 solut.—**INCOMPATIBLES**: Alkalies; mercury bichloride.—**CAUTION**: Use only freshly made solutions.

**PYOKTANIN YELLOW.**—**Powder, or Pencils.**—**IMIDO-TETRAMETHYLDIAMIDODIPHENYLMETHANE HYDROCHLORIDE** MERCK; **APYONINE**; **MEDICINAL AURAMINE.**—Yellow powd.—**SOL.** in water or alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Disinfectant.**—**USES**: Considerably weaker than the blue, and principally employed in diseases of skin and in ophthalmiatric practice.—**Dose**: 1—8 grn. (0.06—0.5 Gm.)—**MAX. D.**: 15 grn. (1 Gm.).

**PYRAMIDON.**—**DIMETHYLAMIDOANTIPYRINE.**—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 11 water; easily in alcohol.—**Antipyretic, Anodyne.**—**USES**: Acute fevers, influenza, rheumatism, headache.—**Dose**: 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.).

**PYRIDINE MERCK.**—**Medicinal.**—Colorl., hygroscopic liq.; empyreumatic odor; sharp taste.—**MISCIBLE** with water, alcohol, ether, fatty oils, etc.—**Respiratory Sedative, Antigonorrhoeic, Antiseptic.**—**USES**: Asthma, angina pectoris, dyspnea, gonorrhea, etc. Contraindicated in heart weakness.—**Dose**: 2—10 drops several t. daily, in water; *inhalation*, 45—75 ℥ (3—5 Cc.), evaporated spontaneously in room, the inhalations lasting  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour each, and being repeated 3 t. p. d.—**EXTERN.**, urethral *injection*,  $\frac{1}{3}$ % solut.; *paint*, 10% solut.

**PYROGALLOL**,—see **ACID, PYROGALLIC.**

**PYROGALLOL DISALICYLATE**,—see **SALIGALLOL.**

**PYROGALLOL MONOACETATE**,—see **EUGALLOL.**

**PYROGALLOL TRIACETATE**,—see **LENIGALLOL.**

**QUASSIA.**—Bitter Tonic, Anthelmintic, Antipyretic, Antiparasitic.—**USES**: Stimulate digestive organs and create appetite; chronic constipation; worms, fever, etc.—**Dose**: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**Preparations**: *Ext.*, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); *Fl'extr.*, 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); *Tr.*, 1—3 fl. drs. (4—12 Cc.); *Infus.*, 1—2 fl. oz. (30—60 Cc.; used also by enema as vermicide).

**QUASSIN MERCK.**—Highest Purity; Cryst.—Intensely bitter cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol or chloroform; slightly in water.—**Tonic, Stimulant.**—**USES**: Invigorate digestive organs.—**Dose**:  $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.002—0.02 Gm.).

**QUINAPHTHOL.**—**CHINAPHTHOL.**—**QUININE BETA-NAPHTHOLMONOSULPHONATE.**—Yellow, cryst. powd.—**SOL.** slightly in hot water and alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Febrifuge.**—**USES**: Typhoid, dysentery, acute articular rheumatism, intestinal tuberculosis, etc.—**Dose**: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.) single; 30—45 grn. (2—3 Gm.) daily.

**QUINIDINE MERCK.**—**CHINIDINE**; **CONCHININE.**—Colorl. prisms; effloresce on exposure.—**SOL.** in abt. 20 parts alcohol, 30 ether, 2000 water.—**Antiperiodic, Antipyretic, Antiseptic, Tonic.**—**USES**: Instead of quinine. Salts less agreeable to take, but more prompt in action.—**Dose**: *Tonic*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.); *antiper.*, 20—30 grn. (1.3—2 Gm.); for a *cold*, 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.), in syrup, capsule, or pill.—**MAX. D.**: 40 grn. (2.5 Gm.).

**QUINIDINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 8 parts alcohol, 100 water, 100 glycerin.—**ACTION and Dose**: As of Quinidine.

**QUININE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 6 parts alcohol, 240 glycerin, 5 chloroform, 2000 water.—**Antipyretic, Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Emmenagogue, Ecboic, Tonic, Styptic.**—**USES**: Febrifuge in yellow fever, typhus and typhoid, remittent and intermittent fevers, malaria, amenorrhea, antiseptic for intestinal canal; to hasten labor and as general bitter tonic.—Locally to prevent conception and as styptic.—The salts are usually prescribed. For hypodermic use, the bisulphate, dihydrochloride, ethylsulphate, quinate, hydrobromide, or carbamidated hydro-



chloride is to be preferred.—Dose: *Tonic*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.) 3 t. daily; *antiper.*, 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 6—12 hrs. before paroxysm; *antipyr.*, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) in the course of an hour.—MAX. D.: 25 grn. (1.6 Gm.) single; 50 grn. (3.3 Gm.) p. d.—INJECTION (*Salts* mentioned below): 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

**QUININE ARSENATE MERCK.**—INSOL. in cold water; solub. in hot water.—USES: Chiefly persistent intermittent fever.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.004—0.008 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Same as of Arsenic Trioxide.

**QUININE BISULPHATE MERCK.**—SOL. in abt. 10 parts water, 20 alcohol; eligible for subcutaneous use.—NASAL INJECTION (in hay fever): 0.2% aqueous solut.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.

**QUININE CARBONIC ETHER**,—see EUQUININE.

**QUININE DIHYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—Well adapted for subcutaneous injection, on account of solubility.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.

**QUININE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.**—SOL. in abt. 50 parts water, 1 alcohol, 20 ether, 10 glycerin; also in chloroform.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.

**QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—SOL. in abt. 3 parts alcohol, 9 chloroform, 35 water.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.

**QUININE SALICYLATE MERCK.**—White, bitter cryst.—SOL. in abt. 15 parts alcohol, 40 chloroform, 120 ether; sl. in water.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Analgesic.—USES: Typhoid, rheumatism, lumbago, and muscular pain from cold.—Dose: 2—30 grn. (0.12—2 Gm.), in pill or caps.

**QUININE SULPHATE MERCK.**—SOL. in dil. acids; in abt. 740 parts water, 65 alcohol, 40 glycerin.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.—INCOMPATIBLES: Ammonia; alkalies; tannic acid; iodine; iodides; Donovan's solution; other preparations incompatible with alkaloids in general (see under Morphine).

**QUININE TANNATE MERCK.**—Neutral and Tasteless.—Light-brown, insol. powd.—Used chiefly for children.—Dose: (Children): 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.) with chocolate, in powd. or tablets.

**QUININE VALERATE MERCK.**—Wh. cryst.; slight odor of valerian.—SOL. in abt. 5 parts alcohol, 100 water.—Nerve-tonic, Antipyretic.—USES: Hemiparesis, malaria with nervous state or hysteria.—Dose: 2—6 grn. (0.12—0.4 Gm.).

**QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—CARBAMIDATED QUININE DIHYDROCHLORIDE.—Colorl. cryst.—SOL. freely in water or alcohol.—Used by INJECTION: 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.) in 50% aqu. solut.

**QUINOIDINE MERCK.**—CHINOIDINE.—Very bitter, brownish-black mass.—SOL. in diluted acids, alcohol, chloroform.—Antiperiodic, Tonic, etc.—USES: Intermittent and remittent fevers. Best taken between paroxysms.—Dose: 2—15 grn. (0.12—1 Gm.).

**RESIN JALAP MERCK.**—True.—Brown, amorph. mass or powd.—SOL. in alcohol; partially in ether.—Hydragogue Cathartic.—USES: Chronic constipation, dropsy, etc.; usually with other remedies.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.); as drastic cath., 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.).

**RESIN PODOPHYLLUM MERCK.**—"PODOPHYLLIN."—Light-yellow powd. or lumps.—SOL. clearly in 10 alcohol and in 100 ammonia.—Hydragogue Cathartic.—USES: With other cathartics to increase their energy.—In habitual constipation, small repeated doses act best.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.); in acute constipation,  $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.05—0.1 Gm.).—MAX. D.:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) p. d.

**RESIN SCAMMONY MERCK.**—White, and Brown.—"Scammonin."—Hydragogue Cathartic.—USES: With other cathartics to increase their energy.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 Gm.); as *drastic purg.*, 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

**RESINOL.**—(*Not Retinol!*)—**UNGUENTUM RESINOL.**—Antipruritic, Antiphlogistic.—**EXTERN.** pure, night and morning.

**RESORCINOL MERCK.**—Recryst, Powder, or Resublimed.—**RESORCIN.**—Wh. cryst. becoming reddish on exposure; unpleasant sweet taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part alcohol, 1 water, 1 ether, 1 glycerin.—**Antiseptic, Antispasmodic, Antipyretic, Anti-emetic, Antizymotic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, in vomiting, seasickness, asthma, dyspepsia, gastric ulcer, cholera infantum, hay-fever, diarrhea, whooping-cough, cystitis, and diphtheria; *extern.*, in inflammatory diseases of skin, eyes, throat, nose, mouth, urethra, vagina, etc., and in erysipelas.—**Dose:** *Sea-sickness*, chronic gastric catarrh, cholera nostras, or cholera morbus, 2–3 grn. (0.12–0.2 Gm.) every 1–2 hours, in solut. or powder; *ordinary*, 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 Gm.) several t. daily; *antipyretic*, 15–30 grn. (1–2 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 45 grn. (3 Gm.) single; 150 grn. (10 Gm.) p. d.—**EXTERN.** in 5–30% solut.; as eyewash, 1:50 solut.; as enema, 1:200 solut.; as oint., 15–30%.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acetanilide; albumin; alkalies; antipyrine; camphor; euphorin; exalgine; ferri chloride; menthol; spt. nitrous ether; urethane.

**RHODALLINE,**—see THIOSINAMINE.

**RHUBARB.**—Cathartic, Astringent, Tonic, Stomachic.—**USES:** Diarrhea, constipation, hepatic diseases, and to promote appetite.—**Dose:** *Tonic*, 3–10 grn. (0.2–0.6 Gm.); *lax.*, 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.3 Gm.); *purg.*, 20–40 grn. (1.3–2.5 Gm.).—**Preparations:** *Ext.*, 1–3–10 grn. (0.06–0.2–0.6 Gm.); *Fl'extr.*, 5–15–30 ℥ (0.3–1–2 Cc.); *Pills* (3 grn. [0.2 Gm.]); *Comp. Pills* (rhub., aloes, myrrh); *Tr.*, 1–4 fl. drs. (4–15 Cc.); *Arom. Tr.*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 fl. drs. (2–8 Cc.); *Sweet Tr.* (with licorice and glycerin) 1–4 fl. drs. (4–15 Cc.); *Syr.*, 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) for child; *Arom. Syr.*, 4 fl. drs. (15 Cc.) for child; *Comp. Powd.*, 30–120 grn. (2–8 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; ferrous sulphate; infusions catechu, cinchona, and nutgall; lead acetate; lime-water; mercury bichloride; silver nitrate; tartar emetic; zinc sulphate.

**ROCHELLE SALT,**—see POTASSIUM AND SODIUM TARTRATE.

**RODAGEN.**—Dried milk of thyroidectomized goats.—White powd.—**USES:** Exophthalmic goiter.—**Dose:** 75–150 grn. (5–10 Gm.) daily.

**RUBIDIUM IODIDE MERCK.**—White cryst.—**SOL.** in water.—**Alterative; Antiphlogistic.**—**USES:** Chiefly as potassium iodide; reported not to derange stomach.—**Dose:** 1–5 grn. (0.06–0.3 Gm.).—**EXTERN.** (optic neuritis, parenchym. conjunctivitis) in 5% solut.

**RUBIDIUM AND AMMONIUM BROMIDE MERCK.**—White cryst. powd.; saline taste.—**SOL.** in water.—**Antiepileptic, Nerve-sedative, Hypnotic.**—**USES:** Instead of potass. bromide.—**Dose:** In *epilepsy*, 1–2 drs. (4–8 Gm.) daily, in solut.; as *hypnotic*, 60–75 grn. (4–5 Gm.).

**RUMEX.**—**YELLOW Dock.**—Astringent, Alterative, Tonic, Laxative, Antiscorbutic.—**USES:** Cutaneous diseases, diarrhea, scrofula, syphilis.—**Dose:** 15–60 grn. (1–4 Gm.), usually as fluidextr.

**SABAL.**—**SAW PALMETTO.**—Pectoral, Sedative, Diuretic, Aphrodisiac.—**USES:** Bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis, and sexual debility.—**Dose:** 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 Cc.) of fluidextr.; 8–20 grn. (0.5–1.3 Gm.) of extract.

**SABROMIN.**—**CALCIUM DIBROMBEHENATE.**—Colorl. powd.—**Insol.** in water and alcohol.—**Succedaneum** for bromides.—**Dose:** 5–30 grn. (0.3–2 Gm.).

**SACCHARIN MERCK.**—**BENZOTYLSULPHONIC IMIDE; GLUSIDE; GARANTOSE.**—White powd.; fully 550 times as sweet as cane sugar.—**SOL.** in abt. 40 parts ether, 30 alcohol, 400 water. Alkaline carbonates increase solubility in water.—**Non-fermentable Sweetener.**—**USES:** Sweeten food of diabetics and dyspeptics; cover taste of bitter and acrid remedies.

**SACCHARIN TABLETS MERCK.**—Each tablet equal in sweetness to a large lump of sugar.—**USES:** For sweetening tea, coffee and other beverages.

**SAJODIN.**—CALCIUM IODOBEHENATE.—Colorl., odorl., tastel. powd.—Insol. in water and usual solvents.—**USES:** Succedaneum for iodides.—**Dose:** 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.) per day.

**SALICIN MERCK.**—Sol. in abt. 25 parts water, and abt. 75 alcohol.—Tonic, Antiperiodic, Antirheumatic.—**USES:** Rheumatism, malaria, puerperal fever, chorea, etc.—**Dose:** Bitter tonic, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); antipyretic, 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 150 grn. (10 Gm.) per day.

**SALIFORMIN.**—HEXAMETHYLENAMINE SALICYLATE MERCK; FORMIN SALICYLATE.—Wh., cryst. powd.; acidulous taste.—Sol. easily in water or alcohol.—Uric-acid Solvent and Genito-urinary Antiseptic.—**USES:** Gout, gravel, cystitis, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.) per dose or daily, in tablets or elixir.

**SALIGALLOL.**—PYROGALLOL DISALICYLATE KNOLL.—Resinous solid; marketed only in 33% solut. in acetone.—Sol. in acetone or chloroform.—Skin varnish, of mild pyrogallol effect.—**USES:** Chiefly as a vehicle for eugallol, eurobin, and other dermics.—**EXTERN.:** In 2—15-per cent. solutions.

**SALIPYRINE.**—ANTIPIRYNE SALICYLATE.—Wh. powd.; odorl.; sweetish taste.—Sol. in abt. 250 parts water; also in alcohol, chloroform, ether.—Antirheumatic, Analgesic, Antipyretic.—**USES:** Sciatica, rheumatism, influenza, chorea, pleurisy, dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia, especially before the climacteric.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 60 grn. (4 Gm.) per day.—**INCOMPAT.,** nitrites.

**SALOL MERCK.**—PHENYL SALICYLATE.—Sol. in abt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  part ether,  $\frac{1}{2}$  chloroform, 10 alcohol; in fatty oils; almost insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, etc.—**USES:** *Intern.*, typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery, fermentative dyspepsia, rheumatism, grip, and cystitis; *extern.*, wounds, burns, gonorrhea, sores, etc. Coating for enteric pills; such pills should be taken one hour or more after meals, and no oil with them.—**Dose:** 3—15 grn. (0.2—1 Gm.); as *antipyr.*, 20—45 grn. (1.3—3 Gm.). Do not give in gelatin caps.; it is apt to form salol concretions in the intestines.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Bromine water; camphor, monobrom. camphor, carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, euphorin, exalgine, naphthalene, thymol, or urethane in trituration; ferric chloride.

**SALOPHEN.**—ACETYLPARAMIDOPHENOL SALICYLATE.—Wh., odorl., tastel. leaflets or powd.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antirheumatic, Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Analgesic.—**USES:** Rheumatism, gout, typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery, chorea.—*Extern.*, in psoriasis and other itching skin diseases, as 1:10 oint.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) single; 90 grn. (6 Gm.) daily.

**SALOQUININE.**—SALOCHININ; SALICYLQUININE; QUININE SALICYLIC ESTER.—Tasteless, cryst. powd.—Sol.: Moderately in alcohol; insol. water.—Antiperiodic, Antimycotic, Febrifuge, Antineuralgic, Analgesic.—**USES:** Typhoid and other fevers, neuralgia, etc.—**Dose:** 8—30 grn. (0.5—2 Gm.).

**SALOQUININE SALICYLATE.**—Wh., insol., tastel. powd.—Sol.: Sparingly in water.—Antirheumatic.—**USES:** Gonorrheal inflammations, acute rheumatism, neuralgia, tabes, etc.—**Dose:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) 3—4 t. d.

**SALT, EPSOM,**—see MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.

**SALT, GLAUBER'S,**—see SODIUM SULPHATE.

**SALT, ROCHELLE,**—see POTASSIUM AND SODIUM TARTRATE.

**SALT, SEIGNETTE,**—see POTASSIUM AND SODIUM TARTRATE.

**SALTPETER,**—see POTASSIUM NITRATE.

**SANGUINARIA.**—BLOOD ROOT.—Expectorant, Emetic.—**USES:** Chiefly in cough mixtures as expectorant.—**Dose:** 3—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 3—20  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Tr., 15—60  $\mathfrak{m}$  (1—4 Cc.).



**SANGUINARINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—(Not the eclectic "*Sanguinarin*.")—Reddish-gray, cryst. powd.: acrid, burning taste.—**SOL.** in chloroform, slightly in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—**Expectorant, Alterative, Emetic, Stimulant, Tonic, Purgative.**—**USES:** Chiefly as expectorant; also in dyspepsia, debility, etc.—**Dose:** *Expect.*,  $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.005—0.008 Gm.) in solut.; *alter.*,  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.01—0.015 Gm.); *emet.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.).

**SANGUINARINE NITRATE MERCK.**—Red powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol and water.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of Sanguinarine alkaloid.

**SANGUINARINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—Red powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol and water.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of Sanguinarine alkaloid.

**SANTALOL SALICYLIC-ACID ESTER,**—see **SANTYL.**

**SANTONIN MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.—**ANHYDROUS SANTONINIC ACID.**—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts chloroform, 45 alcohol, 150 ether; slightly in water or glycerin.—**Anthelmintic, Emmenagogue, Tonic.**—**USES:** Worms, amenorrhea, epilepsy, lancinating pains in tabes, and as stimulant to optic nerve in tobacco amaurosis.—**Dose:** 2—4 grn. (0.12—0.25 Gm.); children of 2 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.); in *tabes*, 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; *epilepsy*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.—**MAX. D.:** 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) p. day.—**Preparation:** Troches ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. [0.03 Gm.]).—**ANTIDOTES:** Enemas of hydrated chloral; cold affusions.

**SANTYL.**—**SANTALOL SALICYLIC-ACID ESTER KNOLL.**—Alm. odorl. and tastel. liq.—60% santalol.—**USES:** Gonorrh.—**Dose:** 15—30  $\mathfrak{m}$  (1—2 Cc.) in milk, 3 t. p. d.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—**Alterative, Tonic.**—**USES:** Blood purifier in syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism, and skin diseases. Usually with mercury and potassium iodide.—**Dose:** 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Comp. Decoct., 1—4 fl. oz. (30—120 Cc.); Fl'extr., 30—120  $\mathfrak{m}$  (2—8 Cc.); Comp. Fl'extr., 30—120  $\mathfrak{m}$  (2—8 Cc.); Comp. Syr. (flavoring).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Infus. nutgall; lead acetate; lime-water.

**SAVIN.**—**Rubefacient, Emmenagogue, Anthelmintic.**—**USES:** Amenorrhea, rheumatism, gout, worms.—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 5—20  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Oil, 1—5  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.06—0.3 Cc.).

**SCAMMONY.**—**Hydragogue Cathartic.**—**USES:** With other cathartics to increase their power.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Resin, 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

**SCOPARIUS.**—**BROOM.**—**Diuretic, Purgative.**—**USES:** Dropsy.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.); as infus. (1:20).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 30—60  $\mathfrak{m}$  (2—4 Cc.).—See also *Sparteine*.

**SCOPOLAMINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.**—Colorl., hygroscopic cryst.—**SOL.** in water and in alcohol; slightly in chloroform or ether.—**Mydriatic, Sedative.**—**USES:** *Extern.*, in ophthalmology, 0.1—0.2% solut.; *hypoderm.* for the insane.—**INJECTION:**  $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$  grn. (0.00025—0.001 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{50}$  grn. (0.001 Gm.) single;  $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—Recently recommended for producing general anesthesia, in doses of  $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$  grn. (0.0006—0.001 Gm.) together with morphine hydrochloride,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.) by inject. ev. hr. for 3 doses.—**ANTIDOTES:** Tannin; animal charcoal; emetics; stomach pump; cathartics.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** As of alkaloids in general (see under Morphine).

**SENEGA.**—**Expectorant, Diuretic, Alterative, Sedative.**—**USES:** Coughs, colds, catarrhal affections, croup, dropsy, rheumatism, asthma, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 5—20  $\mathfrak{m}$  (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Syr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

**SENNA.**—**Cathartic.**—**USES:** Constipation and febrile conditions.—**Dose:** 1—4 drams (4—15 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Confect., 1—2 drs. (4—8 Gm.); Fl'extr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.); Comp. Infus., 1—3 fl. oz. (30—90 Cc.); Syr., child, 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—**Enters into** Comp. Licorice Powd.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; carbonates; infus. cinchona; lead acetate; lime-water; mercury bichloride; silver nitrate; tartar emetic.

**SERPENTARIA.**—**VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.**—Tonic, Antiperiodic, Diaphoretic, Emmenagogue, Stimulant.—**USES:** Intermittent fever with or without quinine; diphtheria, amenorrhea, bronchitis.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Tr., 1—3 fl. drs. (4—12 Cc.).—Enters into Comp. Tr. Cinchona.

**SIDONAL.**—**PIPERAZINE QUINATE.**—White powd.—**SOL:** Water.—**URIC-ACID SOLVENT.**—**Dose:** 15—20 grn. (1—1.3 Gm.) 5 or 6 t. d.

**SIDONAL, NEW.**—**QUINIC-ACID ANHYDRIDE.**—White cryst., powd.—**SOL:** Water.—**URIC-ACID SOLVENT.**—**Dose:** 30—45 grn. (2—3 Gm.) daily.

**SILVER CITRATE MERCK.**—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** slightly in water.—Antiseptic Astringent.—**USES:** Wounds, gonorrhea, etc.—**APPLIED** in 1—2% oint., or 0.2—0.25% solut. as disinfect.; in acute gonorrh., 1—2:8000 solut.; as lotion, wash, or gargle, in 1—5:10000 solut.—**CAUTION:** Prepare solut. fresh.

**SILVER CYANIDE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in soluts. potass. cyanide, ammonia, sodium thiosulphate; insol. in water and alcohol.—Antipyretic, Sedative.—**USES:** Epilepsy, chorea.—**Dose:**  $\frac{3}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.001—0.003 Gm.), in pills.—**ANTIDOTES:** Ammonia; chlorine; mixture of ferric and ferrous sulphates; artif. respiration, stomach siphon. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," pp. 426 and 440.

**SILVER IODIDE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in soluts. potass. iodide or cyanide, ammon. thiosulphate.—Alterative.—**USES:** Gastralgia and syphilis.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.), in pills.

**SILVER LACTATE MERCK.**—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 20 parts water.—Antiseptic Astringent.—**USES:** Sore throat, gonorrhea; intraparenchymatously in acute and chron. infectious diseases.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.).—**APPLIED** in 1—2:4000 solut. as surgic. antiseptic; as wash and gargle, 1 teaspoonful of a 1:50 solut. to 1 glass water.

**SILVER NITRATE MERCK.**—Cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 26 alcohol.—Antiseptic, Alterative, Stimulant, Escharotic, Irritant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, epilepsy, locomotor ataxia, tabes dorsalis, typhoid fever, chronic diarrhea, subacute gastritis, gastric ulcer, intestinal affections; *extern.*, in 2% solut. in gonorrhea; caustic for ulcers, warts, etc.; ophthalmic practice (in 0.2—0.5% solut.); odontalgia; external hemorrhoids; as enema (in 0.1—0.5—1% solut.); as paint for intern. and extern. hemorrhoids (2% solut.).—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Table salt; ammonium chloride; white of egg; milk. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 440.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acetates; alcohol; alkalies; antimony salts; arsenites; bromides; carbonates; chlorides; chromates; creosote; cyanides; copper salts; extracts; ferrous sulphate; hypophosphites; iodides; morphine salts; oils; manganous salts; organic substances; phosphates; sulphides; sulphates; tannic acid; tartrates; vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions.

**SILVER NITRATE MERCK.**—Molded (Fused).—**LUNAR CAUSTIC.**—Used only topically, as cauterant.

**SILVER NITRATE MERCK.**—Diluted.—**MITIGATED CAUSTIC.**—33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % silver nitrate.

**SILVER OXIDE MERCK.**—**INSOL.** in water, alcohol.—Alterative, Antiseptic, Irritant.—**USES:** Syphilis, epilepsy, nausea, chorea, pyrosis, cardialgia, dysentery, night-sweats, leucorrhea, venereal sores, gonorrhea, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.005—0.01—0.5 Gm.), best mixed with some chalk and put up in capsules.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ammonia; acids; creosote; tannin; organic matter; phosphorus; salts of bismuth, copper, iron, and mercury.—**CAUTION:** Do not prescribe with oxidizable matter; may cause explosion!

**SOAMIN.**—**SODIUM PARAMINOPHENYLARSINATE.**—White cryst.—**SOL.** 10 water.—Arsenical.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

**SODIUM ACETATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 30 alcohol.—Diuretic.—**USES:** Cystitis, dropsy, and other diseases of the urinary organs.—**Dose:** 15—120 grn. (1—8 Gm.).

**SODIUM ARSENATE MERCK.**—Sol. in about 2 parts water, about 2 glycerin; slightly in alcohol.—Alterative, Tonic, Antiseptic, Antiperiodic.—Uses: *Intern.*, malaria, ague, debility, anemia, chorea, nervous diseases; also in cigarettes for asthma and phthisis; *extern.*, in baths for rheumatism and gout (30–90 grn. [2–6 Gm.] for a bath).—Dose:  $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.001–0.008 Gm.).—Preparation: Solut., 3–10 M (0.2–0.6 Cc.).—ANTIDOTES AND INCOMPATIBLES: As of Arsenic Trioxide. See p. 428.

**SODIUM BENZOATE MERCK.**—Sol. in abt. 2 parts water, 45 alcohol.—Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Antiseptic.—Uses: Rheumatism, gout, uremia, cystitis, lithemia, tonsillitis, colds, gravel, phthisis, puerperal fever, marasmus; said to dry up secretions of coryza or bronchitis quickly.—Dose: 10–60 grn. (0.6–4 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids; ferric salts.

**SODIUM BICARBONATE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.—Sol. in abt. 12 parts water; insol. in alcohol or ether.—Antacid, Antiseptic.—Uses: Acid stomach, pneumonia, diphtheria, membranous croup, diabetes, lithiasis, cystitis, etc.—Dose: 10–60 grn. (0.6–4 Gm.); large doses—2 oz. (60 Gm.) per day and upwards—in iodism, gout, diabetic coma, and vomiting of pregnancy.—Preparation: Troches (3 grn. [0.2 Gm.]).—CAUTION: Should not be given as acid-antidote, as it evolves large quantities of carbon dioxide gas in stomach.

**SODIUM BISULPHITE MERCK.**—Pure.—Sol. in abt. 4 parts water, 75 alcohol.—Antiseptic.—Uses: *Intern.*, sore mouth, diphtheria, yeasty vomiting; *extern.*, skin diseases.—Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2 Gm.).

**SODIUM BORATE MERCK.**—BORAX; SODIUM PYROBORATE; so-called "SODIUM BIBORATE" or "TETRABORATE."—Sol. in abt. 25 parts water, 1 glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Emmenagogue, Antiepileptic.—Uses: *Intern.*, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, epilepsy, uric-acid diathesis; diphtheria, diarrhea; *extern.*, sore mouth, conjunctivitis, urethritis, skin diseases, aphthæ, etc.—Dose: 15–60 grn. (1–4 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids; alkaloidal and metallic salts.

**SODIUM BORATE NEUTRAL MERCK.**—"SODIUM TETRABORATE, NEUTRAL."—Transparent glass-like masses.—Sol. in water.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: *Extern.*, chiefly in diseases of nose and ear; a cold saturated solut. used for bandages.

**SODIUM BROMIDE MERCK.**—Sol. in abt. 2 parts water and abt. 15 alcohol.—Sedative, Alterative, Diuretic.—Uses: Epilepsy, headache, hysteria, nymphomania, satyriasis, delirium tremens, insomnia, scrofula, nervousness.—Less depressing than potass. bromide.—Dose: 10–60 grn. (0.6–4 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids; alkaloidal salts; antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, mercury, or silver salts.

**SODIUM CACODYLATE MERCK.**—SODIUM DIMETHYLARSENATE.—Wh. powd.—Sol. in water.—Alterative, Hematinic, like arsenic trioxide; reported non-toxic.—Uses: Obstinate psoriasis, pseudoleukemia, diabetes, anemia, chlorosis, chorea, malarial cachexy, Basedow's disease, phthisis.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grn. (0.03–0.12 Gm.), in pills or hypoderm. or by enema.

**SODIUM CARBONATE MERCK.**—Sol. in abt. 2 parts water, 1 glycerin; insol. in alcohol or ether.—Antacid.—Uses: Sour stomach, gout, uric-acid diathesis, skin diseases, etc.—Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.3 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Acetic acid; lemon juice; oils.

**SODIUM CHLORATE MERCK.**—Colorl. cryst.; odorl.; cooling, saline taste.—Sol. in abt. 2 parts water, 5 glycerin, 100 alcohol.—Deodorant, Antiseptic, Alterative.—Uses: *Intern.*, diphtheria, tonsillitis, pharyngeal and laryngeal inflammation, stomatitis, gastric cancer, mercurial ptialism, etc.; *extern.*, as wash, gargle or injection in 1–5% solut.—Dose: 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Organic matters, easily oxidizable substances.—CAUTION: Do not triturate with sulphur or phosphorus, or any combustible substance; severe explosion may occur!

**SODIUM CHOLEATE MERCK.**—DRIED PURIFIED OX-GALL.—Yellowish-white, hygroscopic powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Tonic, Cholagogue, Laxative.—Uses: Deficient biliary secretion, chronic constipation, etc.—Dose: 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 Gm.).



**SODIUM CINNAMATE MERCK.**—White powder.—**SOL.** in water.—Antitubercular, like cinnamic acid.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.) grad. increased to 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.)—**INJECTION** (intravenous or parenchym.): 3—20 min. (0.2—1.5 Cc.) of a 5% solut. in physiolog. salt solut., 3 times a week.

**SODIUM CITRATE MERCK.**—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** freely in water; slightly in alcohol.—Diuretic, Antilithic, Refrigerant.—**USES:** Gout, cystitis, rheumatism, fevers, etc.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.), in solut. sev. t. p. d.; in diabetes, 75—150 grn. (5—10 Gm.) p. d.

**SODIUM DIMETHYLARSENATE**,—see **SODIUM CACODYLATE**.

**SODIUM ETHYLATE MERCK.**—Dry.—White or yellowish, hygroscopic powd.—**ACTION AND USES:** As above.—**APPLIED** in 1:3 solut. in *absolute* alcohol with a glass rod. Chloroform arrests the action.

**SODIUM FLUORIDE MERCK.**—Pure.—Clear cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 25 water.—Antispasmodic, Antiperiodic, Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, epilepsy, malaria, tuberculosis, ague, skin diseases.; *extern.*, antiseptic dressing for wounds, lupus, vaginitis, etc. Does not attack nickel-plated instruments.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.), in solut. with sodium bicarbonate.—**APPLIED** in  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1% soluts.; in *lupus*, 10% plaster.

**SODIUM FORMATE MERCK.**—Wh., deliq. cryst.—**SOL.** in water or glycerin.—**USES:** Chiefly surgical tuberculosis, by **INJECTION** (parenchymatous): *Children*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.); *adults*, 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) every 7—10 days.—Used also in pneumonia.—**Dose** (synchronous with local treatment): 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) every 2 hrs.

**SODIUM GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE MERCK.**—75% Solut.—Yellowish, thick liq.—**SOL.** freely in water.—Reconstructive.—**USES:** Deficient nerve-nutrition, neurasthenia, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, exophthalmic goiter, Addison's disease, lumbago, etc.—**Dose:** 4—10 grn. (0.25—0.6 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily; in *goiter* 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily.—**INJECTION:** 3—4 grn. (0.2—0.25 Gm.) daily, in physiological salt solut.

**SODIUM HYDROXIDE MERCK.**—**SODIUM HYDRATE; CAUSTIC SODA.**—**SOL.** freely in water or alcohol.—Caustic, Antacid.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn., freely diluted.—**Preparation:** Solut., 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.), well diluted.—**ANTIDOTES:** Water, then vinegar or lemon juice. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

**SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.**—Purified.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 30 alcohol.—Tonic, Alterative.—**USES:** Phthisis, scrofula, defects in bony structure, and wasting diseases.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** As of Hypophosphorous Acid (Dil.).—**CAUTION:** May explode violently when triturated or heated with any nitrate, chlorate, or other oxidizer.

**SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE**,—see **SODIUM THIOSULPHATE**.

**SODIUM IODIDE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 3 alcohol, 1 glycerin.—Alterative, Sialagogue, Antisyphilitic.—**USES:** Rheumatism, pneumonia, tertiary syphilis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, hepatic cirrhosis, angina pectoris, scrofula, etc.; affects the heart far less than potass. iodide does.—**Dose:** 5—60 grn. (0.3—4 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkaloidal salts; hydrated chloral; tartaric acid; calomel; silver nitrate; potass. chlorate; metallic salts; acids.

**SODIUM METAVANADATE MERCK.**—Greenish-white, alm. tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in water.—Alterative, Anticachectic.—**USES:** Succedaneum for arsenic trioxide intern. in anemia, chlorosis, chronic rheumatism, diabetes, neurasthenia, and tuberculosis.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.001—0.008 Gm.), before meals, in water, 2—3 t. p. d., during 2 or 3 days per week.

**SODIUM METHYLARSENATE MERCK.**—Wh. cryst.—**SOL.** easily in water; slightly in alcohol; insol. in ether and oils.—Active arsenical.—**USES:** Instead of inorganic arsenicals and cacodylates in tuberculosis, chron. bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, grip, chorea, syphilis, skin diseases, and malaria.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.) p. d., per os or hypoderm., in aqu. solut.

**SODIUM NITRATE MERCK.**—CHILI SALTPETRE.—SOL. in abt. 2 parts water, 100 alcohol.—Refrigerant, Antiseptic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic.—USES: *Intern.*, inflammatory condition of intestines, dysentery, etc.; *extern.*, rheumatism, in 1:3 solutions.—Dose: 10–60 grn. (0.6–4 Gm.).

**SODIUM NITRITE MERCK.**—White crystals or sticks; mildly saline taste.—SOL. in abt. 2 parts water; slightly soluble in alcohol.—Antispasmodic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic.—USES: Angina pectoris, dropsy, and diseases of genito-urinary organs.—Dose: 1–3 grn. (0.06–0.2 Gm.) 3–4 t. p. d., given very cautiously.—Hypoderm., in tabs, 15 min. (1 Cc.) of a 1–6% solut.—INCOMPATIBLES: Acetanilide; antipyrine; chlorates; chromates; gold chloride; hypophosphites; iodides; mercury salts; permanganates; sulphites; tannic acid; vegetable astringent decoctions, infusions, or tinctures.—ANTIDOTES: As of Spirit Glonoin.

**SODIUM PERBORATE MERCK.**—White, gran., odorl., powder.—Decomposed by water into hydrogen peroxide and sodium metaborate.—Antiseptic, Deodorant, and Bactericide.—USES: Wounds, purulent sores, varicose ulcers, etc.—APPL. as dusting powder, or in 2 per cent. solution.

**SODIUM PHENOLSULPHONATE MERCK.**—SODIUM SULPHOCARBOLATE.—SOL. in abt. 6 parts water, 150 alcohol; glycerin.—Antiseptic, Disinfectant.—USES: *Intern.*, dyspepsia, phthisis, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc.; *extern.*, gonorrhea, putrid wounds, etc.—Dose: 5–30 grn. (0.3–2 Gm.).—EXTERN.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1% solut.

**SODIUM PHOSPHATE MERCK.**—Colorless crystals.—SOL. in about 6 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.—Cathartic, Antilithic.—USES: Chronic rheumatism, stimulant of biliary secretion, mild laxative, and in vesical calculi.—Dose: 5–40 grn. (0.3–2.5 Gm.); as *laxative*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 oz. (15–30 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkaloids; antipyrine; carbolic acid; hydrated chloral; lead acetate; pyrocatechin; pyrogallol; resorcinol; salicylic acid; sodium salicylate.—CAUTION: Keep in well-stoppered bottles; the salt loses considerable of its water of crystallization on exposure.

**SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE MERCK.**—Pure.—SOL. in abt. 12 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Cathartic, Hepatic, Stimulant, Antilithic.—USES: Lithiasis.—Dose: 5–40 grn. (0.3–2.5 Gm.).

**SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.**—SOL. in about 1 part water, 6 parts alcohol; also soluble in glycerin.—Antirheumatic, Antiseptic, Antipyretic.—USES: Rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, scarlatina, chorea, pericarditis, migraine, etc.—Dose: 3–20 grn. (0.2–1.3 Gm.); in acute rheumatism, 15–30 grn. (1–2 Gm.) every hour.—Max. D.: 60 grn. (4 Gm.) single.—Also in supposit., 60–90 grn. (4–6 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Ferric salts; lime-water; spt. nitrous ether; mineral acids; quinine salts in solut.; lead acetate; silver nitrate in solut.; sod. phosphate in powd.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.**—From Natural Wintergreen Oil.—USES, etc.: As the preceding.

**SODIUM SANTONINATE MERCK.**—Groups of needles; mildly saline, bitter taste; turns yellow in light.—SOL. in abt. 3 parts water, 12 alcohol. Anthelmintic.—USES: Instead of santonin; but less powerful.—Dose: (adult):  $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grn. (0.015–0.06 Gm.), in keratinized pills.—MAX. D.: 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) single; 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) p. d.

**SODIUM SULPHATE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Dried.—GLAUBER'S SALT.—SOL. (cryst.) in abt. 3 parts water; in glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—Cathartic, Aperient, Diuretic.—USES: Constipation, dropsy, torpid liver, cystitis.—Dose: *Cryst.*, 1–8 drs. (4–30 Gm.); *dried*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ –4 drs. (2–15 Gm.).

**SODIUM SULPHITE MERCK.**—Pure, Cryst. or Dried.—SOL. in abt. 4 parts water; sl. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Antizymotic.—USES: Skin diseases, sore mouth, diphtheria, sarcina ventriculi, and chronic mercurial affections.—Dose: (Cryst.) 10–60 grn. (0.6–4 Gm.), well diluted, in aromatized solut.

**SODIUM SULPHOCARBOLATE**,—see SODIUM PHENOLSULPHONATE.

**SODIUM SULPHOCYANATE MERCK.**—**SODIUM THIOCYANATE.**—Colorless, deliquescent crystals or powder.—**SOL.** in water and alcohol.—**USES:** Arteriosclerosis, urinary gravel, lancinating pains in tabes, stubborn migraine, and sympathetic neuroses.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ —4 grains (0.03—0.25 Gm.).

**SODIUM THIOCYANATE,**—see **SODIUM SULPHOCYANATE.**

**SODIUM THIOSULPHATE MERCK.**—**SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.**—**SOL.** in about 1 part water; insoluble in alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Germicide.**—**USES:** Parasitic skin diseases, sore mouth, diphtheria, pyemia, typhoid fever, sarcina ventriculi, diarrhea, flatulent dyspepsia, etc.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—Large doses, 150 grn. (10 Gm.) per day in chron. fetid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene.—*Extern.*, 5—10% solut. in chloasma and ringworm.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iodine; acids; barium, lead, mercurous, and silver salts; chlorates; nitrates; oxidizers.

**SOLUTION ALUMINUM ACETATE.**—8% basic aluminum acetate.—**Colorl. liq.**—**Antiseptic, Astringent.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, diarrhea and dysentery; *extern.*, lotion for putrid wounds and skin affections, mouth-wash.—**Dose:** 3—15 ℥ (0.2—1 Cc.), in sweetened water.—**EXTERN.**, solut. 1:15; as mouth-wash or enema, solut. 1:150.

**SOLUTION AMMONIUM ACETATE.**—**U. S. P.**—**SPIRIT MINDERERUS.**—**Diaphoretic, Antipyretic, Diuretic.**—**USES:** Fevers, dysmenorrhea, mumps, scarlatina, etc.—**Dose:** 2—8 fl. drs. (8—30 Cc.); children,  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. (2—4 Cc.).

**SOLUTION ARSENOUS AND MERCURIC IODIDES.**—**U. S. P.**—**DONOVAN'S SOLUTION.**—**Alterative, Antiperiodic.**—**USES:** Skin diseases, venereal eruptions, chronic rheumatism.—**Dose:** 5—10 ℥ (0.3—0.6 Cc.), well diluted, after meals.—**ANTIDOTES:** As of Arsenous Acid.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; alkaloidal salts.

**SOLUTION CALCIUM HYDROXIDE.**—**U. S. P.**—**LIME-WATER.**—**Antacid, Astringent.**—**USES:** Sour stomach, diarrhea, dysentery, gravel, diabetes, vomiting, dyspepsia; also *extern.* as liniment (with linseed or other oil) for burns, etc.—**Dose:** 1—4 fl. oz. (30—120 Cc.).—*Preparation:* Liniment.

**SOLUTION, DONOVAN'S,**—see **SOLUTION ARSENOUS AND MERCURIC IODIDES.**

**SOLUTION, FOWLER'S,**—see **SOLUTION POTASSIUM ARSENITE.**

**SOLUTION GUTTA-PERCHA,**—see **TRAUMATICIN.**

**SOLUTION HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 30% MERCK,**—see **PERHYDROL.**

**SOLUTION HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.**—**U. S. P.**—3%  $H_2O_2$  (=10 vols. available O)—For action, uses, etc., see **PERHYDROL.**

**SOLUTION IODINE COMPOUND.**—**U. S. P.**—**LUGOL'S SOLUTION.**—5% iodine, 10% potass. iodide.—**Alterative.**—**USES:** Syphilitic affections, rheumatism, scrofula.—**Dose:** 2—10 ℥ (0.12—0.6 Cc.).

**SOLUTION IRON CHLORIDE MERCK.**—**Ferric, U. S. P.**—37.8%.—**Astringent, Tonic, Styptic** (chiefly in post-partum hemorrhage: 1 fl. dr. to pint water [1:130]).—**USES:** Chlorosis, anemia, and wasting diseases (usually as tincture).—**Dose:** 2—10 ℥ (0.12—0.6 Cc.).

**SOLUTION IRON NITRATE.**—6.2% ferric nitrate.—**Tonic, Intern. Astringent.**—**USES:** Where chalybeate is indicated; also astringent in chronic diarrhea and leucorrhea.—**Dose:** 5—15 ℥ (0.3—1 Cc.), well dil.

**SOLUTION IRON SUBSULPHATE MERCK.**—**Ferric, U. S. P.**—**MONSEL'S SOLUTION.**—**Styptic, Astringent.**—**USED** chiefly *extern.*, diluted or in strong solut.—**Dose:** 2—10 ℥ (0.12—0.6 Cc.), well dil.

**SOLUTION IRON AND AMMONIUM ACETATE.**—**U. S. P.**—**BASHAM'S MIXTURE.**—**Hematinic, Astringent.**—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. (15—30 Cc.).



**SOLUTION, LABARRAQUE'S**,—see SOLUTION SODA CHLORINATED.

**SOLUTION LEAD SUBACETATE**.—U. S. P.—GOULARD'S EXTRACT.—25%.—Astringent, Antiseptic.—USED chiefly to make *Diluted Solution* (lead water), and *Cerate* (20%) for application to burns, blisters, sprains, bruises, and for use in eye washes, and for erysipelas, gonorrhea, etc.

**SOLUTION, LUGOL'S**,—see SOLUTION IODINE COMPOUND.

**SOLUTION MAGNESIUM CITRATE**.—U. S. P.—Laxative, Refrigerant.—Dose: 6—12 fl. oz. (180—360 Cc.).

**SOLUTION MERCURY NITRATE**.—Mercuric, U. S. P.—60%.—Caustic.—USED only *extern.*, pure, for cancers, chancres, cervical ulcerations, boils, and various skin diseases.

**SOLUTION, MONSEL'S**,—see SOLUTION IRON SUBSULPHATE.

**SOLUTION POTASSIUM ARSENITE MERCK**.—FOWLER'S SOLUTION. Alterative, Antiperiodic, Tonic.—USES: Chorea, skin diseases, intermittent fever, malarial affections, periodic neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, etc.—Never give on empty stomach.—Dose: 1—5  $\text{M}$  (0.06—0.3 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkaloidal salts; hypophosphites, iodides, and sulphites, in acid solut.; salts of aluminum, antimony, barium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc, in neutral solutions; tannic acid; iron salts.—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon; freshly precipitated ferric hydroxide, or ferric hydroxide with magnesia; saccharated ferric oxide. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

**SOLUTION POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE**.—U. S. P.—POTASSA SOLUTION.—5% KOH.—Antacid, Antilithic, Diuretic.—USES: *Intern.*, urethritis, cystitis, calculi, scrofula, skin diseases; *extern.*, stimulating lotion in arthritic swellings.—Dose: 5—20  $\text{M}$  (0.3—1.3 Cc.), in water.—INCOMPAT.: Organic matter; acids; alkaloids; ammonium salts.—ANTIDOTES: Mild acids; milk. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

**SOLUTION SODA CHLORINATED**.—U. S. P.—LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION.—2.4% available chlorine.—Disinfectant, Antizymotic.—USES: Malignant scarlatina, typhoid fever, dysentery, syphilis, scrofula, putrid sore throat, glandular enlargements.—Dose: 20—60  $\text{M}$  (1.3—4 Cc.), well diluted.—EXTERN. in 3—10% solut.—INJECTION: In gonorrh. 1—2% solut.—ANTIDOTES: Same as of Chlorine Water.

**SOLUTION SODIUM ARSENATE**.—U. S. P.—1%.—Alterative, Antiperiodic.—USES: Skin diseases, chorea, neuralgia, malaria, etc.—Dose: 3—10  $\text{M}$  (0.2—0.6 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Hypophosphites, iodides, and sulphites, in acid solut., salts of aluminum, antimony, barium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc, in neutral solutions; tannic acid; iron salts.—ANTIDOTES: As of Arsenous Acid. See p. 428.

**SOLUTION SODIUM HYDROXIDE**.—U. S. P.—SODA SOLUTION.—5% NaOH.—ACTION, USES, DOSE, ETC.: As of Solut. Potass. Hydroxide.

**SOLUTION TRIMETHYLAMINE MERCK**.—10%.—Medicinal.—So-called "PROPYLAMINE."—Colorl. liq.; strong fishy and ammoniacal odor.—Antirheumatic, Sedative.—USES: Rheumatism, chorea, etc.—Dose: 10—45  $\text{M}$  (0.6—3 Cc.); in chorea as much as 1½ fl. oz. (45 Cc.) daily have been given, in sweetened, flavored water.

**SPARTEINE SULPHATE MERCK**.—Colorl. cryst.—SOL. easily in water or alcohol.—Heart stimulant, Diuretic; Local Antipyretic.—USES: *Intern.*, where digitalis fails or is contra-indicated; *extern.*: in 1:200 solut. to reduce temperature, in smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, and erysipelas.—Dose: ¼—1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) p. d.—INCOMPAT.: As of alkaloids in general (see under Morphine).—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, cathartics, tannin, stomach siphon, brandy, coffee, opium, etc.

**SPIGELIA**.—PINKROOT.—Anthelmintic.—Dose: 1—2 drams (4—8 Gm.).—Preparation: Fl' extr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

**SPIRIT ANTS**,—see SPIRIT FORMIC ACID.

**SPIRIT FORMIC ACID MERCK**.—N. F.—SPIRIT ANTS.—Rubefacient.—USES: Counter-irritant in painful local affections.—EXTERN., undiluted.

**SPIRIT GLYCERYL TRINITRATE.**—U. S. P.—**SPIRIT (SOLUTION) OF NITROGLYCERIN (TRINITRIN); SPIRIT GLONON.**—1%—Antispasmodic, Vaso-dilator, Arterial Stimulant.—**USES:** Angina pectoris, convulsions, asthma, heart disease, poisoning by carburetted hydrogen, headache, neuralgia, etc.—**Dose:** 1—3 ℥ (0.06—0.2 Cc.), preferably in mixture.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; carbonates; hydrochloric acid; hydriodic acid.—**ANTIDOTES:** Atropine, ergotin, or strychnine, *hypoderm.*; stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

**SPIRIT MINDERERUS,**—see SOLUTION AMMONIUM ACETATE.

**SPIRIT NITROUS ETHER.**—U. S. P.—**SWEET SPIRIT OF NITER.**—Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Antipyretic, Stimulant, Antispasmodic.—**USES:** Fevers, dropsy, diseases of genito-urinary organs, flatulent colic, nausea, colds, etc.—**Dose:** 30—90 ℥ (2—6 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Antipyrine; tannin; acetanilide; phenacetin; iodides; fl. ext. buchu; tinct. guaiac; morphine salts; carbonates; acacia; ferrous sulphate.

**SQUILL.**—Expectorant, Emetic, Diuretic.—**USES:** Coughs, colds, croup, dropsy.—**Dose:** 1—8 grn. (0.06—0.5 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl' extr., 1—3 ℥ (0.06—0.2 Cc.); Syr., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.); Comp. Syr., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Vinegar, 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.).

**STILLINGIA.**—**QUEEN'S ROOT.**—Alterative, Emetic, Antisyphilitic, Antiscrofular, Expectorant, Diaphoretic, Resolvent.—**USES:** Syphilis, skin diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, etc.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl' extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.).

**STOVAINE.**—Small, lustrous scales.—**SOL.** water, alcohol.—**Local Anesthetic.**—**USES:** Ophthalmology, chiefly.—**Dose:**  $\frac{3}{8}$  grn. (0.002 Gm.).

**STRAMONIUM LEAVES.**—Narcotic, Sedative, Analgesic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, Epilepsy, rheumatism, syphilis, dysmenorrhea, spasmodic asthma, cancerous sores, chorea; *extern.*, as ointment in ulcers and hemorrhoids; also in cigarettes in asthma.—**Dose:** 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Tr., 5—10 ℥ (0.3—0.6 Cc.).

**STRAMONIUM SEED.**—**ACTION and USES** as of Leaves.—**Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.); Fl' extr., 1—3 ℥ (0.06—0.2 Cc.); Oint. (10% Ext.); Tr., 6—20 ℥ (0.4—1.3 Cc.).

**STRONTIUM ARSENITE MERCK.**—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** in water.—**Alterative, Tonic.**—**USES:** Chiefly chronic skin diseases and malarial affections.—**Dose:**  $\frac{3}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.002—0.004 Gm.), in pills.—**INCOMPATIBLES and ANTIDOTES:** As of Arsenous Acid. See p. 428.

**STRONTIUM BROMIDE MERCK.**—Cryst.—Colorl., odorl., deliq.; bitter-saline taste.—**SOL.** abt. 1 water; insol. in ether.—**Gastric Tonic, Nerve-sedative, Antiepileptic, Antinephritic.**—**USES:** Hyperacidity of stomach; rheumatism, gout, epilepsy, nervousness, hysteria, headache and convulsions.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.). In epilepsy up to 150 grn. (10 Gm.) per day may be given.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkaloids; salts of antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, mercury, and silver.

**STRONTIUM IODIDE MERCK.**—White or yellowish, deliq. gran. powd.; bitterish-saline taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water; in alcohol; slightly in ether.—**Alterative, Sialagogue.**—**USES:** Instead of potassium iodide in heart disease, asthma, rheumatism, scrofula, etc.—**Dose:** 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.) single; 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.) p. d.

**STRONTIUM LACTATE MERCK.**—White, granular powd.; slightly bitter taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, 4 parts water.—**Anthelmintic, Antinephritic, Tonic.**—**USES:** Nephritis, worms, rheumatism, gout, and chorea. Decreases albumin in urine, without diuresis.—**Dose:** nephritis, 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.); for worms, 30 grn. (2 Gm.) twice daily for 5 days.—**MAX. D.:** 150 grn. (10 Gm.) p. d.

**STRONTIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 20 parts water; abt. 75 alcohol.—**Antirheumatic, Intestinal Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Rheumatism, chorea, muscular pains, pleurisy, intestinal fermentation.—**Dose:** 10—40 grn. (0.6—2.5 Gm.).—**INCOMPAT.** As of Sod. Salicylate.

**STROPHANTHIN MERCK.**—Wh. to yellowish powd.; very bitter taste.—**SOL.** in water or alcohol; alm. insol. in ether or chloroform.—**Heart Tonic, Vasoconstrictor.**—**Uses:** As of Digitalin.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{25}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$  grn. (0.00025—0.001 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics; stomach siphon; aconite; veratrum viride; staphisagrine; atropine ( $\frac{1}{25}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$  grn. [0.0005—0.001 Gm.] hypoderm.); camphor; picrotoxin; mustard plaster; brandy. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 434.

**STRYPHANTHUS.**—**ACTION** and **USES** as of Strophanthin.—**Preparation:** Tr., 2—5  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.1—0.3 Cc.).

**STRYCHNINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 7 parts chloroform, 110 alcohol, 6700 water.—**Bitter Tonic, Excito-motor, Stimulant, Stomachic, Spinant.**—**Uses:** *Intern.*, palsy, tabes dorsalis, chronic alcoholism, vomiting, dyspepsia, anemia, insomnia from mental over-work, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{5}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$  grn. (0.001—0.004).—**MAX. D.:**  $\frac{1}{5}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.) single;  $\frac{1}{3}$  grn. (0.02 Gm.) p. d.—**In dipsomania,**  $\frac{1}{25}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$  grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.) hypoderm.—**EXTERN.** in 0.5—3% oint.—**ANTIDOTES:** Stomach siphon; emetics; camphor; charcoal; potass. bromide; morphine hypodermically ( $\frac{1}{3}$  grn. [0.02 Gm.]); potass. permanganate internally; artificial respiration; tannin; apomorphine; paraldehyde; urethane; chloroform; hydrated chloral. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 441.—**INCOMPATIBLES** (of all strychnine salts): Alkalies; alkali carbonates and bicarbonates; ammonium chloride; benzoates; bichromates; bromides; borax; cyanides; gold chloride; ichthyol; iodides; mercuric chloride; oxalic acid; picric acid; piperazine; potassio-mercuric iodide (not if acacia present); oxidizers; tannic acid; salicylates.

**STRYCHNINE ARSENATE MERCK.**—Wh. powd.; very bitter taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 15 parts water.—**Alterative, Antitubercular.**—**Uses:** Tuberculosis, skin diseases, malaria, typhoid, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$  grn. (0.001—0.004 Gm.) 3 t. daily.—**INJECTION:** Daily 4—15  $\mathfrak{M}$  (0.25—1 Cc.) of 0.5% suspension in liq. paraffin.

**STRYCHNINE ARSENITE MERCK.**—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** slightly in water.—**USES, DOSE, ETC.:** As of Strychnine Arsenate.

**STRYCHNINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.**—White needles.—**SOL.:** 55 water.—**Tonic, Sedative.**—**Uses:** Nervous affections, chronic alcoholism, and insomnia from overwork.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$  grn. (0.002—0.006 Gm.).

**STRYCHNINE HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.**—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** in water.—**Uses:** Tubercular affections, scrofula, and wasting diseases generally.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$  grn. (0.002—0.006 Gm.).

**STRYCHNINE NITRATE MERCK.**—Wh. needles or powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 90 parts water, abt. 150 alcohol.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of Strychnine alkaloid. Most frequently used in *dipsomania*.

**STRYCHNINE SULPHATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 50 parts water, 110 alcohol.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of Strychnine alkaloid.

**STYPTICIN.**—**COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—Yellow powd.—**SOL.** eas. in water or alcohol.—**Hemostatic, Uterine Sedative; Styptic.**—**Uses:** Highly extolled in atypical uterine hemorrhages not dependent upon neoplasms or retained fragments of ovum or upon marked inflammation of endometrium. Reported excellent also in prolonged or excessive menstruation, particularly in young girls, as effective in purely climacteric hemorrhages, dysmenorrhea, and hemoptysis; also, to be very efficacious in nosebleed and in bleeding following tooth-extraction.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grn. (0.03—0.25 Gm.) as required, 4 to 5 t. daily, in sugar-coated tablets or gelatin capsules: in *dysmenorrhea* and *menorrhagia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.) 4 to 5 t. daily.—**INJECTION** (urgent cases):  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grn. (0.1—0.25 Gm.), in 10% solut.—**EXTERN.** (styptic): pure or in strong solut.—[Literature on Stypticin on request.]

**STYPTICIN TABLETS MERCK.**—Sugar coated; each contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.) stypticin.

**STYPTOL.**—**COTARNINE PHTALATE KNOLL.**—Yellow powd.—**SOL.** easily in water.—**Styptic.**—**Uses:** Hemorrhages.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.) 3—5 t. p. d. in tablets.



**STYRACOL.—GUAICOL CINNAMATE KNOLL.**—Colorl. needles.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Germicide.—*USES: Intern.:* Tuberculosis, chronic vesical catarrh, diarrhea, and gonorrhea; *extern.:* wounds and ulcers.—Dose: 15 grn. (1 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d.

**SUBLAMINE.**—White cryst.—Sol. easily in water, glycerin; slightly in alcohol.—Surgical Disinfectant and Antiseptic.—*USES:* Instead of corros. sublimate in syphilis, skin diseases, gynecology, ophthalmology.—*APPLIED:* Vaginal douche, 1:500—1000 solut.; collyrium, 1:3000 solut.

**SUBSTITOL.**—A specially prepared dry fibrin from the blood of healthy animals, and intended to hasten the course of healing of poorly-granulating wounds and burns, and for treating open cold abscesses and lupus, as well as for stimulating the adhesion of transplanted tissue.—Applied as dusting powder, after cleansing wound with 3% hydrogen peroxide, and kept on with a bandage. In open abscesses, injected as emulsion. In delayed callus formation and in pseudarthroses, by injection under periosteum every 3—4 days.—Contraindicated in purulent processes, and in strongly secreting, purulent, foul wounds.

**SULFONAL,**—see SULPHONMETHANE.

**SULPHOICHTHYOLATE-SODIUM.**—A soluble sulphonated hydrocarbon preparation, manufactured by the Ichthyol Co., Hamburg, from the oily distillate obtained from a mineral deposit near Seefeld, in the Tyrol.—Brown mass.—Sol. in water, glycerin.—Particularly adapted for exhibition in pill form.—See CAUTION, under ICHTHYOL.

**SULPHONETHYLMETHANE MERCK.**—DIETHYLSULPHONE-METHYLETHYLMETHANE; TRIONAL.—Wh. powd.; faint, bitter taste.—Sol. in abt. 320 parts water; in alcohol or ether.—Hypnotic, Sedative.—*USES:* For producing sleep, especially where there is no pain.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).—Max. D.: 45 grn. (3 Gm.).

**SULPHONMETHANE MERCK.**—DIETHYLSULPHONE-DIMETHYLMETHANE; SULFONAL.—Colorl., tastel. cryst.—Sol. in abt. 500 parts water, 135 ether, 110 dil. alcohol, 65 alcohol.—Hypnotic, Sedative.—*USES:* Insomnia, epilepsy, night-sweats, hiccough, chordee, etc.—Dose: 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.), in powd.—*ANTIDOTES:* Stimulants; stomach tube; sod. bicarbonate, 75—120 grn. (5—8 Gm.) daily.

**SULPHUR PRECIPITATED MERCK.**—Pure.—LAC SULPHURIS; MILK OF SULPHUR.—Laxative, Alterative, Antiseptic, Diaphoretic.—*USES: Intern.:* rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, hemorrhoids, sciatica, skin diseases; *extern.* (in 15—30% ointment), in scabies and other skin affections, rheumatism, etc.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 drams (2—8 Gm.).

**SULPHUR SUBLIMED MERCK.**—FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.—Intended for external use only, in scabies, skin diseases, etc.

**SULPHUR WASHED MERCK.**—ACTION AND USES, as of Sulphur, Precipitated.—Dose: 1—3 drs. (4—12 Gm.).—*Preparation:* Oint. (15 per cent.).—Enters into Comp. Licorice Powd.

**SUMBUL.**—MUSK ROOT.—Tonic, Stimulant, Nervine, Antispasmodic.—Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—*Preparations:* Extr., 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); Fl'extr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Tr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.).

**SUPRARENAL GLAND MERCK.**—Dried.—1 part represents 5 parts fresh gland of cattle and sheep.—Alterative, Nervine.—*USES:* Addison's disease, diabetes insipidus, neurasthenia, rachitis, cyclic albuminuria, climacteric disturbances, and hay fever.—Dose: Hay fever, 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) every 2 hrs.; other diseases, 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.) 3 t. daily, 1 hr. after meals, in powders or tablets; children in proportion to age.—See also Extract Suprarenal Capsule.

**SVAPNIA.**—Purified opium.—Hypnotic, Analgesic.—Dose stated: Same as of Opium.

**SYRUP HYDRIODIC ACID.**—U. S. P.—1% absol. HI.—Alterative.—*USES:* Scrofula, consumption, syphilitic affections, skin diseases, rachitis.—Dose: 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.).

**SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES.**—U. S. P.—Ea. fl. dr. contains 2½ grn. (0.15 Gm.) calc. hypophos., 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) ea. of pot. and sod. hypophos.—Alterative Tonic.—Uses: Tuberculous affections, rachitis, and wasting diseases.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Arsenicals; chlorates; cupric and ferric salts; nitric acid; permanganates; sulphuric and sulphurous acids.

**SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES (FELLOWS).**—Alterative, Reconstructive.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.) 3 t. daily.

**SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES (McARTHUR'S).**—Alterative, Reconstructive.—Dose stated: 2—4 fl. drs. (8—15 Cc.), in water, after meals.

**SYRUP IRON IODIDE MERCK.**—U. S. P.—5% ferrous iodide.—Alterative, Hematinic.—Uses: Scrofula, tuberculosis, chronic rheumatism, leucocythemia, chlorosis, anemia.—Dose: 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.).

**SYRUP IRON QUININE AND STRYCHNINE PHOSPHATES.**—U. S. P.—EASTON'S SYRUP.—Ea. fl. dr. contains 1½ grn. (0.08 Gm.) ferric phosph., 1½ grn. (0.1 Gm.) quinine, ⅛ grn. (0.0008 Gm.) strychnine.—Nervine, Hematinic.—Uses: Neurasthenia, chlorosis, anemia, malarial affections, etc.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

**SYRUP LIME.**—U. S. P.—Antacid, Antidote to carbolic acid, oxalic acid, etc.—Dose: 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.).

**SYRUP ROBORANS.**—Tonic.—Dose stated: 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

**TAKA-DIASTASE.**—(Diastase Takamine.)—Brownish powd.; alm. tastel.—Sol. in water; insol. in alcohol.—Starch-digestant (1 part stated to convert over 100 parts dry starch).—Used in amylaceous dyspepsia.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

**TANNALBIN.**—TANNIN ALBUMINATE EXSICCATED KNOLL.—Light-brown, odorl., tastel. powd.; 50% tannin.—INSOL. in water.—Intestinal Astringent and Antidiarrheal. Reported not acted upon in stomach, but slowly and equably decomposed in the intestines; thus causing no gastric disturbance, while gently yet firmly astringent on entire intestinal mucosa; without by- or after-effects.—Dose: 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.) hourly until effect is noticeable, then 3—5 t. daily, in tabl. or powd., with water; continue in diminished dose a few days after diarrhea ceases. *Nurslings* receive 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.), ½ hourly at first, then 4 t. daily, in gruel or other mucilaginous vehicle; *children*, up to 15 grn. (1 Gm.) per dose.

**TANNIGEN.**—DIACETYLTANNIN.—Gray, slightly hygrosc. powd.; alm. odorl. and tastel.—Sol. in alkaline fluids or alcohol; insol. in water.—Intestinal Astringent.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).

**TANNIN,**—see ACID TANNIC.

**TANNOFORM.**—TANNIN-FORMALDEHYDE MERCK.—Loose, reddish powd.—Sol. in alcohol or alkaline liqs.; insol. in water.—SICCATIVE ANTISEPTIC and DEODORANT.—Uses: Hyperidrosis, bromidrosis, pruritus vaginæ, chronic ulcer of leg, burns, soft chancre, weeping eczema, ozena, etc.—APPLIED pure or in 25—50% triturations with talcum in hyperidrosis; in 5% suppository in hemorrhoids.—Seldom used internally (tannalbin best adapted).—[Further information in "Merck's Digest" on Tannoform, containing clinical reports.]

**TANNOPINE.**—HEXAMETHYLENAMINE-TANNIN.—Brown, slightly hygrosc. powd.—Sol. in dil. alkalies; insol. in water alcohol, or dil. acids.—Intestinal Astringent and Disinfectant.—Dose: 15 grn. (1 Gm.) several t. p. d.; *children* 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

**TAR.**—Antiseptic, Antispasmodic.—Uses: *In'tern.*, bronchial affections, colds, fevers, diarrhea, etc.; *extern.*, skin diseases.—Dose: 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.).—Preparations: Oint. (50%); Syr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

**TARAXACUM.**—DANDELION.—Bitter Tonic, Hepatic Stimulant.—Uses: Liver diseases with dyspepsia and chronic congestion of spleen.—Dose: 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).—Preparations: Ext., 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.); Fl'extr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Infus. nutgall; salts of iron, lead, mercury, and silver.

**TARTAR EMETIC**,—see ANTIMONY AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE.

**TARTAR, SOLUBLE**,—see POTASSIUM TARTRATE.

**TEREBENE MERCK**.—Colorless or slightly yellowish liquid; thyme-like odor; resinifies in light.—**SOL.** in 3 alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water.—**Expectorant, Antiseptic, Antifermentative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, in chronic bronchitis, flatulent dyspepsia, genito-urinary diseases, emphysema, phthisis, bronchitis, dyspnea, etc.; *extern.* (in 1% solut.), uterine cancer, gangrenous wounds, skin diseases, etc.; in phthisis by inhalation (about 2 oz. [60 Cc.] per week.)—**Dose:** 4—20  $\text{M}$  (0.25—1.3 Cc.), with syrup or on sugar.

**TERPIN HYDRATE MERCK**.—Colorless prisms; slightly bitter taste.—**SOL.** in about 10 parts alcohol, 100 ether, 200 chloroform, and 250 water.—**Expectorant, Antiseptic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic.**—**USES:** Bronchial affections, whooping-cough, throat affections, tuberculosis, genito-urinary diseases, etc.—**Dose:** *Expectorant*, 3—6 grn. (0.2—0.4 Gm.); *diuretic*, 10—15 grn. (0.6—1 Gm.) several t. daily; *whooping-cough* (in children) 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) single; 45 grn. (3 Gm.) p. d.—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 45 grn. (3 Gm.) p. d.

**TERPINOL MERCK**.—Oily liq.; hyacinthine odor.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether.—**Bronchial Stimulant, Antiseptic, Hemostatic.**—**USES:** Phthisis, hemoptysis, tracheal and bronchial catarrhs.—**Dose:** 2—5  $\text{M}$  (0.12—0.3 Cc.), in caps. or with milk.

**TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM HYDROXIDE MERCK**.—10% Solut.—Alkaline, caustic liq.—**Solvent of Uric Acid.**—**USES:** Rheumatism, gout, etc.—**Dose:** 10—20  $\text{M}$  (0.6—1.3 Cc.) 3 t. daily, well diluted.—**CAUTION:** Keep well-stoppered!

**TETRAMETHYLTHIONINE HYDROCHLORIDE**,—see METHYLENE BLUE, MEDICINAL.

**THALLINE SULPHATE MERCK**.—(*Not Thallium Sulphate*).—White needles or powd.; cumarin-like odor; acid-saline-bitterish taste; brown on exposure.—**SOL.** in abt. 7 water, 100 alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Antipyretic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, typhoid fever, malarial fever, etc.; *extern.*, 1—2% injection for gonorrhea; in chronic gonorrhea a 5% mixt. in oil is best.—**Dose:** 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) single; 25 grn. (1.6 Gm.) p. d.—In typhoid, the initial dose in progressive thallinization is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.08 Gm.) ev. hr., increasing the dose daily by  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.). In progressive thallinization the **MAX. D.** is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.15 Gm.) per hour, and 55 grn. (3.6 Gm.) p. d.

**THALLINE TARTRATE MERCK**.—(*Not Thallium Tartrate*).—Whitish cryst. or powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 10 parts water, 300 alcohol.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of the Sulphate.

**THEINE**,—see CAFFEINE.

**THEOBROMINE (ALKALOID) MERCK**.—Wh. powd.; bitter taste.—**SOL.** in ether; insol. in water or chloroform.—**Diuretic, Nerve-stimulant.**—**USES:** Cardiac dropsy.—The double salts are preferably used because of their greater solubility.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 4 t. daily.

**THEOBROMINE SALICYLATE MERCK**.—True Salt.—Wh., acid, permanent needles; not decomp. by water.—**SOL.** slightly in water.—**USES:** Powerful Diuretic and Genito-urinary Antiseptic; uniform and perfectly stable.—**Dose:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) several t. daily, in wafers, or in powd.

**THEOBROMINE-LITHIUM AND LITHIUM BENZOATE MERCK**,—see UROPHERIN, B.

**THEOBROMINE-LITHIUM AND LITHIUM SALICYLATE MERCK**,—see UROPHERIN, S.

**THEOBROMINE-SODIUM AND SODIUM BENZOATE MERCK**.—Fine white powder; decomposes on exposure.—47% theobromine.—**SOL.:** Easily in water.—**Diuretic.**—**USES:** Dropsy, nephritis, and diseases of the heart and genito-urinary organs.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 3 t. p. day.—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 90 grn. (6 Gm.) p. d.



**THEOBROMINE-SODIUM AND SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.**—Wh., odorl. powd.; decomp. on exposure.—**SOL.** 2 water; insol. alcohol.—**Diuretic.**—**USES:** Cardiac dropsy; nephritis, especially of scarlet fever.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 5—6 t. daily, in powd. or caps., followed by water.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids, acid fruit syrups; extract licorice.

**THEOCIN.**—**THEOPHYLLINE.**—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** warm water; diffic. in alcohol and cold water.—**Diuretic.**—**Dose:** 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

**THEOPHYLLINE.**—**DIMETHYLXANTHINE;** **THEOCIN.**—White, cryst. needles.—**SOL.** in abt. 180 water.—**Diuretic.**—**USES:** Cardiac affections, nephritis, dropsy, etc.—**Dose:** 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

**THEOPHYLLINE and SODIUM ACETATE.**—White powd.—**SOL.** 25 water.—**Diuretic.**—**Dose:** 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.).

**THEOPHYLLINE and SODIUM SALICYLATE.**—White powd.—**SOL.** 14 water.—**Diuretic.**—**USES:** Cardiac diseases, dropsy, nephritis, renal sclerosis, etc.—**Dose:** 25 grn. (1.6 Gm.) in divided doses.

**THERMODIN.**—**ACETYLPARAETHOXYPHENYLURETHANE MERCK.**—Colorl., odorl. powder.—**SOL.** sl. in water.—**Antipyretic, Analgesic.**—**USES:** Typhoid, pneumonia, influenza, tuberculosis, etc.—**Dose:** *Antipyr.*, 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.); *analg.*, 15—20 grn. (1—1.3 Gm.).

**THIALION.**—**URIC-ACID SOLVENT.**—**Dose** stated: teaspoonful (4 Cc.).

**THIOL.**—**POTASSIUM GUAIACOL-SULPHONATE.**—Wh., odorl. powd.—**SOL.** in water or syrup; slightly in alcohol.—**Antitubercular, Anticatharrhal.**—**USES:** Phthisis, chronic coughs and catarrhs, serofula, typhoid, etc.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily.

**THIOL.**—**Dermic, Antiphlogistic.**—**USES:** Skin diseases, gynecology, syphilis, serofula, etc. in 5—20% oint. or solut.

**THIOSINAMINE MERCK.**—**ALLYL SULPHO-CARBAMIDE; ALLYL SULPHO-UREA; RHODALLINE.**—Colorl. cryst.; faint garlic odor; bitter taste.—**SOL.** slightly in water, easily in alcohol.—**Resolvent.**—**USES:** *Intern.* or *hypoderm.*, in stricture, corneal opacity, chronic deafness; *extern.*, in lupus, chronic glandular tumors, and for removing scar tissue. Possesses the power of softening cicatricial tissue and tumors of the uterine appendages.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.03 Gm.) grad. increased to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.1 Gm.) 2 or 3 times daily.—**INJECTION** (parenchym. or subcut.): 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), in 10% glycerino-aqueous (4:1) solut., every 3 days. Best given as Fibrolysin (which see).

**THYMOL MERCK.**—Crystals and Pearls.—**THYMIC ACID.**—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, or chloroform; very slightly in water.—**Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Anthelmintic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, rheumatism, gout, chyluria, worms, gastric fermentation, etc.; *extern.*, inhaled in bronchitis, coughs, coryza, etc.; for toothache and mouth-wash, and for wounds, ulcers, and skin diseases.—**Dose:** 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acetanilide, antipyrine, butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, monobrom. camphor, carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, euphorin, menthol, quinine sulphate, salol, or urethane, in trituration; gold salts; spt. nitrous ether.

**THYMOL IODIDE MERCK.**—**U. S. P.**—**ARISTOL; DITHYMOL DIODIDE.**—Reddish-brown, tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in chloroform, ether, fatty oils; sparingly in alcohol; insoluble in water or glycerin.—**Succedaneum** for iodoform externally.—**APPLIED** like the latter in 10% solution, ointment, suppository, etc.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ammonia, corrosive sublim., metallic oxides, alkalies or their carbonates; heat.—**CAUTION:** Keep from light!

**THYRADEN.**—**STANDARDIZED DRIED EXTRACT THYROID GLAND, KNOLL.**—1 part represents 2 parts fresh gland. Light-brownish, sweet powd., free from ptomaines.—**Alterative, Antifat.**—**USES:** Myxedema, cretinism, psoriasis, obesity, etc.—**Dose:** 2—4 grn. (0.12—0.25 Gm.) 3 t. daily, gradually increased to 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) if necessary, best taken in tablets; children  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  as much.

**THYROIDIN MERCK.**—Dried and powdered sheep's thyroid; 1 part represents 6 parts fresh gland.—Whitish powd.—**Alterative, Antifat.**—**USES:** As of Thyraden.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.), gradually increased to 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.), 3 t. daily, in tablets.

**THYROIDINE**,—see **IODOTHYRINE**.

**TINCTURE ACONITE**.—U. S. P.—Antipyretic, Cardiac, Respiratory and Spinal Depressant.—**USES**: Febrile conditions to reduce temperature.—*Extern.*, neuralgia and rheumatism.—**Dose**: 3—10  $\text{M}$  (0.2—0.6 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES**: Atropine, digitalin, strychnine; stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," under Aconite, p. 427.

**TINCTURE ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS MERCK**.—Antifat, Diuretic.—**USES**: Cardiac diseases (insufficiency of cardiac valves, etc.), obesity.—**Dose**: 10—30  $\text{M}$  (0.6—2 Cc.) after meals, in lithia water.—**CAUTION**: Do not confound with Tincture Adonis Vernalis.

**TINCTURE CONVALLARIA MERCK**.—Cardiac Tonic and Diuretic.—**USES**: Like digitalis.—**Dose**: 5—20  $\text{M}$  (0.3—1.3 Cc.) several times p. d.

**TINCTURE STROPHANTHUS MERCK**.—U. S. P.—1:10.—Cardiac Tonic, Diuretic.—**USES**: Heart diseases, asthma, dyspnea, dropsy, renal colic from calculi, palpitation of heart, nephritis, etc.—**Dose**: 2—5  $\text{M}$  (0.12—0.3 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES**: See Strophanthin.—**CAUTION**! The present tincture is *twice* as strong as that formerly official.

**TOLUENE MERCK**.—**TOLUOL**.—Colorl., refractive liq.; benzene-like odor.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform; sl. in water.—**USES**: *Topically*, in diphtheria, as "Loeffer's Solution"—Toluene 18 Cc., Solut. Iron Chloride 2 Cc., Menthol 5 Gm. Alcohol 30 Cc. Apply with swab every 3 hours.

**TONGALINE**.—Antirheumatic, Diaphoretic.—**Dose** stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

**TRAUMATICIN MERCK**.—Solut. of gutta-percha in chloroform.—Thick, viscid, alm. colorl. liq.—**USES**: *Extern.*, in dentistry and surgery, as a protective covering for bleeding surfaces, cuts, wounds, etc.; also as vehicle for dermics.

**TRIFERRIN**.—**IRON PARANUCLEINATE KNOLL**.—Tastel., insol. powd.; 2½% P., 22% Fe.—Hematinic.—**Dose**: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) 3 t. d.

**TRIFERROL**.—An elixir containing 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) triferrin in 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.).—**USES**: As of triferrin.—**Dose**: Tablespoonful.

**TRI-IODIDES (HENRY'S)**.—Alterative.—**Dose** stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.) every 2 or 3 hrs.

**TRIKRESOL**.—Colorl., oily liq.; cresolic odor.—**SOL.** in abt. 40 water.—Disinfectant.—**APPLIC.**: in ½—1% solut.

**TRIMETHYLAMINE SOLUTION, MEDICINAL**,—see **SOLUTION TRIMETHYLAMINE**.

**TRIONAL**,—see **SULPHONETHYLMETHANE**.

**TRIOXYMETHYLENE MERCK**.—"PARA-FORMALDEHYDE"; "PARA-FORM."—Wh. powd.—**INSOL.** in water, alcohol, ether.—Antiseptic, Escharotic.—**USES**: *Intern.*, cholera nostras, diarrhea, etc.; *extern.*, chiefly to generate formaldehyde gas by heating; also on warts.—**Dose**: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) several times daily.—**EXTERN.** (warts) in 10% suspension in collodion, three times per day.

**TRIPHENIN**.—**PROPIONYPHENETIDIN MERCK**.—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antipyretic and Antineuralgic; reported prompt, without by- or after-effects.—**USES**: Typhoid, pneumonia, pleurisy, influenza, erysipelas, tuberculosis, migraine, sciatica, tabetic pains, etc.—**Dose**: *Antipyr.*, 4—10 grn. (0.25—0.6 Gm.); *antineur.*, 15—20 grn. (1—1.3 Gm.).

**TRITICUM**.—**COUCH-GRASS**.—Demulcent, Diuretic.—**USES**: Cystitis, and other diseases of genito-urinary organs.—**Dose**: 1—4 drs. (4—15 Cc.), in infus. (1:20).—**Preparation**: Fl'extr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

**TROPACOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK**.—**BENZOYL PSEUDOTROPEINE HYDROCHLORIDE**.—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in water.—Local Anesthetic; Succedaneum for cocaine. Reported not half as toxic as cocaine; anesthesia from it sets in more rapidly and lasts longer than with cocaine; causes much less hyperemia than does cocaine; mydriasis does not always occur, and when it does, is much less than with cocaine; the

solution is easily sterilizable, and its activity is retained for two to three months; may replace cocaine in every case as an anesthetic.—APPLIED in 3–10% solution in 0.6% sodium-chloride solution in ophthalm., dentistry, in general surgery by the Schleich infiltration method, in regional anesthesia according to Oberst, and in lumbar anesthesia according to Bier's method.—[Literature on Tropacocaine on request.]

**TUMENOL.**—Antisept., Germicide.—USES: Skin diseases, in 5–20% oint. or solut. in glycerin, alcohol, or ether.

**TURPENTINE CHIAN MERCK.**—Thick, tenacious, greenish-yellow liq.; peculiar, penetrating odor.—Antiseptic.—USES: Chiefly *extern.*, cancer.—Dose: 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in pills or emulsion.

**URANIUM NITRATE MERCK.**—Yellow cryst.—SOL. in water, alcohol, ether.—USES: Diabetes.—Dose: 3–8 grn. (0.2–0.5 Gm.), grad. increasing to 15 grn. (1 Gm.), 2 or 3 t. daily, after meals.

**UREA MERCK.**—CARBAMIDE.—Wh. cryst.—SOL. in water or alcohol. Diuretic, Antitubercular.—USES: Cirrhosis of liver, pleurisy, renal calculus, tuberculosis.—Dose: 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.3 Gm.), in water, every 1 or 2 hrs. as a diuretic; 3 t. daily in phthisis; in renal calculus, 150–300 grn. (10–20 Gm.) p. d. for 2–3 weeks.—INCOMPATIBLES: Hydrated chloral; lead acetate.

**URETHANE MERCK.**—ETHYL URETHANE; ETHYL CARBAMATE.—Colorl. cryst.; faint, peculiar odor; saltpeter-like taste.—SOL. in abt. 1 part alcohol or water, or ether, 2 chloroform, 3 glycerin, 20 olive oil.—Hypnotic, Antispasmodic, Sedative.—USES: Insomnia, eclampsia, nervous excitement, tetanus; and as antidote in strychnine, resorcinol, or picrotoxin poisoning. Does not interfere with circulation; no unpleasant after-effects. In eclampsia it should be given per enema.—Dose: *Sedative*, 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.3 Gm.), 1–4 t. daily; *hypnotic*, 30–45 grn. (2–3 Gm.), in 3 portions at  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 hr. intervals, in 10% solut.—MAX. D.: 75 grn. (5 Gm.) single; 150 grn. (10 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies; acids; antipyrine, butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, carbolic acid, euphorin, menthol, betanaphthol, resorcinol, salol, or thymol, in trituration.

**URICEDIN.**—Antilithic.—Dose stated: 15–30 grn. (1–2 Gm.), in hot water, 3 t. daily.

**URISEPTIN.**—Lithium compound of formaldehyde.—Urinary Antiseptic.—USES: Prostatitis, etc.—Dose stated: 1–2 teaspoonfuls (4–8 Gc.) 4 t. p. d. in hot water.

**UROPHERIN B.**—THEOBROMINE-LITHIUM AND LITHIUM BENZOATE MERCK.—47% theobromine.—Wh. powd.; decomp. on exposure.—SOL. 5 water.—Diuretic; works well with digitalin.—USES: Dropsy, nephritis, and cardiac and genito-urinary diseases.—Dose: 5–15 grn. (0.3–1 Gm.), in powd. or caps., followed by water.—MAX. D.: 60 grn. (4 Gm.) daily,

**UROPHERIN S.**—THEOBROMINE-LITHIUM AND LITHIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.—Wh. powd.—USES, DOSE, ETC.: As Uropherin B.

**UROTROPIN.**—See HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.

**UVA URSI.**—BEARBERRY.—Tonic, Diuretic, Antilithic.—USES: Cystitis, gravel, incontinence of urine, gleet, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, nephritis, and diseases of genito-urinary organs.—Dose: 15–60 grn. (1–4 Gm.).—Preparations: Ext., 5–15 grn. (0.3–1 Gm.); Fl'extr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 fl. drs. (2–4).—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies; infus. cinchona; iron and lead salts; opium; silver nitrate; spt. nitrous ether; tartar emetic.

**VALERIAN.**—Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic, Anodyne.—USES: Hysteria, epilepsy, hypochondria, headache, etc.—Dose: 15–60 grn. (1–4 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 10–30  $\mathcal{M}$  (0.6–2 Cc.); Tr., 1–2 fl. drs. (4–8 Cc.); Ammoniated Tr., 1–2 fl. drs. (4–8 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Infus. cinchona; iron and silver salts.



**VALIDOL.**—MENTHOL VALERATE.—Colorl., light liq.—Sol. alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Nerve Sedative, Carminative, Stomachic.—Uses: Hysteria, epilepsy, seasickness; flatulent or nervous dyspepsia, vomiting of pregnancy, gastralgia, etc.—Dose: 10—20 drops, best given on a lump of sugar.

**VALYL.**—VALERIC-ACID DIETHYLAMIDE.—Colorl. liquid.—Sol. in alcohol and ether; abt. 25 water.—Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Hysteria, neurasthenia, etc.—Dose: 1—3 capsules (each containing 2 ℥ [0.12 Cc.] valyl) 3 t. d.

**VASOGEN.**—OXYGENATED VASELIN.—Vehicle for applying iodine, ichthyol, salicylic acid, etc., in the treatment of skin diseases.

**VERATRINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.**—(*Not the eclectic "Veratrin."*)—Wh. powd.; exceedingly irritating to mucous membranes.—Sol. in abt. 3 parts chloroform or alcohol, 6 ether; slightly in water.—Sedative, Alterative, Antipyretic, Analgesic.—Uses: *Intern.*, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciotalgia, epilepsy; *extern.*, stiff joints, sprains, and chronic swellings.—Dose:  $\frac{3}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  grn. (0.001—0.005 Gm.).—Max. D.:  $\frac{1}{16}$  grn. (0.006 Gm.) single;  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.015 Gm.) daily.—*EXTERN.*: 1—4% oint.—*Preparations*: Oleate (2%); Oint. (4%).—*ANTIDOTES*: Tannic acid (5 grn. [0.3 Gm.] ev. 15 minutes); charcoal; stimulants; potass. iodide; camphor; wine; emetics; stomach tube; morphine with atropine hypoderm.; heat; recumbent position. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 443.

**VERATRONE.**—Alcohol-free sterile preparation of Veratrum Viride.—Clear liq.—Uses: As of fluidextr. Veratr. vir.; 4 parts = active constit. 1 part drug.

**VERATRUM VIRIDE.**—AMERICAN HELLEBORE.—Cardiac Depressant, Diaphoretic, Diuretic.—Uses: Fevers, acute inflammations as pneumonia, mania, puerperal convulsions, etc.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).—*Preparations*: Fl'extr., 1—4 ℥ (0.06—0.25 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.).

**VERONAL.**—DIETHYLMALONYLUREA MERCK.—White, cryst. powd.; faintly bitter taste.—Sol. in abt. 150 cold and 12 boiling water.—Safe, reliable Hypnotic.—Uses: Simple agrypnia, and in insomnia accompanying hysteria, neurasthenia, and mental disturbances; also in cure of morphine habit.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.), best taken dissolved in hot tea or water.—(Procurable also in 5-grn. [0.3 Gm.] Tablets.)

[Merck's "Reports on Veronal" containing full clinical reports sent on request.]

**VERONAL-SODIUM.**—SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE MERCK; SODIUM SALT OF DIETHYLMALONYLUREA MERCK.—White cryst. powd.—Sol. 5 water.—Uses: As of veronal, but particularly adapted for rectal administration, in sea-sickness, and where very rapid effect is desired.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

**VIBURNUM COMPOUND (HAYDEN'S).**—Antispasmodic, Nervine.—Uses: Dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, metrorrhagia.—Dose stated: One to two teaspoonfuls.

**VIBURNUM OPULUS.**—CRAMP BARK.—Antispasmodic, Sedative.—Uses: Hysteria and nervous diseases of pregnancy.—*Preparation*: Fl'extr., 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.).

**VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.**—BLACK HAW.—Astringent, Nervine, Oxytocic.—Uses: Habitual abortion, ovarian irritation, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, etc.—*Preparation*: Fl'extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.).

**VIOFORM.**—IODOCHLOROXYQUINOLINE.—Antiseptic.—Uses: As of iodoform.

**WATER BITTER-ALMOND MERCK.**—Distilled.—0.1% hydrocyanic acid.—Anodyne, Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Whooping-cough, dyspnea, etc. Chiefly as vehicle.—Dose: 10—20 ℥ (0.6—1.3 Cc.).

**WHITE PRECIPITATE,**—see MERCURY AMMONIATED.

**WILD-CHERRY BARK.**—Astringent, Tonic, Sedative.—**USES:** Bronchitis, general or local irritation, debility, coughs, colds, etc.—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 20—60 M (1.3—4 Cc.); Infus., 1—4 oz. (30—120 Cc.); Syr., 1—4 fl. dr. (4—15 Cc.).

**XANTHOXYLUM.**—PRICKLY ASH.—Diaphoretic, Alterative, Counter-irritant.—**USES:** Syphilis, neuralgia, muscular pains, etc.—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 15—60 M (1—4 Cc.).

**XEROFORM.**—TRIBROMPHENOL-BISMUTH.—Yellow-green, alm. odorl. and tastel. insol. powd.—Surgical and Intestinal. Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, infected wounds, buboes, etc., *intern.*, diarrheas.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**EXTERN.** like iodoform.

**YOHIMBINE HYDROCHLORIDE.**—White cryst.—**SOL.** hot water.—**USES:** Impotence (particularly neurasthenic).—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. (0.006 Gm.).

**ZINC ACETATE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt. 3 parts water, 40 alcohol.—Astringent, Antiseptic, Nervine.—**USES:** Chiefly *extern.*, collyrium in ophthalmia, as injection in urethritis, gonorrhea and otorrhea, and as gargle in sore mouth or sore throat.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grn. (0.03—0.25 Gm.).—**EXTERN.:** *Eye-Wash*, 1—2:1000; gargle, 5—10:1000; *injection*, 2—5:1000.—**INCOMPATIBLES** (zinc salts in general): Acacia; alkalies; arsenates; carbonates; cyanides; lime-water; oxalates; phosphates; sulphates; sulphides; vegetable astringent decoctions and infusions.—**ANTIDOTES** (of all zinc salts): Sodium carbonate; tannin. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 444.

**ZINC BROMIDE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in water, alcohol, ether, ammonia.—**USES:** Epilepsy.—**Dose:** 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), well dil.—**MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkaloids; salts of antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, mercury, and silver.

**ZINC CARBONATE MERCK.**—**USES:** Wounds, ulcers, skin diseases, etc.; also face powders.—**EXTERN.**, pure or in 20% oint. or powd.

**ZINC CHLORIDE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in abt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  part water, 1 alcohol; in ether.—Alterative, Antispasmodic, Escharotic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, epilepsy, chorea, scrofula, syphilis, etc.; *extern.*, caustic in nevi, cancerous affections, superabundant granulations, aneurisms, etc.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.006—0.02 Gm.).—**EXTERN.:** Gonorrhea, 1:1000 solut.; wounds, 1:100—500; eyes, 1:2000, tuberculous joints, 6—12 drops of a 1:10 solut. hypoderm. near the affected part.—**Preparation:** Solut. (50%).

**ZINC IODIDE MERCK.**—**SOL.** in water, alcohol, ether.—Alterative, Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, scrofula, chorea, syphilis, etc.; *extern.*, ulcerated tonsils, gonorrhea, etc.—**Dose:** 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.).

**ZINC LACTATE MERCK.**—White cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 60 parts water. Anti-epileptic.—**Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.), gradually increased.—**MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) daily.

**ZINC OXIDE MERCK.**—Pure.—Antispasmodic, Antiseptic, Mildly Sedative.—**USES:** *Intern.*, chorea, epilepsy, nervousness, chronic diarrhea, whooping cough, etc.; *extern.* (in 5—20% oint. or powd.), wounds, skin diseases, etc.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Oint. (20%).

**ZINC-PERHYDROL.**—ZINC PER- (or Di-) OXIDE MERCK.—Mixt. equal parts  $\text{ZnO}_2$  and  $\text{ZnO}$ .—**INSOL.** in water.—Liberates  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  on contact with acids.—Disinfectant, Bactericide, Antiseptic.—**USES:** Surgery, gynecology, skin diseases, wounds, ulcers, burns, etc.—**APPLIED** in 10% oint. (with paraffin oint.), and as dust. powd., either pure or with a little tartaric acid, which causes a more rapid evolution of hydrogen dioxide.

**ZINC PERMANGANATE MERCK.**—Violet-brown, hygroscopic cryst.—**SOL.** in water.—Antiseptic, Antigonorrheic.—**USES:** 1:4000 solut. in gonorrhea; and 1 or 2:1000 in conjunctivitis.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** All easily oxidizable or combustible substances.—**CAUTION:** Explodes when mixed directly with alcohol, glycerin, sugar, dry or fluid vegetable extracts.

**ZINC PHENOLSULPHONATE MERCK.**—Colorl. cryst.—SOL. in abt. 3 parts water, abt. 3 alcohol.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—USES: *Extern.*, gonorrhea, foul ulcers, etc.; *intern.*, typhoid, fermentative diarrhea, etc.—Dose: 2—4 grn. (0.12—0.25 Gm.).—INJ. in  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1% solut. in gonorrh.

**ZINC PHOSPHIDE MERCK.**—INSOL. in the usual solvents.—Nervous Stimulant.—USES: Sexual exhaustion, cerebral affections, melancholia, and chronic skin diseases.—Dose:  $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.001—0.05 Gm.), in pill.

**ZINC STEARATE MERCK.**—White, agglutinating powd.; turns darker on exposure.—INSOL. in water.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—USES: Gonorrhea, atrophic rhinitis, etc.—APPLIED in substance, or combined with menthol (2%) in urethritis and gonorrh., and as dust.-powd. for burns (5 stearate and 1 powd. acetanilide, etc.).

**ZINC SULPHATE MERCK.**—Crystals or Gran.—WHITE VITRIOL; ZINC VITRIOL.—SOL. in abt. 1 part water, 3 glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—Emetic, Astringent, Antiseptic, Escharotic.—USES: *Intern.*, gastric catarrh, nervous affections, night-sweats, etc.; *extern.*, in gonorrhea ( $\frac{1}{2}$ —2% solut.), ophthalmia (1:1000) skin diseases (1:10—20 oint.).—Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.); *emetic*, 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Alkali carbonates; tannic acid. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 444.—INCOMPAT.: As of Zinc Acetate; also lead acetate.

**ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE**,—see ZINC PHENOLSULPHONATE.

**ZINC VALERATE MERCK.**—Cryst. or Powd.—Decomp. on exposure.—SOL. in abt. 40 parts alcohol, 100 water.—Antispasmodic, Tonic.—USES: Diabetes insipidus, nervous affections, neuralgia, etc.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).



# PART II—THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

## BEDSIDE DIAGNOSES AND FORMULAS

**ABORTION.**—Expulsion of the fetus during the early months.

*Where habitual*

**R** Hydrarg. Tannat.

Mercki . . . grn. x

Pulv. Extr.

Glycyrrhizæ . grn. x

Pulv. Sacchari . 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. xxx.

One after each meal.

(In syphilitic cases.)

*Where accomplished*

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. viii

Aq. Cinnamomi. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Teaspoonful every 1–3 hrs.

(To hasten involution and check hemorrhage.)

**R** Tablettæ Stypti-

cini Mercki . grn.  $\frac{3}{4}$

Disp. tal. no. xv.

One every 10 to 60 minutes until hemorrhage is checked.

**R** Creolini-Pearson fl 3 iv

Aquæ Calidæ . O ii

Inject into the uterus after the membranes have been removed and irrigate the vagina 3–4 times daily if necessary.

**R** Formaldehydi Mercki

(Medicinal) . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Teaspoonful in a quart of water for irrigations.

*Where threatened*

Morphinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. ii

Chlorali Hy-

drati Mercki . 3 iss

Fluidextr. Cimi-

cifugæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Syr. Tolutani. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Teaspoonful every 2–4 hrs.

**R** Morphinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Fluidextr. Vi-

burni Prunif. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Mucil. Amyli ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii

2 oz. as enema every 2–4 hours.

(If nausea or vomiting present.)

**R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. vi

Ext. Cannab. Indic.

Mercki . . . grn. xii

Ext. Hyoscyami grn. xii

Butyr. Cacao . 3 iii

Div. in supposit. no. vi.

One to be inserted 3–4 times daily.

### Remedies for Abortion

Asafetida: 1½ grains in pill, twice daily increased to 10 per day, and continued until labor is over (in *habitual* abortion).

Cotton-Root Bark: in hemorrhage.

Ergot: in hemorrhage; use only after evacuation; small doses where abortion threatened.

Hyoscyamus: in neurotic cases.

Iodine: to inner surface of uterus after removal of membranes.

Iron: with potassium chlorate throughout the pregnancy when fatty degeneration present.

Opium: to check uterine action; 20–30 minims tincture with 2 oz. starch mucilage injected into rectum.

Potassium Chlorate: as prophylactic in habitual abortion, 10 grn. 3 times daily, beginning with the third week and continuing until term.

**ABRASION.**—Excoriation or rubbing off of the skin or mucous membrane.

*Powders*

**R** Pulv. Acidi  
     Borici Mercki ʒ i  
     Acidi Salicylici  
     Mercki . . . grn. iii  
     Dust on abraded surface.

**R** Bism. Subgall. Mercki,  
     Pulv. Acidi  
     Borici Mercki aa 3 iv

**R** Thymolis Iodidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 ii  
     Acidi Borici Mercki  
     Pulv. Amyli . . aa 3 iii

*Ointments*

**R** Iodoformogeni . 3 ii  
     Lanum Mercki,  
     Petrolati . aa 3 ii

**Remedies for Abrasions**

Benzoin, Compound Tincture: applied with a brush.  
 Collodion: applied with a brush.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide: in 0.2 % solut.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
     Mercki . . . grn. xxiv  
     Lanum Mercki,  
     Petrolati . aa 3 iv  
     Apply to abraded surface.

*Solutions*

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
     Mercki . . . grn. xlviii  
     Ol. Sesami . ad fl ʒ ii  
     Smear on lint, and apply.

**R** Formaldehydi Mercki  
     (Medicinal) . ℥ xx  
     Aquæ . . . . . O ii  
     Use as a wash, applied on lint.

**ABSCESS.**—A cavity filled with pus in some part of the body.

*To abort*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
     Mentholis Mercki grn. xv  
     Ext. Belladon. . grn. xxiv  
     Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
     Apply freely.

**R** Calcii Sulphu-  
     rati Mercki . grn. i  
     Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
     Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i  
     Div. in chart. no. xx.  
     One every hour or two.

**R** Sodii Hypophos-  
     phitis Mercki. grn. lxxx  
     Calcii Hypophos-  
     phitis Mercki. grn. clx  
     Syr. Rubi Idæi. fl ʒ i  
     Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ iv  
     Two teaspoonfuls four  
     times daily.

*To control*

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
     Mercki . . . grn. xv  
     Cocainæ Hydro-  
     chlor. Mercki. grn. ii  
     Glycerini . . . ℥ lxxv  
     Inject 5 min. into inflamed  
     tissues in the early stage.

**R** Ichthyolis  
     Aq. Menth. Pip. aa fl 3 iv  
     10–20 drops after meals.  
     (In chronic cases as *altera-*  
     *tive.*)

**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
     Mercki . . . grn. xx  
     Aquæ . . . . . fl ʒ viii  
     Apply on lint.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Ferri Reducti  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One three times daily, after meals.  
 (As *tonic*.)

*After incising*

**R** Formaldehydi Mercki  
 (Medicinal) . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 v  
 Evacuate the pus and inject through the incision; then apply freely on absorbent cotton or lint.

**R** Hydrargyri Bichlor.  
 Mercki . . . grn. iv  
 Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . fl dr. 3 iiss  
 Aquæ . . . . O ii  
 Apply on gauze to the inflamed part; change every 2-3 hours.  
 (In *acute* abscess.)

**R** Iodoformi Merck 3 ii  
 Pulv. Acidi  
 Borici Mercki 3 i  
 Evacuate pus, wash out cavity thoroughly, and dust powder into and on wound.

**Remedies for Abscess**

Acid Boric: antiseptic dressing.  
 Acid Carbolic: as dressing, and as injection after evacuation.

Acid Salicylic: antiseptic dressing.  
 Aconite: full dose often aborts.

Alcohol: as a pure stimulant where a large quantity of pus is being poured out, draining the system.

Belladonna: internally, and locally as liniment or plaster, to abort the preliminary inflammation—*e.g.* of breast; afterwards to ease pain.

Betanaphthol: 75 grains, alcohol 10 fl. dr., hot distilled water q. s. to make 3 fl. oz. Inject a few drops.

Calcium Phosphate: tonic in large or chronic abscess.

Calcium Sulphide: small doses frequently repeated ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grain every hour or two), to hasten maturation or healing, especially in deep-seated suppuration.

Caustic Potassa: for opening abscesses in liver; also in chronic abscess where the skin is much undermined; also to prevent scarring if otherwise opened.

Counter-Irritation: to surrounding parts, to check formation or hasten maturation.

Creolin-Pearson: 30 minims to a pint of water applied on absorbent cotton.

Ether: spray as local anesthetic before opening an abscess.

Hydrogen Peroxide: in 1-10 % solution to wash out cavity of tubercular or slow abscess.

Iodine: tincture as an injection into the sac, and also internally to cause absorption of products of inflammation.

Iodoform Gauze: packed into the cavity.

Iodol: as antiseptic dusting powder, pure or with powd. boric acid.

Leukofermantin: useful in "hot" suppurative processes leading to abscess formation; also in abscess of abdominal wall and pelvis in gynecology.

Menthol: 10-50 % ethereal solution locally.

Morphine: to relieve pain.

Oleate Mercury and Morphine: to relieve pain, allay inflammation, and cause absorption of the products.

Perhydrol: as hydrogen peroxide.

Potassium Permanganate: 1 dr.

to 1 pint water to correct fetor.  
 Poultices: with belladonna or opium, to allay pain or inflammation.

Resorcinol: in syphilitic sores.

Stypticin:  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. as bougie introduced after incision.

Subtitol: for badly-healing abscesses.

Sulphides: small doses of potassium, sodium, and calcium, in scrofulous abscess and in chronic boils of children. To hasten suppuration.

Veratrum Viride: 1 minim tincture every 2-3 hours till pulse slows, then 3 times daily (to abort).



**ACIDITY OF STOMACH.**—May be due to chronic gastric catarrh, fermentation, simple hyperchlorhydria, etc.

*From chronic gastric catarrh*

**R** Bism. Subnitr.

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . grn. l

Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx

Div. in. pulv. no. xii.

One after each meal. Overcome constipation with saline cathartics.

**R** Tinct. Nuc. Vom. fl 3 ii

Sp. Ammon. Arom.

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 vi

Teaspoonful in wineglassful of water before meals.

*From fermentation*

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. x

Sp. Vini Gallici . fl 3 i

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful in water an hour before eating.

**R** Creosoti Fagi

Mercki . . . ℥ xx

Liquoris Calcis . fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful every hour, except for 2 hours after eating.

*Simple hyperchlorhydria*

**R** Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . 3 ii

Sp. Ammon. Arom.

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii

Tinct. Zingib. . fl 3 i

Tinct. Gent. Co. fl 3 ss

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii

1-2 teaspoonfuls after meals.

**R** Atropinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. 4

Cocainæ Hydro-

chlor. Mercki grn. iii

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful before eating.  
(When there is pain.)

#### Remedies for Gastric Acidity

Acid Carbollic: to check fermentation or relieve an irritability.

Acids: before meals; or an acid wine during meals. For acid eructations.

Alkalies: after meals, best as bicarbonates; with flatulence give magnesia if there is constipation; lime-water if diarrhea.

Ammonia: in headache from acidity.

Bismuth: in gastritis due to chronic abscess or chronic alcoholism. Good with arsenic in

chronic cases; and with hydrocyanic acid in acute cases.

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated.

Ipecac: small doses in pregnancy with flatulence and acidity.

Lime-Water: in diarrhea.

Magnesium Carbonate or Oxide.

Magnesium-Perhydrol: 4-8 grn.

Mercury: when liver deranged and stools pale.

Nux Vomica: in small doses before meals, especially in pregnancy, or in chronic alcoholism.

Sulphites: in yeasty vomiting.

**ACNE** (simple).—Inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the skin, causing pimples, particularly on the face.

*External treatment*

**R** Zinci Oxidi Merck 3 iii

Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. xl

Glycerini Mercki,

Aquæ Rosæ aa fl 3 i

Wash face thoroughly with soap suds, and apply freely.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Saponis Mollis . grn. xxx

Lanum Mercki . 3 vss

Apply at night and wash off in the morning with warm water and soap.

**R Hydrarg. Bichlor.**

Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Destil. . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply 3 times daily, after  
 washing with soap and water.  
 (Use during the day.)

**R Sulphuris Precip.**

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ung. Zinci Oxidi  
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . aa 3 iv  
 Apply twice daily.

**R Betanaphtholis**

Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xx  
 Ung. Hydrar-  
 gyri Nitratis . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Ung. Zinci Oxidi  
 Benzoati . . 3 iv  
 Apply night and morning.

**R Hydrarg. Bichlor.**

Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Ol. Rosæ . . . gtt. ii  
 Apply night and morning.

**R Bism. Subnitratis**

Mercki . . . grn. xlv  
 Ung. Hydrarg. Nit-  
 ratis Mercki . 3 i

**R Sulphuris Præ-**

cip. Mercki . 3 i  
 Aetheris Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Alcoholis q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Apply at first only at night,  
 later several times daily.

**R (a). Potass. Sul-**

phurat. Mercki 3 i  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii  
 (b). Zinci Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii  
 Filter the two solutions,  
 mix, and let stand until per-  
 fectly white. Apply night  
 and morning.—Shake!

*Internal treatment*

**R Sol. Potass. Ar-**  
 senitis Mercki fl 3 i  
 Tinct. Carda-  
 momi Co. . . fl 3 i  
 Syrupi q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful after meals.

**R Ichthyolis**

Aq. Menth. Pip. aa fl 3 iv  
 10-20 drops after each  
 meal, in water.

**R Potassii Acetatis**

Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Tinct. Nuc. Vom. fl 3 ii  
 Fl'extr. Rumicis fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful in water, half-  
 hour before meals.

**Remedies for Acne**

Alkaline Lotions: when skin  
 greasy, and follicles black and  
 prominent.

Arsenic: in chronic acne; generally,  
 though not always, prevents the  
 acne from bromides and iodides.

Bismuth: as ointment or powder.  
 Borax: solution useful.

Calcium Sulphide:  $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$  grain.  
 Ceridin.

Chrysarobin: cautiously.

Gaduol: in scrofula and hectic cases.  
 Ichtholbin: internally.

Ichthyol: locally and internally.

Mercurials: internally.

Mercuric Chloride: as a wash.

Mercury Nitrate: a single drop on

an indurated pustule will de-  
 stroy without a scar.

Phosphorus: in chronic cases in-  
 stead of arsenic. The phosphates  
 and hypophosphites are, how-  
 ever, safer and more valuable.  
 The latter is particularly indi-  
 cated in acne indurata.

Potassium Bromide: moderate  
 doses in obstinate cases.

Potassium Iodide.

Resorcinol.

Sodium Bicarbonate: internally  
 and locally.

Strontium Iodide.

Sulphur: internally, and external-  
 ly as a lotion or ointment.

**ACNE ROSACEA.**—Red patches on the face, studded with tubercles, sometimes suppurating, resembling the pimples of simple acne but deeper seated and not connected with the sebaceous glands. It occurs about middle life.

*External treatment*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xx  
 Sulphuris Præ-  
 cip. Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Zinci Oxidi Merck 3 iss  
 Pulvis Amyli. . 3 iss  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Rub in night and morning.

**R** Betanaphtholis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Sulphur. Sublim. 3 iiss  
 Saponis Viridis  
 Mercki . . . grn. lxxv  
 Lanum Mercki . grn. lxxv  
 Apply on gauze or linen in a very thin layer, and allow to act from 15 to 30 minutes or more. Afterwards dust with talcum. May be repeated three or four evenings, but only once a day.

**R** Hydrarg. Sulphidi

Rubri Mercki grn. x  
 Sulphur. Sublim. 3 iv  
 Ol. Bergamottæ gtt. xvi  
 Petrolati q. s. ad 3 ii  
 (Lassar's cinnabar ointment for necrotic acne.)

**R** Bism. Subgal.

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Zinci Oxidi Mercki 3 i  
 Pulv. Talci . . 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iiss  
 Petrolati q. s. ad 3 i  
 Apply in the evening.  
 (In sebaceous acne.)

*Internal treatment*

**R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Liq. Acidi Arsen. ℥ xc  
 Tinct. Sumbul . fl 3 ii  
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 xii  
 Tablespoonful in water  
 three times daily after meals.

**R** Magnesii Sul-

phatis Mercki 3 iss  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xvi  
 Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 xii  
 Tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast.

**ACTINOMYCOSIS.**—An inflammatory and pus-forming disease of the jaws, intestines, lungs, and other parts of the body, with symptoms resembling those of tuberculosis, but due to the growth of the "ray-fungus."

**R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful with water.

**R** Iodipini Mercki fl 3 i

Inject 3 i–3 iss after puncturing the abscess.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv

Syrupi . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 i  
 Half a teaspoonful, gradually increased to 2 teaspoonfuls, 4 times daily.

**Remedies for Actinomycosis**

Gualacol.  
 Iodine.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Sodium Salicylate.

Administered either by injection into the seat of inflammation, by local application, or per os.  
 Suprarenal Capsule.



**ADDISON'S DISEASE.**—Tuberculosis of the renal capsules with progressive anemia, severe prostration, and bronzing of the skin.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Onset: Insidious with feelings of weakness.

*Pigmentation of skin and mucous membranes.* Brownish coloration.

*Gastro-intestinal disturbances* are characteristic:

Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea come on without cause.

Anorexia will account for the loss in weight.

*Marked asthenia.* Both muscular and circulatory.

*Moderate anemia.*

The causes of death may be:

Cardiac failure. Pneumonia. Generalized tuberculosis.

Syncope and asthenia.

**R** Euquininæ. . . grn. xv  
Hemogallolis . . 3 i  
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One before each meal.  
(For anemia.)

**R** Ferri Glycerino-  
phosph. Mercki grn. viii  
Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 iv  
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
Tablespoonful in a glassful

of water three or four times daily.

(For debility.)

**R** Bismuthi Subni-  
tratis Mercki . 3 iv  
Creosoti Mercki  
(Beechwood). gtt. v  
Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iii  
Teaspoonful every 2-3 hrs.  
Shake well!  
(For nausea.)

#### Remedies for Addison's Disease

Arsenic: with cod-liver oil.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hypophosphites.

Iron: with antiemetics and tonics.

Strychnine.

Suprarenal Capsule

**ADENITIS.**—Inflammation of a gland. (See also BUBO, TONSILLITIS, MUMPS, GOITER, and LEUCOCYTHEMIA.)

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
Plumbi Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Lanum Mercki,  
Petrolati . aa 3 iv  
Rub a small piece into the  
swelling thrice daily.

**R** Saponis Viridis  
Mercki . . . 3 iii  
For methodical inunctions  
every 2-3 days, using 1-4  
drams at a time.  
(Where tuberculosis is sus-  
pected.)

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. viii  
Potassii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . grn. xl  
Aquæ . . . . . ℥ xxx  
Lanum Mercki . 3 v

**R** Iodoformi Merck 3 iss  
Bals. Peruviani. 3 ss  
Lanum Mercki . 3 ii

#### Remedies for Adenitis

Calcium Phosphate: internally.

Calcium Sulphide: internally, particularly for swollen glands behind the jaws, with deep-seated suppuration.

Cod-liver Oil.

Gaduol: as wine.

Gold and Arsenic Bromide: the solution, in cervical adenitis.

Ichthyol: topically.

Iodides or Iodipln.

Iodival.

Pilocarpus: in acute affections of parotid and submaxillary glands.

Potassium Chlorate: internally, to limit the formation of pus in suppurative adenitis and in cervical adenitis of infancy.

Sulphides: to abort or mature suppuration in glands.

**ADENOIDS.**—A term commonly applied to a hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue that normally exists in the naso-pharynx.

**R** Sodii Bicarbon-  
     atis Mercki . grn. v  
   Boracis Mercki . grn. v  
   Sodii Chloridi  
     Mercki . . . grn. ii  
   Glycerini Merck fl 3 i  
   Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 i

Syringe through the nose and fauces to free lymphoid tissue from micro-organisms and to prevent formation of crusts on surface.

**R** Aluminis Mercki 3 ii  
   Acidi Tannici  
     Mercki . . . 3 ss  
   Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
   Aquæ Rosæ . ad fl 3 ii  
   Astringent. Paint on tonsils and adenoid tissue.

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. ii  
   Potassii Iodidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 ss  
   Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
   Use as above.

**ADYNAMIA.**—Deficiency or loss of vital power.

**R** Quininæ Sulph-  
     atis Mercki . 3 i  
   Strychninæ Sulph-  
     atis Mercki . grn. i  
   Tinct. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 v  
   Acid. Phosph. Dil. fl 3 ii  
   Syr. Limonis. ad fl 3 vi  
   Teaspoonful three t. p. d.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
     Mercki . . . grn. i  
   Euquininæ . . grn. xlv  
   Ferri et Potassii  
     Tart. Mercki . 3 iss  
   Div. in. pil. no. xxx  
   One after each meal

#### Remedies for Adynamia

Alcohol: in debility of old age.  
 Arsenic: for swollen feet of old or weakly persons with weak heart.  
 Calcium Phosphate: 1 grain, with iron phosphate and calcium carbonate 1 grain each, in adynamia from prolonged town-life or overwork.  
 Caffeine.  
 Camphor.  
 Cinchona, or Cinchona Alkaloids and their salts: for pale, badly-fed town-dwellers.  
 Digitalis: where weak heart action.  
 Euquinine.

Hemogallol.  
 Hydrastine: to promote appetite and digestion.  
 Hypophosphites (Calcium and Sodium): in nervous or general debility.  
 Iron: with or without manganese to promote appetite and digestion.  
 Nux Vomica: in dipsomania.  
 Orchitic Extract: in general adynamia, in exhaustion from wasting disease, and in the aged infirm.  
 Phosphorus.

**AFTER-PAINS.**—The pains following delivery.

*From blood-clots*  
**R** Stypticini . . . grn. xv  
   Ergotini Bon-  
     jeani Mercki . grn. lxxx  
   Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
   Teaspoonful, repeated every 2 hours if necessary.

*Neuralgic and rheumatic*  
**R** Morphinæ Sul-  
     phatis Mercki grn. i  
   Chlorali Hy-  
     drati Mercki . grn. xxx  
   Syrupi . . . . fl 3 i  
   Teaspoonful every 3 hours while pain remains severe.

**R** Quininæ Hydro-  
brom. Mercki. grn. lxxx  
Acidi Hydrobro-  
mici Dil. . . fl 3 i  
Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii  
Two teaspoonfuls in water.  
Repeat in 3 hours, giving 1  
teaspoonful later, if needed.

**R** Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xl  
Sodii Salicylatis  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Tinct. Nuc. Vom. fl 3 i  
Spir. Gaultheriæ gtt. x  
Syrupi . q. s. ad fl 3 i  
Teaspoonful in water every  
2 hours.

#### Remedies for After-Pains

Belladonna: as ointment.  
Camphor: 2 grains with  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain  
morphine.  
Chloral, Hydrated: in large doses  
(20-40 grains) arrests the pains;  
contraindicated in feeble heart  
action.  
Chloroform Liniment: 1 oz. with  
6 oz. soap liniment applied to  
abdomen on flannel.  
Cimicifuga: restores the lochia in  
cases of sudden suppression, and  
removes the symptoms.  
Dionin.

Ergot: to keep the uterus con-  
stantly contracted and prevent  
accumulation of clots and the  
consequent pains.  
Gelsemium: suspends pains if given  
in doses large enough to develop  
physiological effects.  
Morphine:  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$  grain, with  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain  
atropine hypodermically.  
Opium: like morphine.  
Poultices: hot, to hypogastrium.  
Quinine: 5-10 grains night and  
morning in neuralgic after-pains  
which do not yield to opiates.

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**AGALACTIA.**—Deficiency or absence of milk secretion.

**R** Pilocarpinæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki. grn. i  
Strychninæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. ss  
Elix. Aurantii .  $\frac{2}{3}$  ii  
Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

**R** Calcii Glycerino-  
phosph. Mercki grn. xvi  
Tinct. Nuc. Vom. fl 3 iv  
Elix. Calisayæ ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful 3-4 times  
daily.

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**AGUE.**—See Intermittent Fever.

**ALBUMINURIA.**—Albumin in the urine. See Nephritis.

**ALCOHOLISM.**—The diseased condition established by the inordinate  
use of alcoholic beverages.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—IN ACUTE ALCOHOLISM. See COMA, ALCOHOLIC.

IN CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM: The results may be:

Nervous: Tremor of hands and tongue. Jactitation of lip.  
Impaired judgment.  
Korsakoff's Syndrome:  
Loss of memory (Disorientation).  
Pseudo reminiscences. Peripheral Neuritis.  
Insanity and epilepsy predisposed.  
Serous Meningitis. (Wet Brain.)  
Pachymeningitis Hemorrhagica.

Digestive: Catarrh of the stomach. Cirrhosis of the liver.  
Face: Acne Rosacea.

Arteriosclerosis. Granular Kidney.

IN DELIRIUM TREMENS: Occurs in chronic alcoholics only.

Very common after fractures and pneumonia.

Delirium with constant incoherent talk.

Hallucination of sight and hearing; *horrors*.

Tremor of lips and extremities.

Marked insomnia and restlessness. Slight fever.

Duration four days. Danger is heart failure.

Alcoholic Neuritis first attacks the lower extremities.



*Debility*

- R** Strychninæ Nit-  
ratis Mercki . grn. i  
Sodii Glycerino-  
phosph. Mercki 3 i  
Tinct. Gent. Co. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful before meals.

*Delirium and Insomnia*

- R** Chlorali Hy-  
drati Mercki . 3 i  
Sodii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . . 3 iii  
Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Syr. Tolutani ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Tablespoonful every three  
hours till quiet or asleep. In  
heart trouble, omit chloral.

- R** Hyoscinae Hydro-  
brom. Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{150}$   
Inject hypodermically.

- R** Paraldehydi  
Mercki . . . . fl 3 iv  
Olei Amygdalæ  
Express . . . . fl 3 iv  
Spir. Cinnamomi gtt. iv  
Two teaspoonfuls ev. 4 hrs.

- R** Chlorali Hydrati  
Mercki . . . . 3 iv  
Fl'extr. Conii . fl 3 iii  
Fl'extr. Hyoscy-  
ami . . . . fl 3 iv  
Aq. Menth.  
Virid. . . . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Teaspoonful after meals.

- R** Chlorali Hydrati  
Mercki . . . . 3 ii  
Morphinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn.  $i\frac{1}{4}$   
Potassii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . . 3 ii  
Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aquæ . . . . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Tablespoonful as required.

- R** Potassii Bro-  
midi Mercki . 3 ii  
Chlorali Hy-  
drati Mercki . 3 i  
Tinct. Digitalis  
Tinct. Capsici  
Tinct. Zingiberis  
Spir. Ammon. Arom.  
Mercki,  
Syr. Aurantii aa fl 3 ii  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful in water.

- R** Apomorphinæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{10}$   
Inject hypodermically.  
(In severe insomnia one-  
third this dose hypodermi-  
cally may produce a few  
hours' sleep.)

- R** Veronalis . . . grn. x  
Mitte tal. dos. No. ii  
One or two at night.

*Sobering remedy*

- R** Spir. Ammon. Arom.  
Mercki . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aq. Camph. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful in water every  
half-hour.

*Drink craving*

- R** Cocainæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki grn. iii  
Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 i  
Fl'extr. Lupulini fl 3 ii  
Elix. Calisayæ ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful in water every  
2-3 hours.

*Gastric irritation*

- R** Creosoti Mercki  
(Beechwood). gtt. vi  
Bismuthi Subni-  
tratis Mercki 3 i  
Aq. Menth. Pip. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful every hour.

*Rum stomach*

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. ii  
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 i  
 Bismuthi Subcarb. Mercki . 3 i  
 Syr. Tolutani ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every two hrs.  
 till stomach is settled. Shake.

**Remedies for Alcoholism**

Alcohol: necessary when the attack is due to a failure of digestion; not when it is the result of a sudden large excess.

Ammonia: aromatic spirit as substitute for alcohol to be taken when craving comes on; a full dose (30-60 minims) often sobers a drunkard speedily. A few drops of ammonia water, diluted, also exerts a prompt effect.

Ammonium Acetate: in full doses ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 tablespoonfuls of solution) for straightening up drunkards.

Ammonium Chloride: 30 grains in  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint water at one draught in threatened delirium tremens.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain as sedative in stage of excitement.

Arsenic: to lessen vomiting in drunkards, given in the morning before food; also in irritable stomach of drunkards.

Belladonna: in insomnia in comatose; also in congested brain.

Bromides: during delirium tremens, or to lessen irritability, in 1 dram doses in the wakeful condition which immediately precedes it.

Bromural.

Caffeine: 1-3 grains every 3 hours, a physiological antagonist to alcohol.

Camphor: as stimulant.

Camphor Monobromated.

Cannabis Indica:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 grain extract as hypnotic.

Capsicum: as a substitute for alcohol, and to relieve restlessness and insomnia.

Chloral, Hydrated: to quiet nervous system and induce sleep in an acute attack. Must be used with caution in old drunkards with weak hearts.

Cocaine: to remove the craving, restore appetite, induce sleep, and promote appetite.

Conium: useful with opium.

Digitalis: 30 minims tincture every 4-6 hours in cerebral anemia with effusion and edema.

Dionin: like morphine.

*In threatened syncope*

**R** Camphoræ. . . grn. x  
 Aetheris Mercki. ℥ xxx  
 Olei Olivæ . . fl 3 ii

One-half a hypodermic syringe-ful or more injected subcutaneously until the heart action is restored.

Gelsemium: used like the bromides. Gold and Arsenic Bromides: 10 minims solut. hypodermically. Gold and Sodium Bromide.

Hydrastine Sulphate:  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain increased to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain hypodermically 4 times daily.

Hyoscine or Hyoscyamus: in delirium tremens.

Lupulin: with capsicum as substitute for alcohol; also to quiet nervous system in delirium tremens.

Morphine: with tonics before meals, for pain, nausea, and anorexia.

Nux Vomica: as tonic and stimulant to nervous system, and generally to aid digestion; 5 minims tincture with 15 minims tincture capsicum every 4 hours diminishes craving for alcohol; useful in the tremor of chronic alcoholism.

Opium: if necessary, to produce sleep; to relieve pain of chronic gastritis and the want of appetite. Use cautiously.

Paraldehyde.

Phosphorus: in chronic cases as nerve tonic.

Picrotoxin:  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain, for tremors.

Potassium Bromide: 60 grains every 4-6 hours in the "horrors" preceding delirium.

Quinine: in the "horrors" stage it acts as a sedative to the brain and restores digestive functions; 1 grain 2-3 times daily as a tonic in nervous conditions.

Sodium Bromide.

Stramonium: like belladonna, but more powerful.

Strychnine:  $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of the nitrate hypodermically in dipsomania; in delirium tremens, the hypodermic injections may be pushed almost to the commencement of tetanic action.

Tartar Emetic: with opium to control mania and insomnia.

Veronal: in delirium and insomnia.

Zinc Oxide: in chronic alcoholic dyspepsia, and nervous debility, 2-4 grains, twice daily; also allays craving.

**ALOPECIA.**—Falling out of the hair; baldness.

*Simple*

**R** Pilocarpinæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki grn. xxx  
Quininæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki 3 i  
Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Apply freely at bed-time,  
after thoroughly shampooing  
the head.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 iii  
Spir. Myrciæ . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
Apply daily.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii  
Tinct. Canthar. fl 3 i  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
Aquaë  
Alcoholis aa ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
Apply daily.

**R** Quininæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. xx  
Zinci Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. x  
Tinct. Canthar. fl 3 iii  
Alcoholis Abso-  
lut. Mercki . fl 3 iv  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
Spir. Myrciæ ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
Apply twice daily.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 v  
Oil Ricini . . . fl 3 i  
Ol. Lavand. . . gtt. xx  
Spir. Myrciæ ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi

**R** Chlorali Hy-  
drati Mercki . 3 vi  
Spir. Myrciæ . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
Rub thoroughly into the  
scalp.

*Pityroides*

**R** Acid Salicylici  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Acidi Borici  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Lanum Mercki  
Petrolati . . aa  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Apply freely at night, after  
thoroughly shampooing.

*Areata*

**R** Hydrargyri Bi-  
chlor. Mercki grn. x  
Resorcin. Mercki 3 v  
Acidi Borici  
Mercki . . . 3 v  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
Alcoholis q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
Poison! Scalp wash.

**R** Betanaphtholis  
Mercki . . . grn. x  
Alcoholis Absol.  
Mercki . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Rub in with flannel until  
scalp becomes dry.

**R** Balsami Peruv.  
Resorcin. Mercki  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . aa grn. xv  
Sulphuris Præ-  
cip. Mercki . 3 iiss  
Lanum Mercki,  
Petrolati . . aa  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Apply every morning.

**Remedies for Alopecia**

Acid, Carbolic: in alopecia areata.  
Arsenic: 5 minims Fowler's solu-  
tion three times daily.  
Borax: as shampoo.  
Cantharides: 1 part tincture to  
8 parts castor oil rubbed in

roots of hair morning and night.  
Ichthyol.  
Pilocarpine: locally or subcuta-  
neously.  
Quinine.  
Resorcinol.



Sapo Viridis: as shampoo, night and morning, using a mixture of tincture green soap and alcohol, of each 3 oz., and spirit lavender 1 oz.

Shaving: sometimes useful after illness.

Sodium Bicarbonate: as a lotion in alopecia pityroides.

Thymol.

**AMAUROSIS AND AMBLYOPIA.**—Impairment of the vision not due to dioptric abnormality or visible organic lesion. May be due to auto-intoxication, debility, rheumatism, indulgence in tobacco or liquor, or metallic poisoning, in syphilis, etc.

**R** Veratrinæ Merck. grn. x  
 Ætheris Mercki. fl 3 ii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i  
 Brush once daily over eyelids, eyebrows, and temples.  
 —Caution! Avoid contact of remedy with the conjunctiva.

*From auto-intoxication*

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki grn. ix  
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xv  
 Div. in pulv. no. iii.  
 One powder, followed in 5 hours by Rochelle salt.

*From debility*

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Tinct. Cardam. Co. fl 3 ii  
 Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 ii  
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.  
 (In cases due to *extreme weakness*.)

*From tobacco, drink, etc.*

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily before meals.

**R** Pilocarpinæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. ii  
 Sodii Glycerinophosph. Mercki grn. xl  
 Aq. Aurant. Flor. fl 3 vi  
 Syrupi q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily, in water. Interdict alcohol and water.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{40}$   
 Aq. Dest. . . ℥ xxx  
 Inject hypodermically.  
 (In *tobacco and traumatic amblyopia*, and in *progressive nerve atrophy* not dependent on intercranial disease.)

*From rheumatism*

**R** Antipyrinæ Mercki  
 Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . aa 3 i  
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*From syphilis, or metallic poisoning*

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki. grn. ss  
 Syr. Sarsap. Co. fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful after meals.

#### Remedies for Amaurosis and Amblyopia

Amyl Nitrite: in some cases of disease of the optic nerve.  
 Digitalis: in toxic cases.

Emmenagogues: if due to menstrual disorders.  
 Gualiac: in rheumatic diathesis.

Mercury: when due to syphilis.  
 Myotomy: in asthenopia and hysterical amblyopia.  
 Opium: with champagne in tobacco amaurosis.  
 Pilocarpine: in tobacco and alcoholic abuse.  
 Potassium Iodide: in amblyopia from lead-poisoning.  
 Salicylates: in rheumatic diathesis.  
 Santonin: in later stages of Iritis

and choroiditis, and in loss of power of optic nerve.  
 Seton: on temple; or blisters, along with potassium iodide, in amaurosis coming on suddenly, and associated with tenderness of the eyeball on pressure.  
 Strychnine: in tobacco amaurosis, alcoholic excess, nerve atrophy (without cranial disease), and in traumatic amaurosis.

**AMENORRHEA.**—Absence or arrest of the menstrual discharge. May be due to cold, fear, excitement, atony, pregnancy, chlorosis, anemia, etc.

*Simple atonic*

**R** Tinct. Ferri  
     Chloridi . . . fl 3 iii  
     Tinct. Canthar. fl 3 i  
     Tinct. Guaiaci  
         Ammon. . . fl 3 iss  
     Tinct. Aloes . . fl 3 iv  
     Syrupi . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
     Tablespoonful thrice daily.

*With anemia and scanty urine*

**R** Ferri Citratis  
     Mercki . . . grn. xl  
     Potassii Citratis  
         Mercki . . . 3 iv  
     Tinct. Digitalis. fl 3 ii  
     Syr. Limonis ad fl 3 ii  
     Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*From cold*

**R** Euquininae. . . 3 iss  
     Ext. Nuc. Vom. grn. xii  
     Ol. Sabinæ. . . ℥l xxx  
     Pulv. Aloes . . grn. viii  
     Cantharidis . . grn. xxiv  
     Div. in pil. no. xlviij.  
     One 3 times daily.

**Other Remedies for Amenorrhæa**

Aconite: when menses suddenly checked by cold, wet feet, etc.  
 Alcohol: in sudden suppression after exposure.  
 Aloes: alone or with iron. In torpor and anemia; best given a few days before the expected period.  
 Apio: 5–10 minims twice daily for some days before the expected period; if there is a moulmen, 15 grains in a few hours. Useful in anemia and torpor only.

**R** Quininae Bisulphatis Mercki grn. xx  
     Tinct. Opii Camph. fl 3 iv  
     Syr. Rhei Aromatici q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
     Tablespoonful thrice daily.

*From fear or excitement*

**R** Ammonii Valeratis Mercki . grn. xl  
     Tinc. Cardam. Co. fl 3 vi  
     Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 i

**R** Potassii Permanent. Mercki grn. xx  
     Boli Albæ . . . grn. xxx  
     Petrolati . . ut ft. massa  
     Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.  
     One three times daily, before meals, with half a glass of water.

**R** Mangani Dioxididi Mercki . . grn. x  
     Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.  
     One capsule three times daily, after meals, with water.

Arsenic: with iron in anemia and functional inactivity of ovaries and uterus.  
 Asafetida: with aloes in anemia and torpor of the intestines.  
 Cantharides: with iron in torpor of uterus.  
 Cimicifuga: to restore the secretion, and remove the headache, ovarian neuralgia, etc., produced by its sudden stoppage.  
 Cold Sponging: as a general tonic and "bracer."

Colocynth: in chlorotic anemia with constipation.

Cotton-root Bark.

Electricity: in atony of uterus and ovaries.

Ergot: in plethoric subjects, and in anemia.

Eumenol: teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

Ignatia: in suppression of hysteria.

Iron: in anemia.

Manganese Dioxide: in amenorrhea of young women; in delayed menstruation, or when a period has been missed through a chill. Perseverance is required in the last case.

Myrrh: as tonic emmenagogue.

Nux Vomica: small doses of extract, with iron, in anemia.

Pennyroyal.

Potassium Permanganate: like

manganese dioxide. 1-2 grains 3 times daily most efficient for restoring flow; useful in amenorrhea from cold feet.

Quinine.

Rue: in atonic conditions of ovaries or of uterus. Contra-indicated in plethora.

Salines: in constipation in plethoric cases.

Sanguinaria: in functional amenorrhea; contra-indicated in plethora.

Santonin: in 2 doses of 2-3 grains each, one or two days before the expected period.

Sitz Baths: hot, with or without mustard, for some days before the period; with mustard if suddenly arrested.

Tansy.

**AMYGDALITIS.**—Inflammation of the tonsils. See TONSILLITIS.

**AMYLOID KIDNEY.**—A kidney the seat of amyloid or waxy degeneration.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—A sequence to chronic parenchymatous nephritis (Bright's Disease).

Always associated with chronic suppuration, bone disease, syphilis, or tuberculosis.

Never exists alone: There are lardaceous changes in liver, spleen and intestines which explains the enlargement of liver and spleen and associated diarrhea.

Absence of signs of cardiac hypertrophy and high pressure.

Urinalysis:

Amount, increased. Sp. Gr., low.

Albumin, exceedingly variable. Usually abundant.

Casts, variable. Usually hyaline, many of which give the amyloid reaction. (Waxy cast.) Fatty and finely granular casts at times.

**ANEMIA.**—Deficiency of blood or of the important constituents of the blood (red corpuscles).

#### PROGRESSIVE PERNICIOUS PRIMARY ANEMIA.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Begins in middle life, after 40. If pregnancy be excluded, it is found to be more frequent in the male sex.

Onset is very insidious.

*Patient takes on flesh and is flabby in spite of the exhaustion.*

Debility: mental, physical and muscular.

*Progressive increasing pallor: a lemon-yellow tint.*

Slight fever in 75% of the cases. 100°-101° F.

Remissions are a characteristic feature. In these remissions megaloblasts may be absent.

Pulse: Soft, compressible, jerky and easily excited.

*Marked anorexia:* Refusal to take food.

Blood Picture:

R.B.C. 2,000,000 or lower.

Hemoglobin relatively increased. 30%.

Color index is high: one plus.

Normablasts with Megaloblasts predominating.

Megaloblastic crisis, 75%. Normablastic crisis, 25%.

Poikilocytosis is very marked.

Low leucocyte count. 3,000-4,000.

Polychromatophilia and myelocytes.

Color of blood is pale, resembles washings of meat.

Complications: Dilatation of the heart. Atrophy of the stomach.



## SECONDARY OR SYMPTOMATIC ANEMIA.

## Blood Picture:

R. B. C. and Hb. lowered in the same proportion.

Nucleated red blood cells appear (Normoblasts.)

Poikilocytosis.

Polychromatophilia is slight.

Best marked in post-hemorrhagic anemia.

Relative leucocytosis, especially after hemorrhage.

Eosinophiles when due to parasites.

In regeneration the hemoglobin does not follow the upward rise in the number of R.B.C.

Anisocytosis and microcytes occur in secondary anemias due to malignant tumors especially of the intestinal tract.

The longer the hemorrhage the greater the coagulability.

*Idiopathic*

**R** Hemogallolis . 3 i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. x  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One, half an hour before  
 each meal.

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*Convalescent*

**R** Ferri Glycerino-  
 phosph. Mercki grn. xl  
 Strychninæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily,  
 after meals.

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*Malarial*

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxx  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsic. Mercki grn. xl  
 Strychninæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One pill 3 times daily.

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**R** Ferri Lactatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. lxxv  
 Quininæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. xl  
 Extr. Gentianæ  
 Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ . aa q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. l.  
 One pill 3 times daily, after  
 meals.

**R** Ferri Pyrophos-  
 phatis Mercki 3 i  
 Sodii Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Quininæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. xv  
 Extr. Nuc. Vom. grn. v  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One pill 2-3 times daily.

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*Nephritic*

**R** Ferri et Ammon.  
 Citratis Mercki 3 i  
 Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful in water after  
 meals.

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*Pernicious*

**R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Vini Gaduoli ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 Tablespoonful in water af-  
 ter meals.

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**R** Mangani Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. xl  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Sodii Carbonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Mellis . . . q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. 120.  
 Two pills 3-4 times daily  
 after meals.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ferri Reducti  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Extr. Nuc. Vom. grn. x  
 Extr. Taraxaci q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One pill after each meal,  
 with a glass of water.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Quininæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. xl  
 Mass. Ferri Car-  
 bonatis Mercki 3 i  
 Div. in pil. no. xl.  
 One or two pills three times  
 daily.

**R** Liq. Potassii Ar-

senitis Mercki fl 3 i  
 Tinct. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 ss  
 Acidi Phosph. Dil. fl 3 ss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful in water, taken  
 through a glass tube, three  
 times daily, after meals.

**R** Arsen-Hemolis . grn. xx

Caps. Suprarenalis  
 Siccæ Mercki 3 i  
 Div. in caps. gel. no. xii.  
 One after each meal.

*Neurasthenic***R** Ferri et Ammon.

Citratis Mercki 3 iii  
 Liq. Potassii Ar-  
 senitis Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Potassii Bro-  
 midi Mercki . 3 iv  
 Liq. Ammonii  
 Acetatis . . . fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ chloro-  
 formi . . . ad fl 3 vi  
 Two teaspoonfuls with  
 water after each meal.

**R** Ferri Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Ichthyolis . . . grn. c  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Extr. Cannabis  
 Ind. Mercki . grn. v  
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xx.  
 One capsule after each meal.

*Tuberculous or Strumous***R** Calcii Glycerino-

phos. Mercki . grn. l  
 Syr. Ferri Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Two teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

**Remedies for Anemia**

Acids: when added to saline pur-  
 gatives to exert a tonic action  
 on the mucous membranes in  
 anemia of young women.

Acid, Gallic: in anemia due to  
 chronic mucous discharge.

Alkalies: as gastric and hepatic  
 tonics.

Arsenic: where iron fails or does  
 not agree with the patient. Also  
 in pernicious anemia.

Arsen-hemol.

Arsen-triferrin.

Bone-marrow: in pernicious cases.

Calcium Lactophosphate: during  
 nursing, or after an exhausting  
 purulent discharge.

Calcium Phosphate: during growth,  
 or where the system is enfeebled  
 by drain of any kind (rapid

child-bearing, excessive men-  
 struation, etc.).

Cod-liver Oil or Gaduol: of service  
 in children.

Euquinine: as a tonic.

Ferratin.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hemogallol: most readily absorbed  
 of all iron preparations; very  
 valuable in weak digestion.

Hypophosphites (Calcium or So-  
 dium): in cases of nervous debili-  
 ty care must be taken that the  
 digestion be not impaired.

Iron: very useful. When stomach  
 is at all irritable the carbon-  
 ate is often best. Weak, ane-  
 mic girls who vomit after food  
 are best treated with the per-  
 chloride. In coated tongue the

ammonio-citrate is often best to begin with. The malate has been useful in pernicious anemia. In gastric disturbance and constipation, a combination with rhubarb is often very effectual. Where mucous membrane is very flabby, large doses of the perchloride. Chalybeate waters more often succeed than pharmaceutical preparations; one drop of the solution of perchloride in a tumbler of water is an approximate substitute for them. Manganese: best given with iron, as not much use alone; does not constipate.

Nux Vomica: stimulates blood-making organs, and useful when combined with iron.  
Orexin: stimulates the appetite.  
Oxygen: inhaled in anemia from loss of blood or suppuration.  
Pancreatin or Pepsin: in feeble digestion.  
Quinine: in malnutrition, and as a tonic.  
Sodium Arsenate or Cacodylate.  
Strychnine.  
Syrup Iron Iodide.  
Thymol: in tropical anemia due to ankylostomiasis.  
Triferrin.  
Wine: with food to aid digestion.

**ANEURISM.**—A dilated or ruptured artery forming a pulsating blood tumor.

**Bedside Diagnosis:** In Aneurism of Thoracic Aorta.—The aneurism of *physical signs* springs from the ascending portion of the arch of the aorta, pointing toward the right second interspace, eroding the ribs and appearing there as a pseudo tumor. Its signs are as follows:

Expansile pulsation: Systolic impulse.  
Thrills: Systolic or Diastolic.  
Dullness to the right of the manubrium.  
Ringing accentuated aortic second sound.

Pressure symptoms may also be present (see below).

The aneurism of *symptoms* springs from the transverse portion of the arch of the aorta, presenting chiefly in the median line and a little to the right of the sternum.

The *pressure* symptoms here are most marked:

Paroxysmal, brassy cough.  
Dyspnea, aphonia and hoarseness. Dysphagia.  
Compression of the great vessels of the neck causes:  
Clubbing of fingers of the right hand.  
Edema of the right arm.

Retardation of pulse beyond the aneurism causing difference in time and volumes in radial arteries.

The *Tracheal Tugging* if present is diagnostic.

Attacks of paroxysmal pain and angina pectoris.

There are signs of hypertrophy of the heart, and relative aortic insufficiency is apt to develop.

Hemoptysis may occur at any time.

When the descending portion of the arch is affected the tumor projects to the left and *behind*, eroding the vertebrae. (From the third to the sixth dorsal.)

There is a gnawing sensation in the vertebrae.

X-ray is of importance in making a diagnosis of aneurism.

*To lower blood-tension*

**R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful in milk every 8 hours, gradually increased, so long as the pulse does not

increase, to 3 teaspoonfuls. The diet should be cut to as near half usual amount as endurable, and amount of drink of all kinds materially reduced. Absolute rest should be enjoined. If pulse rises, reduce dose immediately.



**R Potassii Iodidi**

Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 iss  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 v  
 Two teaspoonfuls three times daily.

*To relieve pain***R Morphina Sul-**

phatis Mercki grn. i  
 Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . grn. xxiv  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 ss.  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful in water, at bedtime.

*To favor coagulation***R Calcii Chloridi**

Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful three times daily, in water.

**R Acidi Gallici**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xx  
 Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One pill every 2 hours.

**R Liq. Gelatinæ Sterilis.**

Mercki (10%) 3 x  
 Liq. Sodii Chloridi (0.6%) ad 3 vi  
 Sterilize the solution, and inject 3-6 fl. oz. hypodermically into the abdominal, pectoral, or gluteal region, after first thoroughly disinfecting the part. The solution is used warm, and injected slowly, the treatment being repeated daily or every other day, according to the patient's constitution.

**Remedies for Aneurism**

Aconite: to relieve pain and slow the circulation.

Barium Chloride:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain doses.

Calcium Chloride: to favor coagulation.

Chloroform: Inhaled to relieve dyspnea.

Digitalis is *contraindicated* (Hare).

Ergotin: local hypodermic injection has been successful. Favors coagulation of the blood in sac.

Hydrastinine: has a mild but enduring contractile action on the arteries, and is useful in acute and chronic aortitis and arterio-

sclerosis as a preventive of aneurism.

Iron Chloride Solution: to cause coagulation on injection into sac.

Lead Acetate: with rest.

Morphine: with hydrated chloral or croton chloral, for pain.

Potassium Iodide: in large doses (15-30 grains), with the recumbent position.

Strontium Iodide: to lower blood tension.

Veratrum Viride: with opium to quiet circulation.

**ANGINA.**—A symptom of suffocation or soreness of the throat attending many diseases. For special anginas, see CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, LARYNGITIS, PHARYNGITIS, SCARLATINA, SYPHILIS and TONSILLITIS.

**ANGINA PECTORIS (STENOCARDIA).**—Spasmodic disturbance of the heart's function, with excruciating chest pain, suffocation, syncope, and a feeling of impending death.

**TRUE ANGINA.**

Age: From 40 to 60 . . . . . At any age.

Sex:—In men almost exclusively . . . . . Women.

Time of Occurrence:—Follows exertion, and flatulent distension of stomach . . . . . Spontaneous.

Rarely periodical or nocturnal . . . . . Periodical and nocturnal.

Attitude:—Silence and immobility . . . . . Agitation and activity.

**FALSE ANGINA.**

Pain:—Agonizing . . . . . Less severe.  
 Sense of compression by vise . . . . . Sense of distension.  
 Lasts a few seconds . . . . . Lasts 1–2 hours.  
 Radiates down left arm . . . . . Does not radiate.  
 Profuse perspiration.

Pulse:—During attack, tension increased.

A hard, corded, incompressible pulse . . . Tension not affected.

*To relieve attack*

**R** Amylis Nitritis

Mercki . . . . . ℥ v

Tal. no. xx ad perlas vitras.

One or two pearls to be crushed in a handkerchief and inhaled.—Then give:

**R** Spir. Glycerylis

Nitratis . . . . . ℥ viii

Spir. Vini Gallici ℥ lxxx

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Inject 1 fl. dram hypodermically. If this does not relieve the pain, arterial spasm is excluded; use the following:

**R** Morphinae Sul-

phatis Mercki. grn. xv.

Atropinae Sul-

phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{8}$

Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Inject 15 minims hypodermically.

**R** Sodii Nitritis

Mercki . . . . . grn. xv

Potassii Nitratis

Mercki . . . . . 3 ii

Potassii Bicarb-

natis Mercki . 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi

Tablespoonful each morning.

**R** Chloroformi pro Narcosi Mercki . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Administer by inhalation to relieve pain during paroxysm.

*With feeble heart*

**R** Spir. Glycerylis

Nitratis . . . . . ℥ xvi

Digitalini Germanici Mercki grn. i

Spir. Vini

Gallici. . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Teaspoonful in water every 3–4 hours.

**R** Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 i

Tinct. Strophanthi Mercki . . . ℥ xxx

Spir. Glycerylis

Nitratis . . . . . ℥ xxiv

Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Teaspoonful three times daily.

*Prophylaxis*

**R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . . . 3 iss

Potassii Bromidi Mercki . grn. xlv

Aquæ Dest. . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Two teaspoonfuls three times daily, before meals.

**R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . . . 3 iss

Aquæ Dest. . . . . fl 3 vi

Thirty drops in a wineglassful of milk or water before meals.

*Complicated with malaria*

**R** Euquininae . . . 3 i

Strychninae Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss

Extr. Taraxaci . q. s.

Div. in pil. no. 15.

One pill 3 times daily, after meals.

*In syncope*

**R** Aetheris Mercki. fl 3 iv  
25 drops (or more) subcutaneously.

**Remedies for Angina Pectoris**

Amyl Nitrite: gives great relief during paroxysms; in atheromatous arteries, advanced fatty degeneration of cerebral vessels and heart; must be used with care.

Arsenic: lessens or prevents paroxysms if used in the intervals.

Brandy: small frequent doses useful with hot poultice over heart and warmth to the extremities.

Chloral, Hydrated: in full doses; also in pseudo-angina pectoris.

Chloroform: cautiously inhaled to ease pain.

Cocaine:  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  grain useful.

Cold: to forehead gives relief.

Digitals.

Ether: with  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain opium to diminish pain; aborts a mild attack. Given immediately on commencement of an attack of the nervous form, will greatly mitigate it.

Erythrol Tetranitrate: to prevent onset of attacks.

**R** Camphoræ. . . grn. xv  
Olei Olivæ. . . ℥ cxxxv  
25 drops (or more) subcutaneously.

Euquinine: where malarial taint.  
Glyceryl Nitrate Solution: to ward off attacks.

Morphine: hypodermically, especially in cardiac dyspnea.

Nitrites (of Sodium and Potassium): less rapid than amyl nitrite, but have more power to prevent return of symptoms.

Oxygen: to satisfy air hunger.

Phosphorus: during intervals to lessen tendency.

Potassium Bromide: full doses relieve the spasm.

Pyridine: 45–75 minims spontaneously evaporated in the room, the inhalations lasting half an hour each, and repeated 3 t. p. d.

Quinine: when malarial taint present.

Strophanthus.

Theophylline.

Turpentine Oil: locally to the chest during paroxysms, particularly in the aged.

**ANGIOMA.**—A tumor consisting of dilated blood vessels.

*In superficial angioma*

**R** Antimonii et Potass.

Tart. Mercki. grn. xv

Empl. Resinæ . 3 ii

Apply on a piece of linen, and leave on the spot for a week.

**R** Acidi Trichloracet. Mercki . 3 i

Apply carefully in form of a strong solution with a glass rod.

**ANOREXIA.**—Want of appetite.

**R** Orexoids Mercki no. xxx

One to two tablets twice daily, half an hour before the chief meals, washed down with half tumblerful of water.

**R** Ext. Nuc. Vom. grn. iv

Euquininæ. . . grn. xx

Orexini . . . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. xx.

One three times daily before meals.

**R** Quininæ Hydro-

chlor. Mercki. . grn. xxx

Tinct. Capsici . ℥ xvi

Acid. Hydro-

chlorici Dil. . ℥ lxxx

Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 xiv

Teaspoonful after meals.

**R** Quassini Merck grn. i

Pulv. Nuc. Vom. grn. ix

Papaini Mercki grn. xxx

Diastasi Mercki. grn. xxxvi

Div. in capsul. gelat. no.

xii. One 3 times daily.

(After malaria.)



## Remedies for Anorexia

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric, Dilute:  
when following acute disease.  
Calomel: when following acute  
disease.  
Capsicum: in convalescence.  
Cinchona and its alkaloids.  
Euquinine.

Gentian preparations.  
Nux Vomica preparations.  
Oleoresin Capsicum.  
Orexine: of great utility.  
Quassia or Quassine: following ma-  
larial fever.  
Strychnine.

**ANTHRAX.**—CARBUNCLE; CHARBON; SPIRILLUM FEVER; SPLENIC  
FEVER; WOOL-SORTER'S DISEASE. An acute disease caused by the  
bacillus anthrax, and accompanied by pustules or boils.

*Abortive treatment***R** Ichthyolis

Aquæ . . . aa fl 3 i

Inject into pustule, and ap-  
ply freely externally, prefer-  
ably after excision of the pus-  
tule.

**R** Potassii Perman-

gan. Mercki . 3 iiss

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi

Use on compresses.

(After cauterization.)

**R** Formaldehydi Mercki

(Medicinal) . fl 3 i

Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 viii

Excise pustule, and apply  
solution freely; or inject co-  
caine solution, followed by  
the above.

**R** Acidi Carbolic

Mercki . . . ℥ x-xx

Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i

Inject 5 drops into and  
around the pustule.

*Internal treatment***R** Calcis Sulphu-

ratæ Mercki . grn. iv

Sacchari Lactis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i

Div. in pulv. no. xxx.

One every 2 hours.

**R** Sodii Thiosul-

phatis Mercki 3 iv

Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 iv

Tablespoonful ev. 5-6 hrs.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 iv

Twenty drops 3 t. p. d.

## Remedies for Anthrax

Acid, Boric: as a dressing.

Acid, Carbolic: as an injection  
(2-3 % solution, around the pus-  
tule), or as a wash after spon-  
taneous discharge; or applied on  
lint after opening.

Acid, Nitric: the strong acid ap-  
plied after thoroughly cleansing  
and drying, to destroy the dis-  
eased mass.

Ammonium Carbonate: combined  
with cinchona, after a free purge.

Belladonna Extract: with gly-  
cerin, as a local anodyne.

Blister: to cover area, with hole in  
the center to allow discharge.

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: to lessen  
pain in facial carbuncle.

Calcium Sulphide:  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain every  
hour.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Collodion: around the base, leav-  
ing opening in the center.

Creolin-Pearson: as a wash.

Ether: sprayed on for a short time  
will cause an eschar to separate.

Euquinine: to reduce fever.

Formaldehyde: in 1 : 8 solution  
applied freely to excised pustule.

Hydrogen Peroxide: as antiseptic  
wash.

Ichthyol: useful topically.

Iodine: locally to lessen pain and  
inflammation; apply around the  
base.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Mercurial Ointment: applied early  
sometimes aborts.

Morphine: for the diarrhea and in-  
somnia.

Perhydrol: as wash.

Potassium Permanganate: anti-  
septic.

Poultices: to relieve pain.

Quinine and Carbolic Acid: inter-  
nally in all forms.

Strapping: concentrically, leaving  
center free, lessens pain.

**APHONIA.**—Loss of voice.

**R** Sodii Phosphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Use as a gargle every hour  
 or two.

**R** Euquininæ . . grn. xxx  
 Atropinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{20}$   
 Extr. Aconiti . grn. ii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. vi.  
 One morning and night.

**R** Potassii Chloratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Aquæ Camph. . fl 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Use as a gargle or spray 4  
 or 5 times daily.

**R** Acidi Nitr. Dil. fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Calumbæ fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Dessertspoonful in water 3  
 times daily.

**Remedies for Aphonia**

Acid, Nitric, Dilute: 5–10 minims  
 in hoarseness from fatigue or in-  
 digestion.

Aconite: in the painful contraction  
 of the throat of singers.

Alum: as spray (1:50 water) in  
 chronic congestion of throat and  
 larynx, with hoarseness.

Ammonium Chloride: as vapor in  
 laryngeal catarrh.

Atropine:  $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{80}$  grain, morning  
 and evening, in hysterical  
 aphonia and fatigue of vocal  
 cords; must be pushed enough to  
 produce physiological symptoms.

Benzoin Tincture: by inhalation in  
 laryngeal catarrh.

Borax: a piece the size of a pea  
 slowly allowed to dissolve in the  
 mouth, in sudden hoarseness.

Chloroform or Ether: in hysterical  
 and nervous cases.

Glycerite of Tannin: to pharynx.

Nux Vomica: locally in impaired  
 nervous power.

Potassium Chlorate.

Potassium Nitrate: like borax.

Silver Nitrate: as local astringent.

Zinc Sulphate: local astringent.

**APHTHÆ.—STOMATITIS.**—Ulcers in the mouth that begin as minute vesicles. (See also LEUCOPLACIA BUCCALIS.).*Externally*

**R** Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 i  
 Apply several times daily.

**R** Potassii Chlo-  
 ratis Mercki . 3 iss  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
 Use as a mouthwash.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
 Apply with a brush.

**R** Sodii Boratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
 Thoroughly cleanse the  
 mouth with the solution sev-  
 eral times a day.

**R** Creolini-Pearson ℥ xxx  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Swab mouth thoroughly  
 with absorbent cotton soaked  
 in the solution. Repeat every  
 3 hours or oftener if neces-  
 sary.

**R** Formaldehydi Mercki  
(Medicinal) . ℥ xv  
Aq. Camphoræ fl ʒ vi  
Use as a mouth wash, and  
swab spots with absorbent  
cotton soaked in the solu-  
tion.

*Internally*

**R** Bismuthi Subni-  
tratis Mercki . grn. xv  
Resorcin. Mercki grn. v  
Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ iiss  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ ii  
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.  
(In *gastro-intestinal disturb-*  
*ances in aphthæ and thrush.*)

**R** Creosoti Mercki  
(Beechwood). gtt. vi  
Liq. Calcis. . . fl ʒ ii  
Teaspoonful every hour.

**R** Potassii Chlo-  
ratis Mercki . grn. xl  
Tinct. Ferri  
Chloridi . . . fl ʒ i  
Syrupi . . . . fl ʒ vi  
Aq. Cinnamomi fl ʒ ix  
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

**R** Potassii Chlo-  
ratis Mercki . grn. xxx  
Syr. Rubi Idæi fl ʒ i  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ iii  
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.  
(In *children's stomatitis.*)

**Remedies for Aphthæ**

Acid, Boric.  
Acid, Carbolic.  
Acid, Hydrochloric: in small doses  
internally; also locally.  
Acid, Salicylic: 1:250 water and  
alcohol to dissolve, locally.  
Acid, Tannic.  
Alum, Exsiccated: to aphthous  
ulcers which do not readily heal.  
Bismuth: locally.  
Borax: as honey or as glycerite,  
alone or with potassium chlo-  
rate; also, crystal allowed to  
dissolve in mouth.  
Chlorine Water: locally.  
Copper Sulphate: weak solution  
painted over the aphthæ.  
Creolin-Pearson: swab mouth with  
cotton soaked in a mixture of

Creolin-Pearson 1 and water  
60.  
Euquinine: like quinine.  
Formaldehyde: as mouth wash in  
1:200 solution.  
Lime-water: as mouth wash.  
Mercury with Chalk: to remove the  
indigestion on which aphthæ  
frequently depend.  
Potassium Chlorate: useful as  
wash, 10 grains to the oz., alone  
or with borax; also locally.  
Potassium Iodide: solution 1-5  
grains to the oz. locally.  
Quinine: 1 grain every 2-3 hours in  
aphthæ consequent on diarrhea  
in infants.  
Rhubarb: as compound powder,  
to remove indigestion.

**APOPLEXY.**—Sudden hemorrhage into an organ such as the brain,  
kidneys, liver, eye, spinal cord, etc.

**APOPLEXY, CEREBRAL.**—Hemorrhage into the brain, with sudden  
checking of sensation and movement.

*To purge rapidly*

**R** Olei Crotonis  
Mercki . . . gtt. ii  
Olei Amygdalæ  
Express . . . ℥ xxx  
To be taken at once. Place  
on the tongue.

**R** Elaterii Mercki grn. ii  
Ol. Theobrom. . grn. xxx  
Div. in supposit. no. ii.  
One at the earliest possible  
moment after the attack, if  
no other cathartic used.



**R** Ol. Crotonis

Mercki . . . ℥ ii

Extr. Colocyn-

thidis Co. . . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. iv.

One as required until free purgation.

*To lower arterial tension***R** Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ x

Aq. Cinnamomi fl ℥ ii

Teaspoonful ev. 15 min. for 2 hours, then every half-hour.

*For paralysis***R** Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Elix. Aurantii . fl ℥ iv

Teaspoonful 3-4 t. p. d.

*For meningeal pain***R** Dionini . . . grn. iv

Aq. Gaultheriæ . fl ℥ i

1-2 teaspoonfuls ev. 4 hrs., according to severity of pain.

**Remedies for Apoplexy**

Aconite: in plethoric cases. To lower blood-pressure and prevent further hemorrhage, where pulse is strong and arterial tension high.

Arsenic: in cerebral congestion proceeding from apoplexy.

Cold Water or Ice: to the head, when face is congested.

Colocynth: as purgative.

Croton Oil: as purgative, 1 drop on back of tongue, or  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  minim every hour till purgation.

Dionin:  $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain every 4 hours for meningeal pain.

Elaterin or Elaterium: in suppository or enema during attack.

Electricity: to promote absorption, after partial recovery has taken place.

*To absorb effused blood***R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Aquæ . . . fl ℥ iv

Half a teaspoonful, gradually increased to 1 tablespoonful, after each meal, in milk.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx

Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 vss

Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ ii

Teaspoonful in water.

(For vertigo, headache, insomnia, or arteriosclerosis.)

**R** Sodii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 ss

Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iii

Two teaspoonfuls morning and evening.

Mercurial Purge.

Mustard Plaster to feet, or mustard foot-bath, and ice to head, keeping head high and feet low.

Opium and Calomel.

Podophyllum: as cathartic.

Potassium Bromide: with aconite.

Potassium or Sodium Iodide: to cause absorption of effused blood.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: 1-3 drops every 4 hours, to lessen cerebral congestion.

Stimulants: cautiously exhibited in collapse.

Strychnine: hypodermically, if respiration fails.

Venesection or Leeches: to relieve arterial pressure when apoplexy threatens.

Veratrum Viride: 5-10 drops tinct.

**APPENDICITIS.**—Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Pain: Comes on suddenly: Colicky.

Located early at the umbilicus.

Later, localized in right iliac fossa.

Tenderness on palpation in right iliac fossa.

Rigidity of right rectus muscle.

"Moderate" fever. A localized abscess may occur without fever.

Tumor: A circumscribed swelling in right iliac fossa three fingers above Poupart's Ligament.

Only diagnostic after acute symptoms subside.

Constipation more frequent than diarrhea.

Vomiting is very characteristic, following the pain after 3-4 hours.

Painful testicle, and right leg is semiflexed.

Great irritability of the bladder.

Leucocytosis 12,000 upward.

Tongue furred and moist.

Pulse: Rapid. A progressively increasing and jerky pulse is suspicious of peritonitis.

Complications:

Local Abscess: The two diagnostic signs are:

Increase in size of tumor.

Constitutional symptoms aggravated.

Perforation and Peritonitis.

Perforation into any of the viscera.

Septic Phlebitis.

Abscesses: Hepatic, sub-phrenic and perinephric.

Septicemia.

Sequels: Colic. Obstructed hernia. Cecal fistulæ. Strangulation of gut by bands. Chronic Appendicitis.

Differential Diagnosis:

Gall Stone colic. Renal colic. Intestinal obstruction.

Dietl's Crisis in floating kidney. Cholecystitis.

Typhoid Fever. Ectopic gestation.

### **R Saponis Viridis**

Mercki . . . ʒ iii

Apply externally in a thick layer over the right fossa iliaca, and cover with an ice-bag.

### **R Magnesii Sul-**

phatis Mercki ʒ ii

Dissolve a tablespoonful in a glass of water, and of the solution take a teaspoonful every 15-20 minutes until the bowels move.

### **R Methylenis Cœ-**

rulei Mercki . grn. xl

Div. in caps. gelat. no. xvi.

One capsule 4-5 times daily. (If irritation of bladder occurs, give simultaneously 3 grains powd. nutmeg. Caution the patient not to be alarmed at the green color assumed by the urine.)

### **R Atropinæ Methyl-**

bromidi Mercki grn. ss

Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ ii

8 minims subcutaneously.

**APPETITE, IMPAIRED.**—See ANOREXIA.

**ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.**—See SCLEROSIS.

**ARTHRITIS.**—Inflammation of the joint tissues, due to GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, or TUBERCULOSIS, which see for formulas.

**ASCARIS.**—A kind of intestinal worm. See WORMS.

**ASCITES.**—Dropsy of the peritoneum. See DROPSY.

**ASPHYXIA.**—Suspension of all signs of life due to arrest of respiration.

*From chloroform*

### **R Amylis Nitritis**

Mercki . . . fl ʒ ss

Three to 5 drops inhaled from a handkerchief while artificial respiration is being carried on.

*From coal gas*

### **R Ol. Sinapis Volat.**

Mercki . . . ʒl xxx

Alcoholis . . . fl ʒ iv

While artificial respiration is being carried on, rub the feet, hands, or other parts of

the body with this solution. Inject 60 minims of the following hypodermically every few minutes:

**R Sodii Chloridi**  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi

### Remedies for Asphyxia

Amyl Nitrite: in chloroform asphyxia.  
 Artificial Respiration.  
 Cold and Hot Douche alternately: in chloroform asphyxia.  
 Electricity: in chloroform asphyxia.  
 Ether: 25 drops (or more) hypodermically.

Extract Suprarenal Capsule (Aqueous): 60 minims of 1.5 % solution intravenously.  
 Oil Mustard (Essential): in coal gas asphyxia.  
 Oxygen: in chloroform asphyxia.  
 Tinct. Valerian and Spîr. Ether (2:1): 20-40 drops on sugar, frequently repeated, till restored.

**ASTHENOPIA.**—Weakness of sight due to some condition of the ciliary or ocular muscles, or to disease of the central nervous system or of the retina.

**R Physostigminæ**  
 Hydrochloridi Mercki. . . grn.  $\frac{1}{6}$   
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Instil a few drops to stimulate the ciliary muscle.  
 (In *senile asthenopia*, *diphtheritic paralysis*, and *muscular insufficiency*.)

**R Atropinæ Boratis Mercki** . . . grn. ii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 A few drops in the eye during spasm of the ciliary muscle from reading, sewing, etc.

### Remedies for Asthenopia

Acid Hydrocyanic: in irritable ophthalmia.  
 Atropine: to prevent spasms; cautiously in persons over 35-40 years of age.  
 Myotomy, intraocular: to relieve spasms.

Physostigmine: in the paralysis produced by diphtheria, and in senile asthenopia.  
 Strychnine: to prevent development of asthenopia from strain due to study, etc.

**ASTHMA.**—A chronic pathological condition characterized by paroxysmal shortness of breath, wheezing, and constriction in the chest. See also EMPHYSEMA.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Prodromes precede the attack: Patient awakes from sleep with oppression in the chest and dyspnea.

Nocturnal paroxysms of cough.

Physical signs during the attack are those of Emphysema.

Sputum: Curshman's Spirilli. Perles of Laennec.

Eosinophilia 25-35%.

Inevitable emphysema.

*For bronchial asthma*

**R Euquininæ** . . . 3 i  
 Atropinæ Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{10}$   
 Dionini . . . grn. v  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One powder three times daily.

**R Dionini** . . . grn. vi  
 Pulv. Ipecac . . grn. xv  
 Sacchari Lactis Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.  
 From 5-10 capsules a day.  
 (In *irritating cough*.)



**R** Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. iii  
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi  
 Inject 15-30 minims hypodermically, and administer internally the following:

**R** Sodii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Fluidextr. Euphorb. Pill. . fl 3 iss  
 Spir. Glycerylis  
 Nitratis . . . ℥ xv  
 Tinct. Lobeliæ . ℥ xxx  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiiss  
 Tea- to tablespoonful three times daily.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Liq. Potass. Arsenitis Mercki ℥ xxx  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Co. Mercki. . fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Pruni Virginiani . . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Tinct. Belladonnæ . . . ℥ xl  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Co. Mercki. . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful several times daily.

**R** Iodipini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. v  
 Teaspoonful 3 or more times daily.

**R** Dionini . . . grn. ix  
 Aq. Amygdalæ  
 Amaræ Mercki fl 3 v  
 15-25 drops with water at bed-time.  
 (In irritating cough.)

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*For restlessness and insomnia in bronchial asthma*

**R** Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . 3 ii  
 Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Tinct. Valerianæ  
 Ammon. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
 Aquæ Anisi . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Syrupi q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful 4 times daily with water.

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*For emphysematous asthma*

**R** Acidi Hydriodici Mercki  
 (sp. gr. 1.5) . fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Hyoscyami . . . fl 3 iv  
 Syrupi Aurantii fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water, 3 times daily.

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*For cardiac asthma*

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Comp. Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Spir. Glycerylis  
 Nitratis . . . ℥ xx  
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Cardamomi Co. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful in water 2-3 times daily.

*For hay asthma*

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Potassii Bicarb.  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Fluidextr.  
 Hyoscyami . ℥ xl  
 Ext. Glycyrrhiz. 3 iv  
 Aquæ Anisi . ad fl 3 v  
 Dessertspoonful every 4  
 hours till relieved.

**R** Zinci Phosphidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Euquininæ . . 3 i  
 Extr. Belladon. grn. iv  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One before each meal.

**R** Pulv. Acidi  
 Borici Mercki 3 iii  
 Mentholi Mercki grn. v.  
 Pulv. Camph. . grn. xv  
 Naphthaleni.  
 Medic. Mercki grn. xl  
 Insufflate 3-4 times daily.

*For severe dyspnea*

**R** Pulv. Potassii Nit-  
 ratis Mercki  
 Pulv. Stramonii  
 Pulv. Belladonnæ  
 Pulv. Hyoscyami aa 3 i  
 Burn half a teaspoonful in  
 a shovel where patient can  
 inhale fumes.

**Remedies for Asthma**

Acid, Hydrilodic.  
 Aconite: in spasmodic cases; also  
 in cases consequent on nasal cat-  
 arrh in children.  
 Alcohol: with amyl nitrite in  
 spasmodic asthma.  
 Alkalies: in chronic bronchial cat-  
 arrh.  
 Amyl Nitrite: sometimes checks  
 paroxysm in spasmodic asthma  
 and dyspnea due to cardiac hy-  
 pertrophy. Must not be given  
 in chronic bronchitis and em-  
 physema.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Fluidextr. Eu-  
 phorb. Pilul. ℥ c  
 Tinct. Lobeliæ . fl 3 i  
 Elix. Aurant. ad fl 3 ii  
 One teaspoonful 3-4 t.p.d.

*For dyspeptic asthma*

**R** Orexoids Mercki No. xxiv  
 One an hour before each  
 meal, for patients prone to  
 attack.

*For nervous asthma*

**R** Tablettæ Erythrolis  
 Tetranitratis  
 Mercki (grn.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) No. x  
 One or two during attack.  
 Repeat in 2-3 hrs. if necessary.

**R** Hyoscinæ Hydro-  
 brom. Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{6}$   
 Dionini . . . grn. iv  
 Strychninæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{6}$   
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 3-4 hrs.

**R** Chlorali Hy-  
 drati Mercki,  
 Potassii Bro-  
 midi Mercki . aa 3 iss  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii  
 Syr. Aurantii . ad fl 3 iii  
 Two tablespoonfuls at once.  
 Repeat (if neces.) in 2-3 hrs.

Anesthetics: as a temporary rem-  
 edy in severe cases.  
 Antimony: in asthmatic condi-  
 tions in children,  $\frac{8}{10}$  grain of  
 tartar emetic every 15 minutes  
 at first, then hourly.  
 Antipyrine: useful in bronchial  
 asthma.  
 Apomorphine:  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain hypo-  
 dermically, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain per os  
 every 3-4 hours, with or without  
 morphine or ipecac, in asthma  
 due to peripheral blocking of the  
 air tubes.

- Arsenic: in small doses (1 minim Fowler's solution) in cases associated with bronchitis or simulating hay fever, or in the bronchitis of children, or in dyspeptic asthma. Inhaled as cigarettes, but with caution.
- Atropine:  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain hypodermically at bed time to abort morning paroxysm.
- Belladonna: internally in large doses to relieve paroxysm. It should be administered only during a paroxysm, and then pushed.
- Bromides: only available in true spasmodic asthma; soon lose their efficacy.
- Camphor: 2 grains with 1 grain opium, in spasmodic asthma.
- Chloral, Hydrated: very efficient in spasmodic asthma, during paroxysm; together with potassium iodide suppresses attack in bronchial asthma.
- Chloroform: inhaled.
- Cocaine: hypodermically.
- Coffee: very strong, during paroxysm.
- Colchicine or Colchicum: in gouty cases.
- Coniline Hydrobromide: palliative in chronic cases.
- Counter-irritation: applied for a short time only, at frequent intervals.
- Creosote, Beechwood: vapor in bronchitic asthma.
- Dionin: instead of morphine.
- Ether: in full doses at commencement of attack, or by inhalation.
- Euphorbia Pilulifera: 30-60 minims fluidextract thrice daily in asthma and asthmatic bronchitis.
- Euquinine: during intervals of periodical attacks.
- Galvanism of Pneumogastric Region: positive pole beneath mastoid process, and negative pole to epigastrium.
- Grindella: 3 grains extract thrice daily to prevent or cut short attack, or 20-30 minims fluidextract every half hour or hour from onset of attack; also used as cigarette.
- Hyoscine Hydrobromide:  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain with  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  grain morphine sulphate and  $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{40}$  grain strychnine sulphate, in spasmodic asthma.
- Iodine: painting the line of the pneumogastric nerve with liniment or tincture in pure spasmodic asthma.
- Iodipin: in bronchial asthma.
- Iodival.
- Lobelia: 10 minims tincture every 15 minutes to cut short paroxysms; 10 minims thrice daily, and at night if necessary, in bronchitic asthma. Use cautiously in cardiac weakness.
- Menthol: by inhalation.
- Mercurials: in spasmodic and bronchitic asthma combined.
- Morphine: hypodermically aborts paroxysm; very useful combined with belladonna.
- Mustard: counter-irritant over the vagus, from beneath the right ear to the right sterno-clavicular articulation.
- Opium: hypodermically during paroxysm.
- Orexine: in dyspeptic asthma.
- Oxygen: as inhalation during paroxysm.
- Paraldehyde: 45-60 minims relieves or at least lessens distress.
- Pepsin: to prevent attacks in dyspeptic subjects.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: subcutaneously in spasmodic asthma; also in humid asthma if there is no cardiac dilation.  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain at bedtime affords relief in bronchitic asthma with hypertrophic rhinitis.
- Potassium Bromide.
- Potassium or Sodium Iodide: in large doses (15-20 grains every 2-4 hours), when asthma is due to acute bronchial catarrh.
- Potassium Nitrate: inhalation of fumes of niter-paper relieves paroxysm. Sometimes advisable to add a little chlorate.
- Pyridine: vapors inhaled in bronchial asthma.
- Sanguinaria: in humid asthma, and sometimes in the spasmodic form.
- Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: in bronchitic, nephritic, and spasmodic, asthma.
- Stramonium: as cigarettes; or 20 grains of the dried leaf with potassium nitrate and the fumes inhaled. A little powdered ipecac may also be added.
- Strophanthus Tincture.
- Strychnine: in weakness of the respiratory center.
- Tobacco: smoking sometimes beneficial.

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**ATAXIA.** — Imperfect muscular co-ordination. See **LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.**



**ATHEROMA.**—Fatty degeneration of artery walls; believed to be the chief cause of aneurism and of cerebral softening in old people.

**R** Calcii Glycerino-  
phos. Mercki grn. l  
Ammonii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Aquæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Two teaspoonfuls every 4  
hours.

**R** Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
Arseni Trioxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. i  
Phosphori . . . grn. ss  
Div. in pil. no. xl.  
One after meals.

**R** Sodii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Aquæ . . . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

**R** Calcii Glycerino-  
phos. Mercki 3 iii  
Mucil. Chondri fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  v  
Ol. Morrhuæ . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
Syr. Tolutani . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Ol. Gaultheriæ .  $\mathfrak{m}$  xxx  
Aquæ . q. s. ad O i  
Ft. emulsio.  
Tablespoonful 3 t. p. d.

### Remedies for Atheroma

Ammonium Bromide or Iodide: to  
promote absorption.  
Arsenic: often useful, especially  
where cerebral symptoms.  
Cod-liver Oil: with phosphates,  
hypophosphites, or calcium lac-  
tophosphate or glycerinophos-  
phate.  
Digitals: in general capillary

atheroma; use cautiously.  
Gold and Arsenic Bromides: in  
atheroma and calcareous de-  
generation of the vessels.  
Hydrastinine: in acute and chronic  
aortitis and arteriosclerosis.  
Phosphorus: in minute doses with  
cod-liver oil, in cases with cere-  
bral symptoms.

**ATROPHY.**—Wasting of a part from disuse or disease.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR ATROPHY.—*Wasting of Muscles.* Hands first affected, legs last.

Loss of power commensurate with wasting.

Deformities and contractures are bound to occur. Lordosis.

There are no sensory disturbances.

Gradual decrease and finally ultimate loss of galvanic and faradic irritability.

The degeneration extends *upward*. (*Bulbar Paralysis.*)

Defective speech and at times aphonia.

Difficult deglutition. Inability to whistle.

Tachycardia.

The paralysis is here flaccid.

In AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS:

Spastic paralysis precedes the wasting.

The legs are first involved. Exaggerated reflexes in legs.

### *Simple muscular atrophy*

**R** Strychninæ Ar-  
senatis Mercki grn. i  
Euquininæ. . . 3 iss  
Div. in capsul. gelat xxx.  
One to three twice daily.  
Use massage and electricity  
on affected parts.

### *Yellow atrophy of liver*

**R** Chlorali Hy-  
drati Mercki . 3 ii  
Syr. Tolutani . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss  
Aq. Camph. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful in water every  
3-4 hours, to control nervous  
symptoms.

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iii  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. v  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One every 2 hours until  
 they act. Repeat every few

days or as often as needed  
 to relieve gastro-intestinal  
 symptoms.

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**R** Creosoti Mercki  
 (Beechwood). gtt. iv  
 Liquoris Calcis fl ʒ ii  
 Teaspoonful every hour.  
 (To control vomiting.)

### Remedies for Atrophy

Acids, Mineral.  
 Almond Oil, Expressed: by in-  
 unction.  
 Arsenic: in muscular atrophy.  
 Brompin: 17 minims for every  
 month of age for children under  
 1 year.  
 Cod-liver Oil or Gaduol.  
 Creosote, Beechwood.  
 Electricity: in muscular atrophy.

Iodides.  
 Iodipln.  
 Ichthalbin.  
 Massage: removes waste products  
 and restores muscular power.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Olive Oil: by inunction.  
 Orexine.  
 Quassia.  
 Strychnine.

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**BACKACHE.**—See LUMBAGO.

**BAKER'S ITCH.**—Disease of the hands resulting from the irritation of  
 yeast. See Psoriasis Diffusa.

**BALANITIS.**—Inflammation of the glans penis and prepuce.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl ʒ vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ viii  
 Apply freely to parts on  
 absorbent cotton or lint.

this solution, and apply lint  
 soaked in it, changing every  
 4 hours.

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**R** Creolini-Pearson fl ʒ i  
 Aquæ q. s. ad fl ʒ viii  
 Wash thoroughly outside  
 and under the prepuce with

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**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . ʒ ii  
 Tinct. Opii . . . fl ʒ ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i  
 Apply freely to the in-  
 flamed organ on lint.

### Remedies for Balanitis

Acid, Carbolic: 5% solution applied  
 on lint, thrice daily, after wash-  
 ing.  
 Alum: as astringent lotion.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Lead Water.  
 Lime-water: if much inflamma-  
 tion present.  
 Mercury: yellow wash (3 grains  
 corros. sublimate and 2 oz. lime-

water) as a lotion.  
 Oil: on linen, to inflamed part be-  
 neath foreskin.  
 Silver Nitrate.  
 Tannin: as dusting powder; or in  
 alcoholic solution as dressing  
 after washing with a weak solu-  
 tion sodium chloride.  
 Tannoform: as dusting powder.  
 Zinc Oxide: as dusting powder.  
 Zinc Sulphate: as astringent lotion.

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**BALDNESS.**—See ALOPECIA.

**BARBER'S ITCH (MENTAGRA).**—A contagious skin disease due to the irritating effect of trichophyton upon the follicles of the hairy portions of the face; conveyed by unclean implements of careless barbers.

**R** Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Sulphuris Præ-  
 cipit. Mercki . 3 iss  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Amyli . . . . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 i  
 Apply every morning and  
 night.

**R** Chrysarobini  
 Mercki . . . . grn. xl  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . . grn. xv  
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Petrolati . . . 3 vi  
 Anoint diseased part, and  
 cover with thin layer of gutta  
 percha tissue.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Chrysarobini  
 Mercki . . . . 3 i  
 Acid Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . . grn. xx  
 Petrolati q. s. ad 3 ii  
 Anoint the diseased parts,  
 and cover with a thin layer of  
 oiled silk or gutta-percha  
 tissue.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Sulphuris . . . 3 i  
 Hydrarg. Sulph-  
 idi Rub. Mercki grn. xii  
 Acidi Carbolic  
 Mercki . . . . 3 i  
 Ung. Zinci . . ad 3 ii  
 Apply morning and night.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . . grn. l  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iiss  
 Saponis Mollis  
 Mercki . . . . 3 iiss  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Apply at night.

**R** Ol. Cadini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Saponis Mollis  
 Mercki . . . . 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Apply at night.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ ad 3 ii  
 Soften and remove the  
 crusts by aid of sweet oil, re-  
 move all hair, and apply the  
 ointment several times a day.

#### Remedies for Barber's Itch

Acid, Salicylic.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Betanaphthol.  
 Chrysarobin.  
 Copper Sulphate.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Mercury, Ammoniated, Nitrate, or

Red Oxide; in ointment.  
 Oil Cade.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Soft Soap.  
 Sulphur.  
 Zinc Chloride.  
 Zinc Sulphate.

**BARLOW'S DISEASE.**—Infantile Scurvy. See SCURVY.

**BASEDOW'S DISEASE.**—Exophthalmic Goiter. See GOITER.

**BED-SORES.**—See DECUBITUS.

**BED-WETTING.**—See ENURESIS.



**BILIOUSNESS.**—Malaise usually accompanied by loss of appetite, headache, constipation, or diarrhea, and sometimes jaundice, and attributed to excessive secretion of bile.

*With constipation*

**R** Sodii Phosphatis  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Sodii Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Tablespoonful in a glass of  
 hot water before breakfast,  
 daily.

**R** Sodii et Potass. Tart.  
 Mercki,  
 Sodii Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . aa  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 Two tablespoonfuls 3 times  
 daily.

**R** Aloini Mercki . grn. ii  
 Podophyllini  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Strychninæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Extr. Cascaræ  
 Sagraadæ . . grn. vi  
 Div. in pil. no. xvi.  
 One at bedtime.

**R** Fellis Bovis  
 Purif. Mercki. 3 i  
 Manganesi Sul-  
 phatis Exsic-  
 cat. Mercki . grn. xl  
 Podophyllini  
 Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One pill 3 times daily.

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iss  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. xxiv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xii.  
 One every 2 hours.

*With diarrhea*

**R** Acidi Nitrohy-  
 drochlorici . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl iv  
 Teaspoonful in water after  
 each meal.

### Remedies for Biliousness

Acids, Mineral: nitrohydrochloric acid especially useful in chronic hepatic affections, dysentery, and dropsy of hepatic origin.

Aconite: as adjunct to podophyl-  
 lin.

Alkalies: in indigestion due to ob-  
 struction to the flow of bile.

Alkaline Mineral Waters: in cat-  
 arrh of the bile-duct, early  
 stage of cirrhosis, and obstruc-  
 tion to the hepatic circulation.

Aloes or Aloin: in constipation,  
 and in deficient secretion of bile.

Ammonium Chloride: in jaundice  
 due to catarrh of the bile-ducts,  
 in early stage of cirrhosis; defi-  
 cient intestinal secretion.

Ammonium Iodide: in catarrh of  
 duodenum and biliary ducts, in  
 the early stage of cirrhosis, in the  
 malarial cachexia; efficacy in-  
 creased by the addition of ar-  
 senic.

Calomel: in excessive production  
 with deficient secretion; calomel

or blue pill at night and a black  
 draught in the morning.

Carlsbad Water: a tumbler sipped  
 warm on rising very useful.

Colocynth.

Hydrastis: when chronic gastric  
 catarrh is present, in chronic  
 catarrh of the duodenum and  
 bile-ducts, with inspissation of  
 the bile and gall-stones.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow:  $\frac{3}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$   
 grain in disordered condition of  
 alimentary canal.

Milk Cure: in obstinate cases.

Mustard Plaster.

Opium.

Podophyllum: in place of mercury,  
 when stools are dark. Corrects  
 deficient biliary secretion, es-  
 pecially in children and infants;  
 $\frac{3}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$  grain every 6 hours to  
 correct white or clayey stools.

Rhubarb: as hepatic stimulant.

Sodium Phosphate: in bilious sick  
 headache; also in catarrh of the  
 gall-duct in children; dose, 10 grn.

Sodium Sulphate.  
Stillingsia: in cirrhosis; torpidity  
and jaundice following intermit-  
tent fever; ascites due to he-

patie changes; to be combined  
with Nux Vomica, in deficient  
secretion.  
Strychnine.

## BITES AND STINGS.

*Insects*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
Aque Am-  
monia Mercki fl 3 iv  
Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 iv

**R** Spir. Ammonia  
Arom. Mercki fl 3 ii  
Apply freely on lint, and  
follow with lead-water and  
tinct. opium.

*Dogs*

**R** Potassii Hydrox-  
idi Mercki . . q. s.  
Cauterize the wound with  
this, and then apply on lint:

**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 ii  
Aque . . q. s. ad fl 3 xii

*Mosquitoes*

**R** Ol. Picis . . . fl 3 i  
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i  
Ol. Hedeomæ . fl 3 i  
Spir. Camph. . fl 3 iv  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
Acidi Carbolici  
Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
Apply occasionally on re-  
tiring.  
(As a prophylactic.)

## Remedies for Bites and Stings

Acid, Carbollic: bites of mosquitoes  
and fleas, scorpion stings, etc.;  
a weak solution sponged over  
exposed parts keeps mosquitoes  
away.  
Acid, Salicylic: 1:19 flexible collo-  
dion for insect bites; rapidly al-  
lays pain.  
Ammonia or other alkalies: in  
stings of insects to neutralize  
the formic acid. 5-20 minims  
ammonia water every half hour

*Snakes*

**R** Potassii Perman-  
ganatis Mercki grn. xxx  
Aque Dist. . . fl 3 iv  
Ligate the limb or cauter-  
ize with hot iron, and inject  
the solution around and into  
the wound. Administer di-  
luted alcohol, brandy, or  
whisky freely, until signs of  
intoxication set in, then give:

**R** Pilocarp. Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki grn. iv  
Fl'extr. Gelsemii fl 3 i  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
Aque . . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful every hour till  
sweating is profuse.

**R** Calcii Chloridi  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Aque Dest. . . fl 3 i  
Arrest the circulation in  
the bitten part, enlarge the  
wound, and apply suction to  
extract the poison as much as  
possible, then inject hypo-  
dermically from 3-6 drops of  
the solution in about a dozen  
places around the wound;  
give strychnine, and antiven-  
omous serum (10-20 Cc.) at  
frequent intervals, hypoder-  
mically.

or oftener, with wine or water,  
as stimulant in snake-bite; also  
externally and hypodermically.  
Camphor: externally to allay itch-  
ing, and internally as stimulant.  
Chloroform: on lint.  
Creolin-Pearson.  
Essence Pennyroyal: to ward off  
mosquitoes.  
Eucalyptus: plant in room, to keep  
away mosquitoes.  
Gelsemium: in snake-bite.

Hydrogen Peroxide: antiseptic wash

Ichthylol: apply pure or as 50 % ointment; relieves pain, burning, itching and swelling due to insect bites.

Menthol.

Mercury Bichloride: 1:1000 flexible collodion, in insect bites.

Oil Cinnamon:	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ dr. with } 1 \text{ oz.} \\ \text{spermace-} \\ \text{t o i n t m e n t,} \\ \text{spread over} \\ \text{hands and face,} \\ \text{to ward off} \\ \text{mosquitoes,} \\ \text{fleas, flies, etc.} \end{array} \right.$
Oil Cloves:	
Oil Erigeron:	
Oil Eucalyptus:	
Oil Pennyroyal:	

Perhydrol: antiseptic application.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: in snake-bite.

Potassium Hydroxide: caustic in dog-bites.

Potassium Permanganate: 1:6 solution in all stings and reptile bites. If wound is small, enlarge it by incision and insert lint soaked in solution; also in rattle-snake bite inject around the wound.

Pyrethrum: powdered flowers (insect powder) to kill fleas and other insects.

Quassia: strong infusion drives away fleas.

Silver Nitrate: as caustic, but not sufficiently strong in dog-bites.

**BLACK HEADS.**—See COMEDONES.

**BLADDER CATARRH.**—Bladder inflammation with mucous discharge. See CYSTITIS.

**BLADDER INFLAMMATION.**—See CYSTITIS.

**BLADDER IRRITABILITY.**

**R** Acidi Benzoici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Sodii Biboratis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily, when there is frequent urination.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Ol. Santali . . . fl 3 iiss

Ol. Menth. Pip. ℥ iii

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxx.

One every 3 hours.

(In gonorrheal vesical irritability in women.)

#### Remedies for Irritable Bladder

Acid, Benzoic: in enlarged prostate, and alkaline urine; removes fetor of urine.

Ammonium Benzoate.

Antipyrine: 20 grains in solution injected into rectum or bladder lessens irritability.

Belladonna: 5–20 drops tincture every 3–4 hours affords relief. Useful in irritable bladder of children, more especially when causing nocturnal incontinence.

Buchu: with potassium acetate when urine very acid.

Cannabis Indica: in spasm of bladder.

Cantharides: in women without acute inflammation or uterine displacement; also in irritable bladder produced by chronic enlargement of prostate.

Eucalyptol: 2 minims on sugar 2–3 times daily often useful.

Gelsemium or Gelseminine: for irritable bladder of women of hysterical type, with constant desire to urinate.

Potassium Acetate.

**BLADDER PARALYSIS.**

**R** Ergotini Bon-

jeani Mercki . grn. xl

Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. ss

Euquininæ . . . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. xx.

One 3 times daily.

**R** Ergotini Bon-

jeani Mercki . grn. xx

Pulv. Aromat. grn. x

Div. in pil. no. xx.

One pill three or four times daily.



**Remedies for Bladder Paralysis**

*Cannabis Indica*: in retention, from spinal disease.  
*Cantharides*: in atonic bladder, painting around the umbilicus with the acetum.  
*Ergot* or *Ergotin*: in paralysis,

either of bladder or sphincter.  
 Galvanism: in lumbar region.  
*Nicotine*: 1 fl. oz. of a 4 % solut. injected by catheter and then withdrawn in a few minutes.  
*Strychnine*:  $\frac{2}{30}$ – $\frac{3}{30}$  grain useful.

**BLENNORRHEA.**—See **GONORRHEA**.

**BLENNORRHEA NEONATORUM.**—Gonorrheal infection of the eyes of the new-born. See **CONJUNCTIVITIS**, *Gonorrheal*.

**BLEPHARITIS.**—Inflammation of the eyelids.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iss  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iss  
 Apply on margin of lids.

**R** Aluminis Mercki grn. x  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . grn. x  
 Lotion for the eyelids.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. x  
 Sulphuris . . . grn. xii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Remove crusts and apply morning and night.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . grn. x  
 Cupri Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Petrolati Albi . 3 vi  
 For local application.  
 (In *ciliary* blepharitis.)

**Remedies for Blepharitis**

Acid, Boric.  
 Acid, Tannic: as powder, or in solution (1–10 grains per oz.)  
 Alkaline lotions: warm, to remove secretions.  
 Alum: after acute symptoms subside. Apply solution 8 grains to 1 oz. water every 15–30 minutes.  
 Atropine Methylbromide.  
 Bismuth: equal parts subnitrate and glycerin in ciliary and glandular cases.  
 Borax: to remove secretions.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: 5 % solution,

to remove scabs and crusts.  
 Copper Sulphate: instil a very dilute solution.  
 Creolin-Pearson: 1–2 % solution.  
 Ichthyol: topically in obstinate strumous form.  
 Iron: to remove anemia.  
 Mercury-Nitrate Ointment: diluted with lanum.  
 Mercury Oxide, Red.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Pyoktanin: apply as pencil.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Silver Nitrate: to border of lid,

**BOILS (FURUNCLES).**—Painful pus nodules on the skin, containing a central slough, commonly called a “core.”

*Externally*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Empl. Plumbi . 3 ii  
 Empl. Resinæ . 3 ii  
 Apply on lint or linen.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Apply twice daily, and take full alkaline baths.

**R Argenti Nitratis**  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxv  
 Aq. Dest. . . . fl 3 iv  
 Apply at an early stage.

**R Phenolis Mercki** grn. x  
 Fl'extr. Ergotæ fl 3 i  
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 ii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 i  
 Apply on absorbent cotton to the boil, and fasten with adhesive plaster. Change once a day until boil has opened, evacuated, and healed.

**R Ichthargani** . . grn. xl  
 Aq. Dest. . . . ℥ xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iss  
 Petrolati Liquidii fl 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Apply over boil.

### *Internally*

**R Calcis Sulphu-**  
 ratæ Mercki . grn. iv  
 Ichthalbini . . 3 i  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One every 2 hours.

### Remedies for Boils

Acid, Boric: 5 % solution, applied warm as a dressing, or by gentle friction, 4-5 times daily, aborts incipient boils and prevents new ones.

Acid, Carbolic: applied concentrated on a thread passed through center of recent boil, to abort it; 5 % solution applied as dressing after opening boil, to prevent second crop.

Acid, Salicylic: locally, to destroy staphylococcus; 2 % alcoholic solution, or 50 % plaster, to hasten necrotic process; 2.5 % ointment daily after bathing the part, in general furunculosis.

Aluminum Acetate: 1:4 solution to abort boils in external auditory canal.

Belladonna: as plaster, or with glycerin, externally to subdue inflammation; also internally.

Caustics.

Ceridin: very efficient.

Chloral, Hydrated: 2 dr. dissolved in glycerin 4 dr. and water 4 dr. locally; keep boil covered with cotton soaked in the solution.

Cocaine: to allay pain.

Collodion: painted over whole surface to abort papular stage. Over base, leaving the center free, in pustular stage.

Counter-irritation: by plasters, blisters, or iodine around boil.

Gaduol: as alterative and tonic.

Ichthyol: 25 % ointment excellent; a 25 % solution applied every 2-4 hours reduces the size of the base; if applied early, will often abort the boil.

Iodine: the tincture applied early to initial papule often aborts.

Lead Subacetate Solution.

Lime, Sulphurated:  $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$  grain every 3-4 hours.

Mercury Bichloride: 1:1000 solution as antiseptic lotion; also in furunculosis of ear, dropped into auditory canal and also applied on cotton.

Mercury Nitrate, Acid: to abort at an early stage.

Mercury Ointment: early applied around prevents sloughing.

Oplum: locally to relieve pain.

Poultices: to relieve pain and hasten maturation.

Pyoktanin: applied as pencil.

Silver Nitrate: 2-4 % solution painted over the skin around boil to abort.

Sodium Bicarbonate: in solution or on compresses to relieve pain.

Sodium Phosphate: best remedy for systemic condition which produces boils.

Strapping: properly applied gives great relief.

Sulphides: in small doses to abort or hasten maturation.

**BRAIN ABSCESS.**—See CEREBRAL ABSCESS.

**BRAIN COMPRESSION.**—See CEREBRAL COMPRESSION.

**BRAIN CONCUSSION.**—See CEREBRAL CONCUSSION.

**BRAIN CONGESTION.**—See CEREBRAL CONGESTION.

**BRAIN FEVER.**—See **MENINGITIS**.

**BRAIN TUMOR.**—See **CEREBRAL TUMOR**.

**BREASTS, INFLAMED.**—See **MASTITIS**.

**BREATH, FETID.**

**R** Thymolis Mercki grn. viii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . . ℥ viii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
 Mouth-wash.  
 (In fetor from *decayed*  
*teeth.*)

**R** Creosoti Mercki  
 (Beechwood). ℥ x  
 Resorein. Mercki grn. x  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii  
 Aq. Chlorof. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful after meals.  
 (In fetor arising from *gas-*  
*tric fermentation.*)

**R** Mentholis Mercki 3 i  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Pour a few drops on palm  
 of hand, and inhale by nose  
 and mouth. Avoid contact  
 with eyes.

**R** Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . . ℥ viii  
 Sodii Biboratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ss  
 Eucalyptolis  
 Mercki . . . ℥ xx  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. vi  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
 Teaspoonful in a glass of  
 water.

#### Remedies for Fetid Breath

Benzolic Acid: in spray.  
 Camphor.  
 Carbolic Acid: dilute solution as  
 mouthwash.  
 Chlorinated Lime Solution; or  
 Creosote, Beechwood.  
 Chlorine Water: diluted as mouth-  
 wash.

Formaldehyde: antiseptic and de-  
 odorant wash.  
 Potassium Permanganate: 1 grain  
 to 1 oz. water as mouthwash.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Thymol: solution as mouthwash;  
 also for removing odor of to-  
 bacco from breath.

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE.**—See **NEPHRITIS**.

**BROMIDROSIS.**—Fetid perspiration of the feet, axilla, etc.

#### *For axillæ*

**R** Creolini-Pearson fl 3 i  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii  
 After washing with soap  
 and water, sponge the axillæ  
 with the solution.

**R** Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
 Apply freely night and  
 morning.

#### *For feet*

**R** Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 viii  
 Apply freely, and dust with  
 powdered talcum.

**R** Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . 3 vi  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Pulv. Talci ad 3 ii  
 Dust freely between the toes.



**R Acidi Borici**

Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Tannoformi . . 3 iii  
 Pulv. Talci . . 3 iii  
 Dust freely.

**R Acidi Salicylici**

Mercki . . . 3 ss  
 Tannoformi . . 3 iv  
 Pulv. Talci . . 3 iv  
 Use as dusting-powder.

**Remedies for Bromidrosis**

Acid, Boric.  
 Acid, Chromic.  
 Acid Salicylic, and Borax: equal parts, in water and glycerin, for sweating and tender feet.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Alum.  
 Borax: stocking soaked in saturated solution each day and allowed to dry while on.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.

Cotton, instead of woolen, stockings.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Potassium Dichromate.  
 Potassium Permanganate.  
 Rest: may be absolutely necessary for swollen feet.  
 Tannoform: with starch or talcum, as dusting-powder in stocking; very efficacious.

**BRONCHIECTASIS.**—Putrid bronchitis with pathological dilatation of the bronchial tubes and bronchioles.

**R Myrtoli Mercki** . fl 3 ii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xl.  
 One capsule 5–10 times daily.

**R Creosoti Mercki**  
 (Beechwood). fl 3 v  
 Eucalyptolis  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Benzoini fl 3 x  
 Bals. Copaibæ . fl 3 ii  
 Ol. Amygdalæ  
 Dulcis q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
 One-half to one teaspoonful in milk, per rectum, once daily. Increase the dose gradually to 2 teaspoonfuls.

**R Extr. Opii**

Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Pulv. Myrrhæ . 3 iss  
 Bals. Peruviani ℥ xlv  
 Div. in pil. no. lxxv.  
 Two to four pills every 2 hours.

**Remedies for Bronchiectasis**

Creosote, Beechwood: Inhalation.  
 Euquinine.  
 Iodine: as Inhalation.

Phosphates and Hypophosphites.  
 Quinine: as tonic.  
 Terebene: as Inhalation.

**BRONCHIOLITIS.**—Capillary Bronchitis. See BRONCHITIS.

**BRONCHITIS.**—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In ACUTE BRONCHITIS:

Signs of a cold. Sense of oppression in the chest.

Rawness under the sternum.

Cough: First dry causing great pain.

When cough loosens then pain abates.

Moderate fever; 101–102° F. Râles anywhere in the chest.

Danger: Broncho-Pneumonia; especially in children and in the aged.

It is a prodromal manifestation of typhoid and malaria.

In CHRONIC BRONCHITIS:

Occurs in chronic diseases of the heart, lungs and kidneys.

Shortness of breath. Dyspnea on exertion.

Recurring winter coughs usually with muco-purulent expectoration.

Absence of fever.

Physical signs: Approach those of emphysema.

*Acute*

**R** Ammonii Chlo-  
ridi Mercki. . . 3 ii  
Sodii Salicylatis  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 vi  
Mist. Glycyrrhizæ Co. ad fl 3 iii  
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.  
Shake!

**R** Ammonii Car-  
bon. Mercki . grn. xxx  
Codeinæ Mercki grn. ii  
Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv  
Syr. Pruni Vir-  
ginianæ . . . fl 3 vi  
Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful every two to  
three hours.

**R** Sodii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Codeinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. v  
Fl'extr. Grindel. fl 3 vi  
Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iv  
Syr. Tolu. . ad fl 3 iii  
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.  
(In the aged.)

**R** Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx  
Sodii Bicarbon-  
atis Mercki . grn. xxx  
Dionini . . . . grn. v  
Elæosacchari  
Menth. Pip. . grn. xv  
Div. in pulv. no. x.  
One powder three to four  
times daily.

**R** Acetphenetidini  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Quininæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. xxx  
Dionini . . . . grn. iv  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One powder every two to  
three hours.

**R** Apomorph. Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki grn. iv  
Acidi Hydro-  
chlorici Dil. . m xx  
Dionini . . . . grn. vi  
Aquæ Dest. ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful every two to  
three hours.

**R** Ammonii Chlo-  
ridi Mercki,  
Terpini Hydra-  
tis Mercki aa 3 i  
Dionini . . . . grn. iv  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
xxiv.  
One capsule every two to  
three hours.

*Capillary* (Bronchiolitis)  
**R** Dionini . . . . grn. v  
Liq. Ammonii  
Acetatis . . . fl 3 iv  
Syr. Ipecac . . fl 3 ii  
Syr. Pruni Vir-  
ginianæ . . . fl 3 iv  
Aquæ Dest. ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.  
(For adults.)

**R** Ammonii Car-  
bon. Mercki . 3 ii  
Ammonii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 iii  
Syr. Glycyrrhiz. fl 3 ii  
Aquæ . . . . fl 3 ss  
Syr. Tolu. . ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful every 2-3 hrs.  
in water.

**R** Acetanilidi Merck grn. vi  
Caffeinæ Merck . grn. iss  
Ammonii Car-  
bonatis Merck grn. i  
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One every 4 hours. (For  
children, from 6 months to  
2 years of age.)

*Chronic*

**R** Terpini Hydratis Mercki 3 iss  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 ii  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful three times daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily, after meals. (For children, in acute bronchitis following measles, and other acute infectious diseases.)

**R** Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . 3 iiss  
 Ammonii Chloridi Mercki . grn. x  
 Dionini . . . grn. v  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One, three times daily.

**R** Dionini . . . grn. v  
 Tinct. Sanguinariæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Ammonii Chloridi Mercki . 3 i  
 Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful 3-4 times daily.

**R** Plumbi Acetatis Mercki . . . grn. xviii  
 Dionini . . . grn. iv  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One four times daily.  
 (Excellent in bronchorrhea with irritating cough.)

**R** Terpinolis Mercki gtt. v  
 D. tal. dos. no. xxx, ad capsulas gelatinas.  
 One capsule 3-4 times daily.

**R** Terebini Mercki ℥ c  
 Eucalyptolis Mercki . . . ℥ c  
 Syr. Yerbæ Santæ q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful every 2-3 hrs.

**R** Thymolis Mercki grn. xv  
 Eucalyptolis Mercki . . . ℥ xx  
 Creosoti Mercki (Beechwood). fl 3 ii  
 Ol. Pini Sylvestris Mercki . fl 3 iv  
 Methylis Salicylatis Mercki . fl 3 i  
 Inhale 2-5 drops 3 times daily. Put into a small cup, and while being warmed over a spirit lamp, inhale the vapor.

**R** Sodii Benzoatis Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Terpini Hydrtis Mercki . . grn. iii  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Acaciæ ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful 3-4 times daily.  
 (For children.)

**R** Terpini Hydrtis Mercki . . grn. lxxx  
 Dionini . . . grn. v  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.  
 One to two capsules 3 times daily.

*Dry*

**R** Spir. Glycerylis Nitratiss . . . gtt. xvi  
 Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iii  
 Chloroformi Mercki . . . ℥ xvi  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful with water every 3-4 hours.



*Fetid*

**R** Guaiacolis Merck fl 3 ii  
 Liq. Potassii Arsenitis Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Eucalyptolis  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 10-20 drops morning and evening.

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. xx  
 Eucalyptolis  
 Mercki . . . ℥ xx  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . ad fl 3 iv  
 Inhale 5-10 drops from the palm of the hand, 3 times a day.

## Remedies for Bronchitis

Acetanilide: 2-4 grains every 2 hours often arrests attack rapidly; best given with a stimulant.

Acid, Carbolic: 5 % solution used in steam atomizer as spray, relieves symptoms.

Acid, Gallic: in profuse discharge  
 Acid, Nitric: 10 minims of dilute acid; when expectoration is free and not too copious, and in mixtures to remedy the effect on digestion produced by sedatives like opium.

Aconite:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 minim every hour at the commencement of an acute catarrhal attack.

Alkalies: to render mucus less viscid.

Amber Oil: with olive oil (1:3) as counterirritant over spine and chest in children.

Ammoniacum: in bronchitis with wheezing in old people.

Ammonium Acetate: for children because of its sudorific action.

Ammonium Chloride: in chronic cases.

Ammonium Carbonate: in capillary bronchitis, where much expectoration and depression, or where mucus very viscid and adherent; also excellent in severe bronchitis or bronchopneumonia in children.

Antipyrine: for temperature.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride:  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain every 3 hours causes copious expectoration in the early stage.

Arsenic: in emphysema and asthmatic attacks as cigarettes, where there is much wheezing and little bronchitis following the sudden disappearance of eczematous rash.

Asafetida: like ammoniacum, and particularly when suffocation seems imminent from clogging of the capillaries.

Belladonna: in children to stimulate respiratory center.

Benzoin, Comp. Tincture: teaspoonful inhaled from hot water eases cough and lessens expectoration.

Camphor: solution in oil hypo-

dermically in bronchitis from cold; the first injection acts as an expectorant, and after the fourth the expectoration ceases, even in severe cases.

Chloral, Hydrated: used with caution, to allay pain.

Codeine:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain every 3 hours when other opiates not well borne.

Croton Oil: as liniment; vesication must be guarded against.

Cubebs: when secretion copious.

Cupping: 4-6 dry cups over the back often give great relief, and if the pulmonary congestion appears very great, wet cups should be placed instead, and 8-10 oz. of blood withdrawn from adult.

Digitalis: where heart is feeble, especially in the aged.

Digipuratum.

Dionin: excellent in cough.

Euquinine: to reduce fever.

Guaiacol.

Ichthyol: up to 15 drops per day, excellent.

Iodides: very small doses to lessen viscosity of expectoration.

Ipecac: in large doses when expectoration is scanty, dryness in chest; also when expectoration has become more abundant but difficult to expel.

Jalap: with potassium bitartrate instead of bleeding in engorgement of right side of heart.

Lobelia: when cough is paroxysmal and there is much expectoration. Slightly nauseous expectorants are good combined with opium.

Morphine:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain with 10 grains quinine aborts attack if given early enough.

Mustard: poultice; foot-bath.

Myrtol: in subacute and chronic cases, and in fetid bronchitis.

Opium: as Dover's powder, to cut short attack, and with expectorants to lessen cough.

Physostigmine: in chronic cases with great dyspnea.

Pilocarpine: in abundant exudation.

Potassium Chlorate: first increases the fluidity of the expectoration, then diminishes it in quantity.  
 Potassium Iodide: with tartar emetic in cases of great dyspnea.  
 Poultices: in children to encircle the whole chest.  
 Quinine: to reduce temperature.  
 Sanguinaria: after acute symptoms have subsided.  
 Senega: in advanced stage of the acute disorder, and in the aged.  
 Squill: with camphorated tincture opium after acute stage is over.

Strychnine: respiratory stimulant.  
 Tartar Emetic: in dry stage to promote secretion;  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$  grain most useful in first stage, especially if cough violent.  
 Terebene: internally or by inhalation.  
 Terpin Hydrate: in obstinate cases.  
 Turpentine Oil: 1 fl. oz. on 1 pint boiling water and inhaled to provoke coughing up of mucus in cases so exhausted that expectorants fail; also internally when expectoration profuse.

**BRONCHOCELE.**—Swelling of the thyroid gland. See GOITER.

**BRONCHORRHEA.**—Excessive discharge of mucus from the air passages and the lungs. See BRONCHITIS.

**BRUISES (CONTUSIONS).**—An injury produced by a blunt weapon, or by a collision, without breaking the skin or covering.

**R Plumbi Acetatis**

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Tinct. Opii . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii

Apply freely to the bruised surface until the inflammation subsides.

**R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv**

Olei Myrciæ . . ℥ xx

Tinct. Capsici . ℥ x

Apply carefully on bruised

spots around the eye. Caution! Keep out of the eye.  
 (In black eye.)

**R Acidi Acet. Dil. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiss**

Tinct. Arnicæ . fl 3 iv

Ammonii Chlo-

ridi Mercki . 3 iv

Aquæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiss

Apply locally on lint.

(In black eye.)

**Remedies for Bruises**

Acid, Carbollic: dilute solution as wet compress.

Aconite: liniment locally.

Alcohol.

Ammonium Chloride.

Arnica: as local application no more use than alcohol, and, if the skin is abraded, sometimes gives rise to much inflammation.

Benzoin, Comp. Tincture.

Camphorated Oil, or Camphor Liniment: local stimulant.

Capsicum Tincture: to remove discoloration.

Chloroform Liniment.

Ice.

Ichthyol: 30 % ether-alcohol solution applied twice daily.

Lead Water, or Lead and Opium Wash: to allay pain.

Opium: local application to relieve pain.

Spirit Camphor.

**BUBO.**—Inflammation of the lymphatic glands, usually of the groin, but sometimes also in the axilla, and following chancreoid, gonorrheal, or syphilitic, infection.

*To abort*

**R Tinct. Iodi . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss**

Paint well every other day until the skin becomes tender.

**R Argenti Nitratis**

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Aquæ Destil. . fl 3 iv

Apply every hour or two on the first signs of inflammation.

**R** Creolini-Pearson  $\mathfrak{M}$  x  
 Aquæ Destil. .  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Anesthetize the bubo with  
 ethyl-chloride spray, then in-  
 ject 10 min. of the solution.

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**R** Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki  
 Ung. Belladonnæ  
 Ichthyolis  
 Lanum Mercki aa 3 ii  
 Apply on lint, and cover  
 with oiled-silk and a large  
 pad.

### Remedies for Bubo

Acid, Carbolic: 2% solution by  
 injection.

Blisters: followed up by applica-  
 tion of tincture iodine often  
 causes absorption.

Calomel: locally to indolent buboes  
 refusing to heal after opening.

Chloral, Hydrated: 10-25% solu-  
 tion as antiseptic and stimulant  
 application.

Creolin-Pearson: } antiseptic ap-  
 Formaldehyde: } plication.

Hydrogen Peroxide: wash and  
 dress bubo with lint soaked with  
 the hydrogen peroxide, either  
 pure or diluted.

Ice: to relieve pain and lessen in-  
 flammation.

Ichthyol: excellent, together with  
 mercurial ointment, to stimu-  
 late granulation after operation,  
 and to remove lymphatic hy-  
 pertrophies.

Iodine: useful as counter-irritant  
 applied around the bubo; re-  
 lieves the inflammation and  
 causes absorption.

### To heal

**R** Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . . gtt. x  
 Aq. Hydrogenii  
 Perox. Mercki  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
 Glycerini Mercki  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Puncture the bubo and  
 syringe it out with the solu-  
 tion.

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**R** Cadmii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Lanum Mercki,  
 Petrolati . aa grn. xxx  
 Apply twice daily.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Lead Lotions: applied on com-  
 presses will abort, or assist in  
 the healing process.

Mercuric Chloride: epidermis is  
 first removed by a blister, and  
 then a saturated solution ap-  
 plied; a poultice is then applied  
 to separate the eschar, leaving a  
 healthy ulcer.

Mercury: ointment or plaster nec-  
 essary in the indurated buboes  
 diagnostic of syphilis.

Perhydrol: wash and dress bubo  
 with lint soaked in a 1:10 solu-  
 tion.

Potassium Hydroxide: to open,  
 instead of the knife.

Silver Nitrate: lightly applied to  
 surface to stimulate indolent  
 bubo.

Sulphides: Internally, to check  
 suppurarion; not so useful as in  
 ordinary abscess.

Thymol Diiodide: antiseptic dress-  
 ing.

**BUBONIC PLAGUE.**—See **PLAGUE.**

**BUNION.**—Inflammation of the bursa mucosa of the big toe.

**R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xv  
 Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . grn. xv  
 Ichthyolis . . .  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Apply freely.

(To relieve pain and inflam-  
 mation.)

**R** Tinct. Belladon.  
 Tinct. Iodi . aa  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Apply 2-3 t. p. d.

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**R** Argenti Nitratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ Dest. . .  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Paint on twice daily.



**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Apply several days and nights, soak foot in hot water, and pare off thickened epidermis.

**R** Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Lanum Mercki . 3 ii

Petrolati . . . 3 ii

Apply after skin has been removed by blistering.

**Remedies for Bunions**

Acid, Salicylic.

Benzoin, Comp. Tincture: as stimulant application.

Ichthyol: useful as antiphlogistic.

Iodine: painted on.

Lead Acetate.

Lead and Opium Wash: when inflamed.

Mercury Plaster: in indolent bunion.

Opium Extract: to relieve pain.

Rest: when thickened and painful. Pressure is removed by thick felt plasters made with a hole in the center.

**BURNS.**—Lesions caused by excessive heat.

*First degree (no blistering)***R** Phenolis Mercki 3 i

Olei Lini

Liq. Calcis . aa fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii

Shake well, and apply on lint or soft linen.

(In *extensive* painful burns.)

*Second degree (blistered)***R** Thymolis Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Apply every day at first, then every 2-3 days.

**R** Acidi Picrici

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi

Bathe with this solution for 5-10 minutes, apply cotton wet with it, and renew in 3-4 days.

**R** Bismuth Subni-

tratis Mercki . 3 i

Pulv. Acetan-

ilidi Mercki . 3 i

Bathe with a 2-per cent. solution of carbolic acid, apply the powder, and cover with antiseptic dressing.

**R** Sodii Bicarbon-atis Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Aquæ . . . . . O i

Apply freely on lint.

**R** Ichthyolis . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Zinci Oxidi

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiCretæ Preparatæ  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiiPulv. Amyli . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiiOlei Lini . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiiLiquoris Calcis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Apply on lint.

**R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. v

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii

Lanum Mercki . 3 iii

Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Apply on lint or linen.

(If burn is very extensive, diminish or omit the opium.)

*Third degree (deep burns)***R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 iLanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iPetrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Apply freely.

**R** Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Apply on lint.

**R** *Acidi Carbolici*

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iLanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Apply on lint where skin is broken.

**R** *Thymolis Iodidi*

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Petrolati

Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

Apply 3-4 times daily.

*For excessive pain***R** *Cocainæ Hydro-*

chlor. Mercki grn. x

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii

Lanum Mercki . 3 iii

Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Apply freely.

**R** *Cocainæ Oleatis*

(25%) Mercki fl 3 ss

Camphoræ Car-

bolatæ . . . 3 iv

Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 iv

Apply on painful surface

**Remedies for Burns**

Acetanillide: powder dusted over surface.

Acid. Boric: as ointment or lint dressings.

Acid. Carbolic: 1 % aqueous solution, or 1:30 lime-water, or 1:6 olive oil, relieves pain and prevents suppuration; the strong acid less dangerous than weak solutions.

Acid. Picric: saturated solution (1 acid, 20 alcohol, and 200 water), very good.

Acid. Salicylic: 1:60 in olive oil.

Alkalies: relieve pain from exposure to air.

Alum: finely powdered and dusted over foul, bleeding granulations.

Balsam Peru.

Bismuth Subgallate.

Bismuth Subnitrate: with glycerin as thick paste as a protective.

Carron Oil: in recent burns.

Chalk, Oil, and Vinegar: applied as paste, relieves pain.

Chloroform, Olive Oil and Lime-Water: rapidly relieves pain.

Cocaine: to allay pain.

Cold: instant application.

Collodion: flexible, in burns of first degree, to protect from air.

Cotton Wool: to protect from irritation and thus lessen pain.

Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic dressing.

Digitalis: in shock.

Extract Opium: to allay pain.

Ichthyol: a 6 % ointment a very soothing dressing; a 1 % ointment or 2 to 10 % solution in severe cases rapidly relieves pain and promotes cicatrization; a 50 to 80 % solution, however, affords best results.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Lead Water: soothing application.

Lime-Water and Linseed Oil: soothing protective.

Morphine and Atropine: to allay pain.

Resorcinol: a 1 or 2 % solution hastens formation of epithelium.

Sodium Bicarbonate: immediate application of a saturated solution rapidly relieves pain and promotes healing.

Thymol: 1:100 olive oil as local anesthetic and antiseptic.

Turpentine Oil: internally, in great depression.

Whiting and Water: as thick cream, excludes air, and gives immediate relief.

Zinc Ointment: with equal weight petrolatum as a dressing.

Zinc Oxide: as dusting powder.

Zinc Stearate: as dressing, with or without acetanillide or boric acid.

**BURSITIS.**—Inflammation of a bursa.**R** *Ichthyolis* . . . fl 3 i

Spir. Aetheris

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii

Collodii Mercki . fl 3 ii

Paint on freely.

Inject Carbolic Acid, or apply a blister of Cantharides, followed by an application of pure Ichthyol. Application of Tr. Iodine often useful.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ss  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply freely on lint.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Olei Ricini . . grn. xxx  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Mercki . . . ℥ xl  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 i  
 Apply with a small brush  
 once or twice daily.

#### Remedies for Bursitis

Acid, Carbollic: as Injection, followed by Ichthyol.  
 Blisters: in rheumatic enlargement.  
 Fomentations: to relieve pain and swelling.

Ichthyol: to relieve inflammation.  
 Iodine: painted on, after aspirating the liquid; when chronic, may be used as a blister, or the solution applied after blistering.

#### CALCULI, BILIARY (HEPATIC).—GALL STONES; HEPATIC COLIC.

Stone-like concretions blocking up the bile duct.

Bedside Diagnosis.—*Rigor, chill and fever*; 102–103° F.

Biliary colic: Abrupt, agonizing pain in the right hypochondrium, and which radiates to the shoulder.

Vomiting and profuse sweating.

Jaundice and bradycardia. Spleen enlarged.

When it obstructs the *Cystic duct*: It may cause any of the following:

Dilatation with hydrops of the gall bladder.

Simple or infective cholecystitis (empyema).

Calcification or else atrophy of the gall bladder.

When it obstructs the *common duct*:

Jaundice having lasted more than one year and with distinct variations in intensity thereof.

Courvoisier's Law: Gall bladder not distended.

Continuous or occasional presence of bile in the feces.

Slightly enlarged liver and spleen. Ascites is absent.

Fever: "Hepatic intermittent fever" occurs with a bivalve stone in Vater's Diverticulum.

Persistent jaundice and painful liver.

Jaundice deepens after each paroxysm.

Must be diagnosed from malaria.

Sequels: Biliary fistulæ. Intestinal obstruction by gall stones.

Suppurative angiocholitis.

Cancer of the bile passages. Adhesions.

#### During passage

**R** Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 viii  
 Saccharini . . . grn. 10  
 Olei Cinnamomi gtt. i  
 Four tablespoonfuls three times daily.

**R** Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Tablespoonful repeatedly during the paroxysm till effect sets in.

**R** Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Divide into eight parts, and put into as many homœopathic vials. Contents of one vial inhaled from handkerchief during paroxysm.

**R** Spir. Aetheris  
 Co. Mercki . fl 3 ii  
 Morphinae Sulphatis . . . grn. i  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Zingib. ad fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful hourly until pain is relieved.



**R Morphinae Sul-**  
phatis Mercki grn. iii  
**Atropinae Sul-**  
phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{10}$   
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii  
Inject 10 minims hypo-  
dermically, and repeat in  $\frac{1}{2}$   
hour if pain is still severe.

**R Sodii Glycocho-**  
latis Mercki . 3 ii  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
xxiv.

One, three times a day for  
a month; next month 2 cap-  
sules a day; and the third  
month, 1 capsule daily.

*Prophyllactic*  
**R Sodii Salicylatis**  
Mercki . . . 3 vi  
Aq. Menth. Pip.  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Teaspoonful with water  
after meals.

**R Sodii Phosphatis**  
Mercki . . . 3 vi  
Div. in pulv. no. xii  
One in a tumbler of hot  
water before each meal.

**R Glycerini Mercki** fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful four times a  
day, during the intervals be-  
tween the attacks. (May be  
administered for months.)

### Remedies for Biliary Calculi

Acid, Nitric, or Nitrohydrochloric:  
hepatic stimulant and altera-  
tive.

Anesthetics: during passage of the  
calculus.

Chloral, Hydrated: to relieve pain  
during paroxysm; good with  
morphine.

Chloroform: 20-60 drops inhaled  
to relieve paroxysm.

Counter-Irritants: to relieve pain  
during passage.

Dionin: like morphine.

Iron Succinate: 10 grain doses,  
gradually increased to 60 grains,  
thrice daily, as a resolvent for  
existing stones, and as a prophylactic.

Morphine:  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$  grain with  $\frac{1}{10}$   
grain atropine subcutaneously,  
to relieve pain and vomiting in  
paroxysm.

Olive Oil: large doses have been  
followed by the expulsion of gall

stones; 4-8 fl. oz. at one dose  
before breakfast, or 2-3 oz. 3  
times daily.

Sodium Choleate: 5-10 grains.

Sodium Glycocholate: 5-15 grains  
3-5 times daily very efficient.

Sodium Phosphate: 20-60 grains  
before each meal as prophylactic. Give with plenty water.

Sodium Salicylate: as prophylactic; increases biliary secretion and renders it more fluid.

Sodium Succinate: 5 grains every  
3 hours as a resolvent of biliary  
calculi.

Spirit Ether Compound: to relieve pain.

Turpentine Oil and Ether (Durrande's remedy): equal parts, to relieve pain during paroxysms; also occasionally as a prophylactic along with a course of Carlsbad or Vichy water.

### CALCULI, RENAL AND VESICAL. — CYSTOLITHIASIS; NEPHROLITHIASIS; GRAVEL. — Stony concretions of the kidneys and bladder.

Bedside Diagnosis. — In RENAL CALCULUS.

Colic: Abrupt onset with agonizing pain in loin which radiates to testicle and inner side of thigh. (Explain by position of genito-crural nerve.)

*During the attack there are collapse symptoms:* Cold sweat, feeble pulse, etc.

Frequent bloody urinations follow the attack.

Pain: Rather a feeling of weight in the loin. Is most agonizing at night.

Hematuria: Is not as profuse as in cancer.

Pyuria: Continuous or intermittent.

Day Frequency in urine. Renal sand.

Renal Intermittent Fever: Attacks of chill, fever and sweat occur at intervals in Calculus Pyelitis.

Dyspepsia.

Occurs between the ages of 20 and 40.

Sequels: Purulent Pyelitis.

Hydronephrosis: Either acute or chronic.

*For alkaline urine*

**R** Acidi Benzoici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Div. in pulv. no. x.

One every 3-4 hours, until the urine is acid.

*For acid urine*

**R** Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 iiii

Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful every 2-3 hrs. until urine but slightly acid.

**R** Lithii Citratis

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Sodii Citratis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful in carbonated water, every 2-3 hours, until urine is but slightly acid.

**R** Ammonii Ben-

zoatis Mercki 3 iiss

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iiii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Sodii Benzoatis Mercki

Lithii Carbonatis Mercki

Ext. Stigmata

Maidis . aa 3 i

Ol. Anisi . . . gtt. iv

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lxxx.

One four times daily.

*For bladder antiseptis*

**R** Formini . . . 3 i

Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. x.

One every 3-4 hours.

*For hematuria*

**R** Antipyrinæ

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx

Stypticini . . . grn. xii

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful every 2-3 hrs.

**R** Ergotini Bon-

jeani Mercki . 3 i

Acidi Gallici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xii.

One every 3-4 hours.

*For pain*

**R** Morphinæ Hydro-

chlor. Mercki grn. iss

Atropinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. 1/20

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i

Inject 10 minims hypodermically, and repeat in an hour if pain continues. Use hot baths or hot fomentations to loins.

**R** Morphinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Ext. Belladon. grn. ii

Ol. Theobrom. 3 i

Div. in supposit. no. iv.

One, repeated in 2 hours if needed.

*Prophylactic*

**R** Ureæ Mercki

Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki

Calcii Carbon-

atis Mercki aa 3 vi

Half a teaspoonful 2-3 times during the morning, in water; repeat in the same manner toward evening.

## Remedies for Renal and Vesical Calculi

Acid, Benzole.  
 Acid, Hydrochloric, Dil.; or Nitric, Dil.: very dilute solution (2-3 minims to 1 oz.) as injection into the bladder to dissolve phosphatic calculi.  
 Alkalies: especially potassium salts; to resolve calculi; potassium and sodium salts to be used.  
 Alkaline Mineral Waters.  
 Ammonium Benzoate: to resolve phosphatic calculi.  
 Anesthetics: to relieve pain during passage of calculus.  
 Antipyrine: 24 grains, with 10 drops tinct. opium and 3 fl. oz. water injected into rectum  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour before lithotripsy, to render painless the crushing and evacuation of the calculus.  
 Castor Oil: as purgative.  
 Chloroform: 20-60 drops inhaled

to relieve paroxysm.  
 Counter-irritants: to lessen pain during passage of calculus.  
 Ergotin: with gallic acid in hematuria.  
 Fomentations, Hot: to relieve spasm and pain during passage of calculus.  
 Formin: as urinary antiseptic.  
 Lead Acetate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain to 1 fl. oz. water injected into bladder to prevent formation of phosphatic calculi.  
 Lithium Salts.  
 Morphine: hypodermically to relieve pain and check vomiting.  
 Olive Oil: internally.  
 Piperazine.  
 Potassium Acetate.  
 Potassium Citrate: large doses in hematuria with uric-acid crystals.

**CALLOSITY.—TYLOMA.**—A circumscribed hardening of the skin.

**R** Ichthyolis  
 Ung. Plumbi  
 Petrolati . aa 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Olei Lavand. . gtt. x  
 Rub in thoroughly after bathing with warm water and soap.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Collod. Flex.  
 Mercki . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply with a brush.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Rub in 2 t. p. d.

**CAMP FEVER.**—See TYPHUS.

**CANCER.—CARCINOMA.**—A name applied to various kinds of malignant tumors characterized by a net-work of connective tissue, the areolæ of which are filled up with cell masses resembling epithelial cells.

**Bedside Diagnosis:** In CANCER OF THE STOMACH.—*Progressive emaciation and secondary anemia.*

Attacks of nausea and vomiting increasing in frequency.

Hemorrhage and coffee-ground vomit.

Pain: Continuous in the epigastrium. Aggravated by taking food.

Areas of skin tenderness in upper zone of abdomen.

Tumor in the epigastrium: Occurs late.

Is hard, uneven and sharply defined.

Communicated pulsations from the aorta.

Tumor movable with respiration: Dubious sign.

Subcutaneous nodules about the navel.

Gastric Analysis: Quantity..... 400 Cc.

Color..... coffee brown.

Blood..... present.

Free HCl..... absent or decreased.

Lactic Acid..... abundant.

Boas Oppler Bacillus. Yeast Cells and Sarcinæ.

Fragments of the growth.

Occurs later in life than ulcer.



*Of breast***R** Pyoktanini

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Divide into 8 parts and dispense in paraffin paper. Every other day spread the contents of one paper upon linen and apply to growth, leaving on 24 hours.

**R** Methyleni Coer-

ulei Mercki . grn. v

Aquaë Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

(The water used should be freshly boiled.)

Inject 15-30 minims into the tumor daily, or every other day.

**R** FormaldehydiMercki . . .  $\mathfrak{m}$  xv

Aq. Hydrogenii

Diox. Mercki . O i

Use as a wash every 2 hrs.

(To prevent *fetor*.)**R** Arsenii Trioxidi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Pulv. Acaciæ . 3 i

Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. v

Aquaë . . q. s.

Make into a paste, spread over diseased surface, and allow to remain 24-48 hours; then remove slough by poulticing.

*Rectal***R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x

Ext. Hyoseyami grn. xv

Extr. Cannabis

Indicæ Mercki grn. xv

Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss

Div. in suppos. no. x.

Insert one 2-3 times daily.

*Gastric***R** Dionini . . . grn. viiiAcidi Hydrocyan. Dil. Mercki  $\mathfrak{m}$  xxx

Bismuthi Subnitratris Mercki 3 ii

Aquaë Chloroformi q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Shake! Teaspoonful every 2-3 hours.

(For pain, vomiting, and putrefaction.)

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx

Vini Rhei . . . fl 3 i

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vii

Decoct. Condu-

rango (1:12) . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  v

Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.

**R** Bismuthi Salicy-

latis Mercki

Magnesiæ Ustæ

Mercki

Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . aa 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.

One before each meal.

**R** Acetphenetidini

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Ext. Belladon. . grn. iv

Codeinæ Mercki grn. v

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.

One four times daily.

(In pain, of gastric cancer).

**R** Morphinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Bismuthi Subni-

tratis Mercki . 3 ii

Div. in chart. no. vi.

One powder thrice daily.

*Cutaneous***R** Pyoktanini . . grn. xv.Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Apply freely every 24 hrs., and cover with linen.

*Uterine*

**R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. ii  
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. ii  
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iv  
 Div. in supposit. no. viii.  
 One every day.  
 (In severe pain.)

**R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. viii  
 Iodoformi Mercki grn. xvi  
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 vi  
 Div. in supposit. no. xii.  
 One to control pain.

**R** Morphinae Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. viii  
 Atropinae Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Inject 10 minims into the  
 vicinity of the great trochan-  
 ter to quiet severe pain.

**Remedies for Cancer**

Acid, Acetic: 30 minims of a 1:3 solution injected into tumor.

Acid, Carbolic: undiluted, as anesthetic before applying caustics, or as application or injection into tumor to lessen pain, retard growth, and diminish fetor.

Acid, Lactic: as lotion.

Acid, Salicylic: locally as powder or saturated solution.

Acids: internally in gastric cancer. Alcohol: as injection around circumference of the growth to obliterate vessels and lymphatics.

Arsenic: locally to cause cancer to slough out. Sometimes successful when the knife fails, but is dangerous. Internally, in gastric cancer, lessens vomiting. Supposed to retard growth of cancer in stomach and elsewhere.

Belladonna: extract locally relieves pain; used internally also.

Bismuth Subnitrate: relieves pain and vomiting in gastric cancer.

Calcium Carbide: in uterine cancer.

Caustic Alkalies: in strong solution to dissolve the cells.

Charcoal Poultices: to lessen pain and fetor.

Chloral, Hydrated: 10 grains 3 times daily to lessen severe pain.

Chromium Trioxide: as caustic.

**R** Potassii Perman-  
 gan. Mercki . 3 iii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  xii  
 Add 2 tablespoonfuls to a  
 quart hot water and use as  
 injection.  
 (To destroy odor.)

**R** Liq. Ferri Sub-  
 sulph. Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 As injection in hemorrhage  
 from cancer.

*Intestinal*

**R** Salolis Mercki  
 Betanaphtholis Ben-  
 zoatis Mercki,  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . aa 3 ii  
 Div. in capsulas amylaceas  
 no. xxx.  
 One after each meal.

Codeine:  $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$  grain as sedative and hypnotic in abdominal tumor.

Cod-liver Oil: in cachexia.

Creolin-Pearson: as antiseptic.

Dionin: to relieve pain, like morphine.

Dithymol Diiodide: antiseptic dressing.

Formaldehyde: as antiseptic injection.

Gaduol: in cachexia.

Hydrogen Peroxide: antiseptic.

Ichthyol: locally.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Iron and Manganese: as tonics.

Mercury Bichloride: small doses long continued said to retard growth of gastric cancer.

Mercury Nitrate, Acid: efficient caustic.

Methylene Blue: antiseptic and deodorant.

Morphine and its Salts: to relieve pain.

Opium: locally and internally to relieve pain.

Papain or Pepsin: locally or by injection.

Perhydrol: antiseptic.

Potassium Permanganate: antiseptic and deodorizer.

Poultices: to relieve pain.

Radium Rays.

Resorcinol: externally, to check epithelioma.

Silver Nitrate: saturated solution injected in several places; to be followed by an injection of sodium chloride 1:1000.  
Sodium Cacodylate: internally.  
Sodium Ethylate: as caustic.  
Stramonium: as ointment to relieve pain.  
Thymol Iodide.

Trypsin: as injection into carcinomatous tissue.  
Veronal or Veronal-Sodium: as hypnotic.  
Vienna Paste: as caustic.  
Warm Enemata: to lessen pain in rectal cancer.  
Zinc Chloride: efficient and safe caustic.

**CANCERUM ORIS.**—"CANKER."—Foul ulcers inside the lips and cheek; occurs usually in childhood between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

**R** Aq. Hydrogenii  
Dioxiidi Mercki fl ℥ i  
Aquaë . . . . . fl ℥ ii  
Use as a mouthwash 3-4 times daily.

**R** Formaldehydi  
Mercki . . . . . ℥ x  
Aquaë . . . . . fl ℥ iii  
Use as a mouthwash.

#### Remedies for Canker

Acid, Benzolic.  
Acid, Boric: as mouthwash.  
Acid, Salicylic.  
Arsenic: internally.  
Creolin-Pearson: mouthwash.  
Potassium Chlorate: 20-40 grains

In 24 hours Internally in stomatitis; useless in noma.  
Potassium Permanganate: antiseptic mouthwash.  
Resorcinol.  
Sodium Borate: as mouthwash.

**CARBUNCLE.**—See ANTHRAX.

**CARCINOMA.**—See CANCER.

**CARDIALGIA.**—A term loosely used as a synonym of gastrodynia in general, heartburn, and stomachic pains on the left side.

**CARIES.**—NECROSIS.—Ulceration or decay of teeth or bones.

*Osteal*  
**R** Calcii Glycerinophos. Mercki . 3 ii  
Vini Gaduoli . . fl ℥ iii  
Aquaë . . . . . fl ℥ iii  
Two teaspoonfuls thrice daily.

**R** Elix. Phosphori fl ℥ ii  
Syr. Calcis. . . fl ℥ ii  
Teaspoonful in water 2 hours after meals.  
(In *pregnant and nursing women.*)

**R** Calcii Lactophos.  
Solubil. Mercki 3 iss  
Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ iv  
Teaspoonful 3-4 times daily.

**R** Phenolis Mercki fl ℥ i  
Aquaë . . . . . fl ℥ iii  
Apply locally.  
(In *superficial caries.*)

**R** Cupri Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . . . grn. xxx  
Zinci Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . . . grn. xxx  
Liq. Plumbi  
Subacetatis . fl ℥ i  
Acidi Acetici  
Mercki q. s. ad fl ℥ i  
Inject into cavity. (Villate's Solution.)

**R** Aq. Hydrogenii  
Dioxiidi Mercki fl ℥ iv  
Use as wash or spray.



*Dental*

**R** Creolini-Pearson fl 3 i  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
 Use as a mouthwash.

**R** Aq. Hydrogenii  
 Dioxid Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 vi  
 Use as a mouthwash.

**Remedies for Caries**

Acid, Carbolic: as disinfectant.  
 Acid, Phosphoric: 1:8 solution locally.  
 Acid, Sulphuric: solution 1:2 of water injected into carious joints, and locally to carious or necrosed bone. Useful only if disease is superficial.  
 Calcium Carbonate.  
 Cod-liver Oil: to promote constructive metamorphosis; particularly useful in caries due to tuberculosis.

Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.  
 Gaduol: reconstructive.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Iodides or Iodival.  
 Iodine: locally, and internally with iron or cod-liver oil or gaduol.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Iron.  
 Phosphates (Calcium and Iron).  
 Potassium Hydroxide: to carious bone to remove disorganized portion.  
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilis.

**CATALEPSY.**—A nervous disease characterized by a sudden suspension of voluntary motion and consciousness.

**R** Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aetheris Mercki fl 3 iv  
 30 drops to be inhaled.  
 Also rub turpentine oil along the spine.

**R** Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi Mercki grn. 1  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 15 minims hypodermically to cause nausea.

**CATARACT.**—Opacity of the crystalline lens or of its capsule.

**Remedies for Cataract**

Atropine: as mydriatic, to ascertain whether cataract is sufficiently mature for operation.  
 Dionin: in powder.  
 Fibrolysin.  
 Iridectomy: made early, to postpone opacity due to increased

intraocular tension.  
 Phosphorated Oil: instilled into the eye leads to absorption, if borne.  
 Sodium Sulphate: solution injected into anterior chamber to dissolve nebula.

**CATARRHAL CROUP.**—See CROUP, *Catarrhal*.

**CATARRH, BRONCHIAL.**—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes with mucous discharge. See BRONCHITIS.

**CATARRH, CERVICAL.**—Inflammation of the neck of the uterus, with mucous discharge.

**R** Thymolis Iodidi  
 Mercki  
 Pulv. Acidi  
 Borici Mercki,  
 aa 3 iv  
 Apply after cleansing.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Pulv. Acidi  
 Borici Mercki grn. xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Apply on cotton externally and by tampon internally.

**Remedies for Cervical Catarrh**

Acid, Boric.  
 Ichthyol.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Thymol Iodide.

**CATARRH, EPIDEMIC.**—A contagious inflammation of the air-passages known as "influenza" or "grip." See INFLUENZA.

**CATARRH, GASTRIC.**—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach, accompanied by excessive mucous secretion. See GASTRITIS.

**CATARRH, INTESTINAL.**—Inflammation of the intestines, accompanied by a free mucous discharge. See DYSENTERY.

**CATARRH, NASAL.—CORYZA.**—Inflammation of the air-passages of the nose, accompanied by a free discharge of mucus.

*Acute*

**R** Mentholi Mercki grn. xxx  
Chloroformi  
Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
Inhale a few drops from  
palm of hand every 3–4 hrs.  
Keep from the eyes.

**R** Mentholi Mercki 3 iss  
Eucalyptoli  
Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
Terpinoli Mercki fl 3 i  
Ol. Pini Sylvestris Mercki ad fl 3 iv  
Pour a few drops into a  
flask or glass, heat over a  
spirit lamp, and inhale vapor  
evolved.

**R** Euquininæ . . . grn. xx  
Arseni Trioxidi  
Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{10}$   
Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{25}$   
Extr. Gentianæ q. s.  
Div. in pil. no. xii.  
One every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour for 6  
doses, or until throat is dry,  
then every 2–3 hours.

**R** Mentholi Mercki grn. x  
Camphoræ . . . grn. v  
Petrolati Liquidi fl 3 i  
Apply as fine spray, after  
thoroughly cleansing parts.

**R** Extr. Suprarenalis  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Aq. Dest. Steril. fl 3 iiss  
Apply with a brush to the  
nasal cavities several times  
daily.

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. vi  
Bismuthi Subcarb. Mercki. grn. xxx  
Pulv. Talcii . . . 3 iss  
Insufflate a pinch into each  
nostril every two to three  
hours.

**R** Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{100}$   
Pulv. Camph. . . grn. ii  
Quininæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. v  
Sacchari Lactis  
Mercki . . . 3 ss  
Div. in capsuls gelat. no.  
xx.

One every half-hour at first,  
and gradually increasing the  
intervals to 4 hours.

**R** Quininæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. x  
Camphoræ . . . grn. x  
Fluidextr. Belladonnæ . . . ℥ v  
Div. in tabl. trit. no. xl.  
One every 15 minutes till  
relieved.

*Chronic*

**R** Iodi Mercki . . . grn. v  
Potassii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . grn. x  
Zinci Sulphocarb. Mercki grn. xx  
Creolini-Pearson ℥ xxx  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
Apply once daily by syringe or spray.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Fluidextr. Hydrastis . . . fl 3 i  
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . 3 i  
 Sodii Boratis Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 viii  
 Use with posterior nasal spray.

**R** Creolini-Pearson ℥ xxx  
 Aq. Camphoræ . fl 3 iv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i  
 Use 2-3 times daily by spraying from an atomizer.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Zinci Oxidi Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Apply to nose internally by means of twisted linen cloth, and anoint nose externally.

**R** Sodii Salicylatis Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Sodii Boratis Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful in a pint of water, used as a douche.

### Remedies for Nasal Catarrh

Acid, Benzolc.  
 Acid, Carbolic: 1 % solution as inhalation, or spray, or as gargle, when catarrh tends to spread from nose to throat and chest, or to ascend from throat to nose.  
 Acid, Tannic: Injection of a solution in alcohol.  
 Aconite: internally at commencement, especially in children.  
 Aconite and Belladonna: in sore throat and cold with profuse watery secretion, 1 drop of tincture aconite with 2 drops tincture belladonna every hour.  
 Aconite Liniment: to outside of nose in paroxysmal sneezing and coryza.  
 Ammonia: as inhalation in early stage while discharge serous.  
 Ammonium Chloride: in young children.  
 Arsenic: internally, or as cigarettes, in paroxysmal and chronic cases; valuable in cases which simulate hay-fever (sneezing, itching of nostrils, and frontal headache).  
 Arsenic Iodide:  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain every hour or so in coryza.  
 Baths: hot foot-bath before retiring; Turkish bath at commencement; cold baths prophylactic.  
 Belladonna: 5 minims of tincture, and afterwards 1-2 minims every hour until throat is dry; particularly useful in acute nasal catarrh with profuse watery secretion.  
 Bismuth: as Ferrier's snuff (bism. subnit. 2 dr., powd. acacia, 2

dr., and morph. hydrochlor., 2 grn.), or with tannin, calomel, etc., used by insufflation, in chronic cases.  
 Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic and deodorant.  
 Cubebs: in dry, congestive stage of cold in head; powder insufflated, and also smoked affords relief; internally, 2 drams tincture with infusion linseed.  
 Dionin:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain with 10 grains quinine often aborts if given at incipency.  
 Dover's Powder: at night often cuts short an attack.  
 Euquinine: with  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain morphine or  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain dionin may abort.  
 Formaldehyde: 2 % solut. inhaled.  
 Hot Sponging: to relieve headache.  
 Ichthyol: inhaled for 10 minutes from hot water often aborts; 10-20 % solution on cotton pledget left on 15-30 minutes, and followed by 10-20 % ichthyol ointment strength, affords excellent results in chronic cases.  
 Iodides: very useful.  
 Iodival.  
 Menthol: few drops 1-2:20 chloroform solution; inhaled from palm of hand, often arrests cold in its initial stage.  
 Opium: at night, early in the case, often aborts attack of coryza; as Dover's powder in full dose at onset to abort, but not in obstruction to respiration.  
 Pilocarpine Hydrochloride:  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  grain internally (or  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain hypodermically) at bed time.



Potassium Dichromate: solution 1-10 grains to 4 fl. oz. water locally; also small doses,  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain, when nasal discharge is thick, stringy, and glutinous.

Potassium Iodide: 10 grains at bed time often aborts.

Quinine: 10 grains with  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$  grain morphine at commencement often aborts.

Resorcinol: apply a 2-10 % ointment, or spray a 2-4 % solution, after cleansing the nose with Dobell's solution.

Sodium Iodide: 10 grn. 3 t. p. d.

Sodium Salicylate: 2-3 grains every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to relieve headache and neuralgia associated with coryza; 10 grains twice daily often aborts a cold.

Tartar Emetic:  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$  grain at commencement, especially in children with thick and abundant secretion.

Zinc Sulphate: 1 grain to 1 oz. water as nasal injection.

Zinc Stearate: with menthol as insufflation.

**CATARRH, URETHRAL.**—Inflammation of the urethra with mucous discharge. See URETHRITIS, *Gonorrheal*.

**CATARRH, VESICAL.**—Bladder inflammation with mucous discharge. See CYSTITIS.

**CEPHALALGIA.**—Pain in the head. See HEADACHE.

### CEREBRAL ABSCESS.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—History of *middle ear suppuration* in 50% of cases.

In ACUTE ABSCESS: Abrupt rise in temperature.

Recurrent rigors with intense pain.

Localized headache. Ocular paralysis. Choked disc.

Insomnia: Goes to sleep between questions.

Persistent vertigo and vomiting.

Progressive emaciation and asthenia.

Staggering gait and nystagmus in cerebellar abscess.

Hebetude and dullness in the late stage.

Aphasia in left-side abscess.

*Fickleness of symptoms* are characteristic of brain abscess.

In CHRONIC ABSCESS: Temperature falls: 97-99° 5 F.

Persistent bradycardia: 30-40.

### CEREBRAL ANEMIA.

#### Remedies for Cerebral Anemia

Ammonia: inhaled in sudden attacks.

Amyl Nitrite: to dilate cerebral vessels.

Arsenic: useful in hypochondriasis of aged; best given with a minute dose of opium.

Caffeine: in hypochondriasis.

Camphor: as cerebral stimulant.

Camphor Monobromated: 1-5 grains as stimulant.

Chloral, Hydrated: in small doses, with stimulants.

Electricity.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: 1 minim doses to dilate cerebral vessels.

Iron: in chronic cases from general anemia.

Phosphorus and Phosphates.

Quinine.

Strychnine or Nux Vomica: to stimulate general circulation.

### CEREBRAL COMPRESSION AND CONCUSSION.

**Bedside Diagnosis:**—

#### CONCUSSION.

Symptoms resemble *shock*.

Surface: Pale, cold, moist and clammy.

Subnormal temperature.

Pulse: Frequent, feeble and fluttering.

#### COMPRESSION.

Resemble *coma*.

Flushed, warm and dry.

Slight fever.

Early: Slow, full, regular. Blood pressure increased.

Late: Irregular and rapid. Blood pressure falls.

**CONCUSSION.**

Respiration: Superficial, frequent, sighing.

Sensation: Present but diminished.

Pupils: Contracted.

Consciousness: Lessened.

Intellect in abeyance.

Muscular tone: Sphincters intact.

Muscles of limbs in tone.

Position of patient: On the side and flexed.

Termination: Reaction or death. Vomiting is the first sign.

**COMPRESSION.**

Early: Slow and regular.

Late: Irregular and rapid.

Cheyne-Stokes.

Absent.

Dilated.

Deep coma.

Unconsciousness.

Sphincters relaxed.

Spastic contraction followed by relaxation.

On the back.

Cessation of cerebral function.

Respiratory paralysis.

Restoration with paralysis.

**Remedies for Cerebral Concussion**

Arnica: when due to a fall.

Rest, absolute.

Stimulants and Venesection: avoid.

Warmth: to extremities.

**CEREBRAL CONGESTION.****Remedies for Cerebral Congestion**

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Dil.: 2-5 min.

Aconite: in acute cases before effusion has taken place.

Belladonna: in hyperemic conditions of brain or cord.

Bromides: in full doses.

Cathartics: to lessen blood pressure.

Chloral, Hydrated: when pressure is high.

Croton Oil: as counter-irritant.

Digitals: in alcoholic congestion, and congestive hemicrania.

Elaterin or Elaterium.

Ergot: in lack of arterial tone, or

in miliary aneurisms, causing vertigo, etc.

Gelsemium: 5 min. of fluid extract every 2 hours in great motor excitement, wakefulness, and horrors after alcoholic excess.

Venesection: in threatened rupture of a vessel; contraindicated in anemia, aortic valvular disease, and in cases commencing with syncope.

Veratrum Viride: in acute congestion.

Water: cold douche to head, and warm to feet, and alternately hot and cold to nape of neck.

**CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE.**

Bedside Diagnosis.—Onset: *Abrupt* with *coma* and deep unconsciousness. (Compression.)

Pulse: Slow and full.

Respiration: Slow, noisy and stertorous.

Cheeks blown out on paralyzed side.

Pupils: Dilated and unequal. Do not react to light.

Temperature: During coma normal or subnormal.

Face: Ashen gray or cyanotic.

Hemiplegia: Paralyzed leg is flaccid, the other rigid.

Face, arm and leg of the same side are involved, except in lesions of the lower part of the pons. (Crossed paralysis.)

Only the lower part of the face is paralyzed.

Reflexes: Abolished during coma.

Conjugate deviation occurs later.

Head and eyes turn to the side of the lesion.

Consciousness regained in 6 to 12 hours.

Febrile reaction. Never more than 101° F.

Spastic rigidity replaces flaccid paralysis: This is the early rigidity.

Secondary symptoms: Due to lateral sclerosis:

Late rigidity of the spastic type.  
Reflexes are exaggerated. Tremor.

Characteristics of cerebral lesions:

Electrical responses of paralyzed muscle are **normal**.  
Absence of muscle wasting.

### CEREBRAL SOFTENING (from Embolism).

History of *Heart Disease* in 90%, especially Endocarditis.

Onset: With coma which is of short duration.

Pulse: Rapid and compressible.

Respirations: Absence of stertor.

Not as deep as in hemorrhage.

*Hemiplegia* associated with *aphasia*.

(Left middle cerebral artery being most often affected.)

Temperature is not much elevated unless embolism is very large.

Secondary symptoms: Spastic paraplegia. Reflexes are exaggerated.

Embolism is more common in the *young*, owing to the prevalence of rheumatic endocarditis.

### CEREBRAL TUMORS.

Bedside Diagnosis.—General symptoms: Are those of *pressure*.

Headache: Always continuous and marked by **paroxysmal** exacerbations.

Dizziness and vertigo. Vomiting of the cerebral type.

Optic Neuritis, usually bilateral. Double choked disc.

General convulsions. Mental dullness.

Localizing Symptoms:

Motor Area around the fissure of Rolando:

At first the tumor irritates and causes *cramps or spasms* of the muscles of the opposite side.

If the lesion becomes destructive we get paralysis on the opposite side.

The cramps are first clonic then tonic, and are progressive in character and always pursue the same course.

Frontal lobe: If in left third convolution motor aphasia;

If in any other part: Disturbance of smell.

Absence of motor and sensory disturbances.

Mental torpor and imbecility. Exophthalmus.

Temporal lobe: Sensory aphasia. (Soul deafness.)

Occipital lobe: Homonymous hemianopsia.

Cerebellum: Incoordination or staggering. (Ataxia.)

Pain referred to forehead. The affected cranial nerves locate the side of the tumor.

8th nerve.....deafness.

7th nerve.....Bell's palsy.

6th nerve.....internal squint.

5th nerve.....loss of sensation of one side of face.

Internal Capsule: around basal ganglia:

Gradual hemiplegia on opposite side.

Parietal Lobe at angular gyrus. Word blindness.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—An acute and severe malignant epidemic fever with great pain and extreme nervous shock, and characterized by spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck, retraction of the head, hyperesthesia, etc. See MENINGITIS.

CHAFING.—EXCORIATIONS; INTERTRIGO.—Inflammation of the skin due to dampness and friction.

℞ Tannoformi . . 3 i  
Pulv. Camph. . . grn. xxx  
Lycopodii . . . 3 v  
Apply twice daily.

℞ Acidi Borici  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
Petrolati q. s. ad 3 i



**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Magnesiae Ustae  
 Mercki,  
 Pulv. Talci . aa 3 iv  
 Use as dusting powder.

**R** Thymolis Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Lycopodii . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Ol. Rosae . . . gtt. iii  
 Use as a dusting powder.

**R** Bism. Subgallatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Lycopodii . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Use freely as dusting powder.

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . 3 i  
 Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply every night and morning.

#### Remedies for Chafing

Acetanillide: with equal part boric acid.  
 Acid, Boric: 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ :8 ointment.  
 Acid, Carbolic.  
 Bismuth Carbonate, Subgallate, or Subnitrate: with starch or lycopodium, as dusting powder.  
 Calomel: 1:8 ointment.  
 Fuller's Earth: dusting powder.

Ichthyol: by inunction in ointment especially valuable in children.  
 Lycopodium, Magnesia, or Talcum: dusting powder.  
 Tannin: as glycerite.  
 Tannoform.  
 Zinc Carbonate, Oxide, or Stearate: dusting powder.

**CHALAZION.**—A small, slightly transparent tumor on the edge of the eyelid, due to the distension of a Meibomian gland.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii hot water, anoint swelling  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i with this ointment.  
 After free application of

**CHANCER.**—An ulcer that marks the primary invasion of syphilis.

**R** Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply after using a solution of cocaine hydrochloride to lessen sensitiveness.

**R** Hydrargyri Bi-chlor. Mercki . grn. viii  
 Liquoris Calcis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 Shake, and keep applied on absorbent cotton to ulcer.

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . 3 ii  
 Dust, and cover with lint.

**R** Iodoformi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Olei Lavandulae  $\mathfrak{M}$  xx  
 Lycopodii . . . 3 i  
 Dust on chancre, and cover with lint.

**R** Aq. Hydrogenii  
 Diox. Mercki . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Use as a wash, and also apply as a wet dressing on linen or lint. Dilute if necessary.

#### Remedies for Chancre

Acetanillide: as dressing.  
 Acid, Carbolic: 1:1000 solution as a wet dressing.  
 Calomel: as dry dressing.

Camphor: finely powdered as dressing.  
 Canquoin's Paste: zinc chloride, 1:6, made into a paste, locally.

Caustics: chromium trioxide, bromine, acid nitrate of mercury, nitric acid, and caustic alkalies.  
 Copper Sulphate.  
 Eucalyptol: with Iodoform, locally.  
 Formaldehyde: locally.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide: constantly applied to destroy specific character; wash sores thrice daily, and apply lint soaked in it.  
 Iodoform, Iodoformogen, or Iodol.

Mercuric Nitrate Solution.  
 Mercury: small doses internally regularly, but avoid ptyalism; locally black wash or yellow wash, or solut. mercury bichlor.  
 Mercury Salicylate.  
 Perhydrol: 10% solution constantly applied to destroy specific character.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Tannoform.  
 Thymol Iodide: as dressing.

**CHANCROID.**—A non-syphilitic venereal ulcer.

**R Argenti Nitratis**  
 Fusi Mercki . bacillus i  
 Cauterize thoroughly, and then apply calomel.

**R Tannoformi** . . 3 i  
 Hydrarg. Chlor.  
 Mitis Mercki . 3 i  
 Iodoformogeni . 3 iv  
 Use as a dusting powder.

**R Hydrarg. Chlor.**  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xx  
 Liquoris Calcis . fl ʒ ii  
 Shake, and apply freely to the ulcer on lint or cotton.

**R Bismuthi Subiodidi Mercki** . 3 ii  
 Dust on sore and cover with lint.

**R Potassii Permangan. Mercki** . 3 i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ iii  
 Wash the sore with the solution, and dress with lint saturated with the diluted solution.

**R Acidi Salicylici**  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Dust on sore and cover with lint.

#### Remedies for Chancroids

Acetanillide: as dusting powder.  
 Acid, Carbolic: pure acid to destroy germs, and followed by Iodoform; also as injection into the sore; 1:60 solut. as dressing.  
 Acid, Nitric: concentrated acid as a caustic; protect adjacent parts with oil or petrolatum.  
 Acid, Salicylic: locally as dressing.  
 Acid, Sulphuric: with charcoal.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Actual Cautey.  
 Bismuth Subgallate: dressing.  
 Bismuth and Zinc Oxide, or Calomel and Bismuth: as substitutes for Iodoform.

Calomel: dry dressing.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: 1:150 solution to relieve pain.  
 Chromium Trioxide: as caustic.  
 Copper Sulphate.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide: dressing.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: dusted on sore, allays pain.  
 Iodol: dry dressing.  
 Iron Iodide: internally in phagedenic cases, or debility.  
 Mercury: acid nitrate locally.  
 Perhydrol: wet dressing.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Silver Nitrate: locally.  
 Zinc Chloride: as caustic.

**CHAPPING.**—Superficial fissuring of the skin or mucous membrane of the face, hands, or lips.

**R Mentholis Mercki** grn. xv  
 Salolis Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Olei Olivæ . . . fl ʒ iii  
 Lanum Merckiad ʒ iss

**R Acidi Tannici**  
 Mercki . . . grn. xii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ i  
 Aq. Rosæ . . . fl ʒ iii

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Creolini-Pearson ℥ x  
 Glycerini Mercki fl ℥ i  
 Aquæ Rosæ ad fl ℥ iv  
 Apply 2-4 times daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Olei Rosæ . . . gtt. iii  
 Apply 2-4 times daily.

### Remedies for Chapping

Benzoin: comp. tincture 1 to gly-  
 cerin 4.  
 Collodion.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Hydrastis: as lotion.  
 Ichthyol.

Lanum.  
 Lycopodium.  
 Oils.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Starch.  
 Zinc Carbonate or Oxide.

**CHARBON.**—Malignant pustule. See ANTHRAX.

**CHELOID.**—A form of skin disease. See KELOID.

**CHICKEN-POX.**—**VARICELLA.**—An acute, contagious disease characterized by eruption of papules, vesicles, and occasionally pustules, and by mild constitutional symptoms.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Incubation: 2 weeks.

First day: Abrupt invasion with:

Chilly sensation and slight fever: 101° F.

Eruption appears first on the face and back.

Second Day: The red papule becomes a full, large, rounded vesicle. Is superficial and not umbilicated.

Fourth or Fifth Day: Vesicle changes to a pustule and a scab forms.

*The Eruption Appears in Crops.* Each crop lasts about 4 days.

The eruption can be seen in all its stages at any examination.

There are no complications. Constitutional symptoms are mild.

Sequels: Cicatrices. Most characteristic near the eyebrows. Edges are sharp, base even, and floor is depressed. The scars are square-shaped.

**R** Potassii Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ v  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl ℥ ii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 or 3  
 hours. If constipated, give  
 potassium bitartrate or solu-  
 tion magnesium citrate.

**R** Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ v  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iv  
 Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours,  
 for a child 2 to 3 years old.  
*(Diuretic and febrifuge.)*

**R** Creolini-Pearson ℥ xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl ℥ i  
 Aquæ . . . . . O i  
 Apply with a sponge after  
 warming.  
*(To relieve itching.)*

**R** Acidi Carbolic  
 Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Petrolati q. s. ad ℥ i  
 Apply on lint once daily.  
*(When crusts have formed.)*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx  
 Ung. Zinci . . . ℥ i  
 Olei Rosæ . . . gtt. ii  
 Apply on lint once daily.  
*(After vesicles have formed.)*



## Remedies for Chicken-Pox

Acid, Carbolic: locally.  
 Aconite: internally.  
 Ammonium Acetate: as a diaphoretic and antifebrile.  
 Bath: cold, in hyperpyrexia; warm, as a diaphoretic.  
 Borax.  
 Calomel.  
 Camphorated Oil: by inunction to relieve itching and allay inflammation.

Cold Compress: in sore throat.  
 Creolin-Pearson: useful locally as disinfectant and antiseptic wash.  
 Euquinine: to relieve fever.  
 Ichthyol: exceedingly useful locally.  
 Laxatives.  
 Potassium Acetate.  
 Quinine: to relieve fever.  
 Sodium Bicarbonate: as wash.  
 Veratrum Viride.

**CHILBLAINS.—KIBE.**—Painful swelling, mostly of the fingers and toes, due to cold. (See also FROST-BITE.)

**R** Balsami Peruv. fl 3 ii  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Apply freely on the inflamed parts.

**R** Acidi Carbolic  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xxx  
 Petrolati . . . 3 v  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iiss

**R** Olei Terebinth. ℥l xxx  
 Betanaphtholis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

**R** Tinct. Iodi. . . ℥l xv  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iiss  
 Collodii Mercki. fl 3 i  
 Apply with a camel's-hair brush.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 v  
 Shake! Paint on the inflamed parts every morning and evening.

## Remedies for Chilblains

Acid, Carbolic: very useful with iodine and tannic acid locally.  
 Acid, Picric: 1% solution locally.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Balsam Peru.  
 Benzoin: compound tincture with glycerin, applied after thorough washing and drying.  
 Capsicum Tincture: locally, when unbroken, with solution gum arabic, equal parts, on silk.

Collodion.  
 Hydrogen Dioxide: diluted with warm water, for immersion of foot or hand.  
 Ichthyol: very useful topically.  
 Iodine: ointment or tincture to unbroken chilblains.  
 Lead Subacetate.  
 Opium: tincture locally to relieve itching.  
 Resorcinol.

**CHILLS.**—A feeling of cold without adequate objective cause. See INTERMITTENT FEVER.

**CHLOASMA.—LENTIGO.**—Pigmentary discoloration of the skin, commonly known as "freckles."

**R** Betanaphtholis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Tinct. Saponis  
 Viridis q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Apply twice daily.

**R** Hydrarg. Ammon.  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Bismuthi Subnitrat  
 tratis Mercki . 3 i  
 Glyceriti Amyli 3 iv  
 Apply every second day.

**R** Hydrargyri Bi-  
chlor. Mercki . grn. ii  
Olei Rosæ . . . gtt. iii  
Alcoholis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vii  
Aquæ . q. s. ad O i  
Apply night and morning  
after bathing.

(For pigmentary discolora-  
tions of *pregnancy*.)

**R** Potassii Carbon-  
atis Mercki . 3 iii  
Sodii Chloridi  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

#### Remedies for Chloasma

Acid, Boric.  
Acid, Lactic.  
Alkaline Lotions.  
Betanaphthol.  
Borax: saturated solution locally.  
Hydrogen Peroxide.  
Iodine: tincture or glycerite lo-  
cally.  
Mercury, Ammoniated.

Mercury Bichloride: locally, with  
glycerin, alcohol, and rose-  
water;  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain to the oz.  
Perhydrol.  
Potassium Carbonate: as lotion.  
Potassium Hydroxide: 1 dr. to 2  
fl. oz. rose water as lotion.  
Resorcinol: as paste with zinc  
oxide, applied to face.

**CHLOROSIS.**—The so-called “green sickness” of young women at pub-  
erty, characterized by extreme anemia and menstrual abnormality,  
usually suppression.

**Beside Diagnosis.**—Occurs at puberty, never after the age of 25.

Greenish pallor.

Characteristic neuralgias: Supra-orbital and occipital.

Gastralgia which is relieved by taking food.

Intercostal neuralgia. Anemic headache.

Dyspnea and palpitation may lead one to suspect heart disease.

Constipation is extremely common. Amenorrhea.

Hyperacidity of the stomach, very frequently associated with ulcer  
of the stomach.

General debility: Muscular and nervous.

Swollen face and ankles may lead one to suspect nephritis.

Edema disappears over night.

Blood Picture: R.B.C. 4,000,000.

Hemoglobin markedly diminished.

Color index tremendously lowered. 0.5.

Pessary or ring cells.

Absence of leucocytosis and nucleated red cells.

Microcytes predominate.

Complications: Ulcer of the stomach.

Subcutaneous hemorrhages. Phlebitis and thrombosis.

This primary anemia when once cured remains cured.

**R** Euquininæ . . 3 iss  
Ferri Sulphatis  
Exsicc. Mercki 3 ii  
Strychninæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. iss  
Arseni Trioxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. i  
Div. in pil. no. lx.  
One pill three times daily,  
after meals.

**R** Hemogallolis . . 3 iv  
Resorcin. Mercki 3 iss  
Bismuthi Salicy-  
latis Mercki . 3 ii  
Extr. Nuc. Vom. grn. x  
Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
One powder three times  
daily, after meals.  
(In *chlorosis* with *intestinal*  
*catarrh*.)

**R Ferri Lactatis**  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxiv  
 Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. xl.  
 Two pills after each meal.

**R Ferri Sulphatis**  
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 iv  
 Potassii Carbon-  
 atis Mercki . 3 iv  
 Div. in pil. no. c.  
 Two pills after meals.

**R Ferri et Quininæ**  
 Citr. Mercki . grn. l  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful three times  
 daily.

**R Ferri Sulphatis**  
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xl  
 Quininæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. xx  
 Strychninæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One pill three times daily.

#### Remedies for Chlorosis

Arsenic: instead of or with iron.  
 Arsen-hemol.  
 Arsenoferratin.  
 Cupro-hemol.  
 Euquinine.  
 Ergot: in chlorotic amenorrhea.  
 Ferratin.  
 Gaduol.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Hemol or Hemogallol: very useful  
 where inorganic iron salts not  
 well tolerated.  
 Hemoglobin.  
 Ichthalbin: efficient alterative.  
 Iron Cacodylate.  
 Iron: the carbonate a very useful  
 form, sometimes best as chalybe-  
 ate water. In irritable stom-  
 ach the non-astringent prepar-  
 ations; in weak, anemic girls,

with pain and vomiting after  
 food, the per-salts are best; very  
 useful also with arsenic or  
 strychnine.  
 Iron Iodide: where much torpor  
 of system.  
 Manganese Salts generally.  
 Nux Vomica: with iron and qui-  
 nine.  
 Orexine: as appetizer.  
 Pancreatin or Pepsin: to improve  
 digestion.  
 Purgatives: useful, and often in-  
 dispensable.  
 Quinine Salicylate: as gastro-in-  
 testinal antiseptic and disinfect.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Sodium Cacodylate.  
 Sulphur: sometimes useful where  
 iron fails.

**CHOLERA, ASIATIC.**—A malignant form of epidemic enteritis with  
 purging, muscular spasm, and painful griping caused by the spirillum  
*cholerae asiaticæ*.

**R Strychninæ Sul-**  
 phatis Mercki grn. iii  
 Atropinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
 10 drops hypodermically.  
 (In threatened collapse.)

**R Morphinæ Sul-**  
 phatis Mercki grn. iss  
 Salolis Mercki . 3 i  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xii  
 Tannalbini . . 3 iii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every hour or two.  
 (To relieve symptoms.)

**R Camphoræ . . . grn. xv**  
 Ol. Amygdalæ  
 Express . . . fl 3 i  
 10–15 minims hypodermi-  
 cally. Repeat every hour or  
 two until pulse becomes  
 stronger.  
 (In collapse.)

**R Acidi Lactici**  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iss  
 Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
 Tablespoonful in a little  
 water several times daily.  
 (For thirst.)



**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. xlv  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 vi  
 Olei Olivæ . . ad fl 3 iii  
 Rub in several times a day  
 for at least 10 minutes.  
 (For *cramps in the calves.*)

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Bismuthi Subnitrat-  
 tratis Mercki . 3 ii  
 Aq. Laurocerasi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 i  
 Shake! Teaspoonful every  
 hour or two.  
 (For *vomiting and diarrhea.*)

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Morphinae Sulphatis  
 Mercki grn. iv  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 15-20 minims hypodermi-  
 cally.  
 (To *relieve cramps.*)

#### Remedies for Asiatic Cholera

Acid, Carbolic: 2 minims with 2 grains iodine, every hour.  
 Acid, Hydrocyanic.  
 Acid, Lactic, Nitric, or Phosphoric: as acidulous drink.  
 Acid, Sulphuric, Dil.: alone, or with opium to check preliminary diarrhea; also as acidulous drink.  
 Acid, Tannic: as enema.  
 Alcohol: small doses iced brandy to stop vomiting and stimulate the heart.  
 Ammonia: 15-30 minims of the stronger solution diluted with 4 volumes water, as intravenous injection in sudden collapse, repeat in 15 minutes if necessary.  
 Amyl Nitrite.  
 Arsenic: small doses in epidemic cholera, to stop vomiting, and for collapse.  
 Atropine: hypodermically in collapse.  
 Calomel: in minute doses, alone or with opium, to allay vomiting, and as intestinal antiseptic.

**R** Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 iii  
 Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 iii  
 Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 iii  
 Alcoholis q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 30-60 drops in water.  
 (*Squibb's Cholera Mixture.*)

**R** Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Aquæ . . . O iv  
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 iii  
 Tinct. Opii. . . ℥ xxx  
 Irrigate the bowel slowly  
 with the fluid at a tempera-  
 ture of 105° F. thrice daily.  
 (*Cantani's Enteroclysis Solu-  
 tion.*)

**R** Sodii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Sodii Carbonatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv  
 Aq. Dest. Steril. O ii  
 Inject subcutaneously at a  
 temperature of 104° F.  
 (*Cantani's Dermoclysis Solu-  
 tion.*)

Camphor: 5-10 minims of the spirit with tincture opium, every 10 minutes while the symptoms are violent, then every hour; 1-2 grains in oil hypodermically in collapse.  
 Castor Oil.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: subcutaneous-ly, alone or with morphine, in the stage of collapse.  
 Chloroform: 2-3 minims, alone or with opium, every few minutes to allay the vomiting.  
 Copper Salts: to check vomiting.  
 Counter-irritants over epigastrium.  
 Creolin-Pearson: as antiseptic and deodorant.  
 Creosote, Bechwood: alone or with opium, to allay vomiting.  
 Dionin: like morphine, to relieve pain.  
 Dry Packing.  
 Enemata: warm salt solution.  
 Euquinine: like quinine.  
 Ether: subcutaneously as stimulant.  
 Ice: applied to spine, for cramps.  
 Lead Acetate: as astringent in

early stages along with camphor and opium.  
 Mercury Bichloride.  
 Morphine:  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  grain hypodermically to relieve cramps.  
 Opium:  $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 grains to check preliminary diarrhea and arrest collapse.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Quinine: by mouth or by enteroclyses, but not intravenously or hypodermically, inhibits spirilla and disinfects the intestinal canal; 10 grains sulphate in acid solution or as powder every hour for 4 hours, then smaller doses at longer intervals.

Resorcinol: as intestinal disinfectant.  
 Salol: as intestinal disinfectant; is peculiarly antagonistic to the comma bacillus.  
 Strychnine: as prophylactic during the preliminary diarrhea, and also as stimulant to prevent collapse.  
 Sulphocarbulates: as intestinal disinfectant.  
 Table Salt Injections: into the veins have a marvelous effect during collapse in apparently restoring the patient, but their benefit is generally merely temporary.

**CHOLERA INFANTUM.**—The “summer complaint” of children.

*Initial treatment*

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. ii  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. x  
 Saccharini Merck grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every hour for four doses.

**R** Hydrargyri cum  
 Creta Mercki . grn. ii  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every hour.

*To control acute gastric symptoms*

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i  
 Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. iv  
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. i  
 Bismuthi Subni-  
 tratis Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. x  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One every half-hour or hour.

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i  
 Bismuthi Subni-  
 tratis Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One every half-hour for the vomiting and purging.

*To control diarrhea*

**R** Tannalbini . . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. i  
 Pulv. Aromatici grn. ii  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. v  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 4 to 6 hours for a child of about 1 year; double this for a 2-year-old child.

**R** Salolis Mercki . grn. xii  
 Bismuthi Sub-  
 carb. Mercki . 3 i  
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. iss  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Anisi . . . gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One powder every 2 hours.

*To relieve tenesmus*

**R** Iodoformi Merck grn. ii  
 Ol. Amygdalæ  
 Express . . . fl ℥ ii  
 Cool on ice, and inject a tablespoonful into rectum.

## Remedies for Cholera Infantum

Acid, Carbolic: with bismuth or alone.  
 Acid, Tannic: 30 grains to 1 pint water as intestinal injection.  
 Arsenic: for vomiting in collapse.  
 Atropine:  $\frac{1}{800}$  grain hypodermically as stimulant in collapse.  
 Bismuth Salicylate: intestinal antiseptic.  
 Bismuth Subgallate: intestinal astringent.  
 Bismuth Subcarbonate or Subnitrate: in irritable stomach.  
 Brandy: 10-20 minims with milk every  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hour in grave cases with tendency to collapse.  
 Caffeine: in nervous irritation.  
 Calomel: minute doses to arrest vomiting.  
 Camphor: in very great depression.  
 Castor Oil: to clear the bowels.  
 Cold: bath at 75° F. every 3-4 hours, or cold affusions.  
 Copper Sulphate: in very minute doses up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.  
 Dionin: like morphine.  
 Hot drinks, applications, and baths, if temperature becomes subnormal.  
 Ice to spine.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodoform and Oil injections: to relieve tenesmus.  
 Ipecac: when stools greenish or dysenteric.

Irrigation of bowels.  
 Lead Acetate: very useful as astringent.  
 Lime-Water.  
 Magnesium Sulphate: 5 grains with  $\frac{1}{2}$  minim tinct. opium, in solution, every 2 hours for a 1-year-old child.  
 Mercury with Chalk:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain hourly. In urgent cases a starch enema should be given, containing a minute quantity of tincture opium.  
 Morphine:  $\frac{1}{800}$ - $\frac{1}{300}$  grain hypodermically with 5-6 drops ether.  
 Mustard or Spice plaster to abdomen.  
 Opium: usually necessary to control pain and check diarrhea; should on no account be used so long as the intestines contain any decomposed food products.  
 Podophyllin: if stools a peculiar pasty color.  
 Potassium Bromide: in nervous irritability and feverishness.  
 Resorcinol: as intestinal disinfectant.  
 Rhubarb.  
 Salol: as intestinal disinfectant.  
 Sodium Phosphate.  
 Tannalbin: very useful.  
 Zinc Phenolsulphonate:  $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain with 1 grain each of bismuth subnitrate and pepsin every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour until danger is past.

**CHOLERA MORBUS.**—Acute inflammation of the digestive tract, with diarrhea, vomiting, and cramps.

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x  
 Pulv. Jalapæ. . grn. x  
 To be given where patient has not been purging long.

**R** Resorcin. Merck 3 ii  
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 i  
 Saccharini Merck grn. i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful in a little water every two hours.

**R** Tannalbin. . . 3 vi  
 Ol. Cassiæ . . . gtt. i  
 Morphinae Sulphatis Merck . grn. ii  
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 4 hours (for adults).

**R** Mentholis Mercki 3 i  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. x  
 Morphinae Sulphatis Mercki grn. ii  
 Tinct. Zingiberis fl 3 iii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii  
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful in water every 3 hours, for adults.

**R** Bismuthi Subcarb. Mercki . 3 ii  
 Acidi Carbolic  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 i  
 Shake! Half to one teaspoonful every hour.



**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. iv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Tr. Opii Camph. fl 3 x  
 Aq. Cinnamomi. fl 3 iss  
 Teaspoonful immediately  
 after an attack of vomiting.

**R** Salolis Mercki . 3 i  
 Bism. Subnitra-  
 tis Mercki . . 3 ii  
 Misturæ Cretæ  
 ad fl 3 iii  
 Two teaspoonfuls every  
 two hours.

### Remedies for Cholera Morbus

Acid. Carbollic: with bismuth.  
 Alcohol: dilute and iced, in small  
 quantities for the vomiting.  
 Arsenic: to stop vomiting.  
 Atropine: hypodermically.  
 Calomel. [cramps.  
 Camphor: stimulant; checks  
 Castor Oil with Opium.  
 Chloroform.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: hypodermi-  
 cally with morphine.  
 Codeine: to control pain.  
 Copper Arsenite.  
 Creollin-Pearson: antiseptic.  
 Creosote, Beechwood: intestinal  
 antiseptic.  
 Dionin: to control pain.

Jalap.  
 Lead Acetate: at commencement,  
 after salines, and before giving  
 opium, to deplete the vessels.  
 Morphine:  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  grain hypodermi-  
 cally to control pain.  
 Mustard: as emetic in collapse, to  
 stimulate falling heart; also as  
 poultice on chest.  
 Opium:  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  grain every 2, 4, or 6  
 hours in the early stage.  
 Resorcinol: intestinal disinfectant.  
 Salines: to precede the use of lead  
 acetate.  
 Salol: intestinal antiseptic.  
 Tannalbin: to control diarrhea.  
 Veratrum Album: for vomiting.

**CHORDEE.**—Painful erections of the penis in gonorrhea.

**R** Ext. Hyoscyami grn. xv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Petrolati . . . grn. xxx  
 Rub into sides of the penis  
 and into the perineum several  
 times a day.

**R** Camphoræ Mono-  
 brom. Mercki grn. xv  
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. iii  
 Ext. Hyoscyami grn. ss  
 Div. in pil. no. vi.  
 One at bedtime; repeat to-  
 ward morning, if necessary.

**R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. vi  
 Ext. Hyoscyami grn. iv  
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iss  
 Div. in suppos. no. vi.  
 Introduce one into the  
 rectum at bedtime; repeat  
 during the night if necessary.

**R** Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. xii  
 Pulv. Extr.  
 Belladonnæ . grn. ii  
 Pulv. Camph. . grn. xxiv  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. x  
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xii.  
 One capsule at bedtime;  
 repeat in two or three hours  
 if necessary.

**R** Potassii Bro-  
 midi Mercki . 3 iv  
 Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 iii  
 Tablespoonful in water at  
 bedtime. Repeat, if required,  
 during the night.

### Remedies for Chordee

Aconite: 1 minim tincture every  
 hour.  
 Atropine: subcutaneously with  
 morphine.

Belladonna: with camphor and  
 opium internally.  
 Bromides: especially of potassium.  
 Camphor: internally in full doses.

Camphor Monobromated.

Cannabis Indica.

Cantharides: 1 minim of tincture three times a day as prophylactic.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Cocaine Hydrochloride: a few drops of a 4% solution applied to the glans, or injected into the urethra.

Colchicum: 30 minims tincture at night.

Hot Sitz-bath.

Hyoscyamus.

Morphine: hypodermically, in perineum at night.

Opium.

Potassium Bromide.

**CHOREA.**—A functional disease of the nervous system in which there are involuntary movements of the limbs, face, etc.

**Bedside Diagnosis:** In ACUTE CHOREA OF SYDENHAM.—Schoolgirls about the ages of 5 to 15.

Irregular spasmodic movements beginning in the right extremity.

Fidgets; impediment of speech; muscular weakness (paresis); "growing pains."

Marked psychical disturbances. Temper, wilfulness, etc.

Simple Endocarditis apt to be present. Murmurs.

Duration of the attack is two months.

*For anemia*

**R** Arsen-hemolis . grn. lxxx

Pulv. Extr. Gly-

cyrhizæ. . . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. l.

Three pills daily, after meals; increase every fourth day by one pill until 10 per day are being taken, then decrease again until 3 daily; then discontinue for a few days, and resume as before.

**R** Euquininæ . . . 3 ii

Ferri Reducti

Mercki . . . 3 i

Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Div. in pil. no. l.

One three times daily.

**R** Ferri Oxidi Sac-

char. Mercki . 3 i

Div. in pulv. no. xv.

One powder in milk or sweetened water, 3-4 times daily.

**R** Solut. Potassii

Arsen. Mercki fl 3 i

Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

10-30 drops in water 3 times a day, gradually increasing according to age.

**R** Physostigminæ

Sulph. Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi

Inject 5 minims, gradually increased to 10 minims, twice daily.

(For spasms.)

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 i

Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Syr. Aurantii ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Teaspoonful in water at night, repeating in 3-4 hours if necessary.

(In *insomnia* in children 6-8 years old.)

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Sodii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Aquæ q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Teaspoonful every 5 hours for 3 doses.

(In *insomnia*.)

**R** Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Antipyrin. Mercki 3 i

Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Teaspoonful in water 3 times daily for children over 10 years of age; reduce in proportion to age.

(For *rheumatic* subjects.)

## Remedies for Chorea

- Acetanilide: in mild and grave forms.  
 Ammonium Valerate.  
 Amyl Nitrite.  
 Antimony: in gradually increasing doses twice daily, to maintain nauseating effect.  
 Antipyrine: to combat excitability of motor nerve centers.  
 Arsen-hemol: in anemic conditions.  
 Arsenic: must be pushed till eyes red or sickness induced, then discontinued, and then used again.  
 Belladonna.  
 Bismuth Valerate.  
 Bromo-hemol.  
 Bromides.  
 Calcium Chloride: in strumous subjects.  
 Camphor.  
 Camphor Monobromated.  
 Cannabis Indica: 2-8 minims of tincture, according to age, every 3-4 hours, to control convulsive movements; often increases choreic movements.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: sometimes very useful in large doses, carefully watched; also where sleep is prevented by the violence of the movements.  
 Chloroform: as inhalant in severe cases.  
 Clonicfuga: when menstrual derangement exists, and in rheumatic history.  
 Cod-liver Oil: in deficient nutrition.  
 Cold: to head or spine, or sponging, but not in rheumatism, pain in joints, fever; best to begin with tepid water.  
 Copper: the ammonio-sulphate in increasing doses till sickness produced.  
 Cupro-hemol.  
 Diplosal: in rheumatic cases.  
 Ether Spray: instead of cold to spine.  
 Gaduol: in deficient nutrition.  
 Gold Bromide:  $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$  grain daily till characteristic headache develops.  
 Hemol: as a hematinic.  
 Hyoscyamine:  $\frac{2}{100}$  grain 3 times daily, gradually increased.  
 Iodides.  
 Iodipin: instead of Iodides.  
 Iodival.  
 Iron: in anemia and amenorrhea.  
 Iron Valerate.  
 Morphine: subcutaneously in severe cases, until effect is manifested; by mouth with hydrated chloral.  
 Potassium Arsenite.  
 Quinine: to stimulate inhibitory center.  
 Sodium Arsenate or Cacodylate.  
 Strychnine: in puberty, or in chorea from fright, in doses of  $\frac{8}{10}$ - $\frac{10}{10}$  grain.  
 Valerian: to control movements.  
 Veronal: in insomnia.  
 Zinc-hemol: hematinic nerveine.  
 Zinc Oxide.  
 Zinc Sulphate: 2-3 grains gradually increased to 8 grains; also in small but very frequent doses, and when the nausea produced is unbearable another emetic is to be used.  
 Zinc Valerate.

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**CHOROIDITIS.**—Inflammation of the choroid membrane of the eye.

**R** Thiosinamini

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Sacchari Lactis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Div. in caps. gelat. no. lx.

Begin with 2 capsules morning and at 4 p. m., then 1 capsule more each day until 12 per day are being taken.

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn.  $\frac{1}{8}$ 

Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Aqua Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Inject 4-5 drops under the bulbar conjunctiva every 2-3 days, gradually increasing to 10-15 drops as the reaction decreases.

## Remedies for Choroiditis

Acid, Boric.

Atropine: strong solution, with ice compresses and leeches in early stage.

Fibrolysin.

Iodine.

Mercury.

Morphine, Dionin, or Oplates: to control pain.

Thiosinamine.



**CHYLURIA.**—Chyle in the urine; milky urine.

**R** Methyleni Cœr-  
ulei Mercki . grn. xl  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.  
One every three to four  
hours.

**R** Sodii Benzoatis  
Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi  
Aquæ . . . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
1-2 teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

### Remedies for Chyluria

Acid, Gallic.  
Glycerinophosphates.  
Iron Chloride: tincture useful.  
Methylene Blue, Medicinal.  
Potassium Iodide: large doses.

Sodium Benzoate: large doses.  
Thymol: 1 grain gradually in-  
creased to 5 grains has been  
found effective in chyluria due to  
filaria in blood.

**CICATRICES.**—Scars on skin or mucous membrane.

**R** Thiosinamini  
Mercki . . . grn. viii  
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii  
Inject 15 to 30 minims  
under the scar twice a  
week.

(To *soften* it and remove its  
tension. The pain of the in-  
jection is not enduring.)

**R** Fibrolyisini. . . Ampul. i  
Inject half or the whole  
contents of a tube 2-3 times  
a week into the gluteal re-  
gion. It is advisable to warm  
the fibrolysin to about body  
temperature before inject-  
ing.

**CIRRHOSSIS.**—A hardening by increase of connective tissue. See  
HEPATIC DISEASES.

**CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.**—See PHARYNGITIS, *Follicular*.

**CLIMACTERIC DISORDERS.**—See HYSTERIA, MENOPAUSE, etc.

### Remedies for Climacteric Disorders

Aconite: 1 minim of tincture  
hourly for nervous palpitation  
and "fidgets."

Ammonia: as inhalation; Ras-  
pail's sedative water locally in  
headache (sod. chloride, 4 dr.;  
ammonia water, 4 fl. dr.; spir.  
camphor, 45 minims; water, to  
make 8 fl. oz.).

Amyl Nitrite: where much flushed.  
Camphor: for drowsiness and  
headache.

Cannabis Indica: for headache in  
menopause.

Cimicifuga: for headache.

Eucalyptol: in flushings, flatu-  
lence, etc.

Hot Spongings.

Iron: for vertical headache, giddi-  
ness, and feeling of heat and  
fluttering of the heart.

Nux Vomica: where symptoms are  
limited to the head and face.

Opium.

Ovaraden or Ovariin.

Physostigma: in flatulence, ver-  
tigo, etc.

Potassium Bromide: very useful  
in despondency, with sleepless-  
ness and irritability, and often  
also with heats, flushings and  
perspirations.

Potassium Iodide.

Stypticin: efficacious hemostatic  
and uterine sedative.

Zinc Valerate: for hysteria.

**COCCYDYNIA.**—Pain in the coccyx. Also called "Coccygodynia."

**R** Iodoformi Merck grn. iii  
Ext. Belladon. . grn. i  
Ext. Hyoscyami grn. iii  
Ol. Theobrom. . 3 i  
Make into 4 suppositories.  
One at bedtime.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. x  
Ol. Ricini . . . fl 3 i  
Collodii Mercki fl 3 i  
Paint on night and morning.

#### Remedies for Coccydynia

Chloral, Hydrated.  
Chloroform: injected as deeply as possible where greatest pain.

Counter-irritation or Electricity.  
Iodides or Iodipin.  
Morphine or Dionin.

**COLDS.**—Rheumatic and catarrhal disorders arising from exposure to cold. See BRONCHITIS and CATARRH.

**COLIC, HEPATIC.**—See CALCULI, *Biliary*.

**COLIC, INTESTINAL.**—Acute intestinal pain.

**R** Mentholi Mercki grn. xx  
Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 v  
Ol. Anisi . . . ℥ iv  
Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 i  
Teaspoonful in water every 2–3 hours while pain severe.  
(For adults.)

**R** Dionini . . . grn. v  
Chloroformi Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
Tr. Belladon. . fl 3 iiss  
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
Tr. Cardamomi  
Comp. q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful in water every ½ hour if necessary.  
(For adults.)

**R** Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . . . grn. iv  
Mist. Anti-cholerae "Solis" . ℥ xx  
Syr. Zingib. ad fl 3 i  
¼–½ teaspoonful in water, for children under 1 year; 1–2 teaspoonfuls for older children, according to age, every 2 hours, in water.

**R** Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xl  
Spir. Ammoniaë Aromaticæ. . ℥ xl  
Glycerini Mercki ℥ xxx  
Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful between meals.  
(For infants.)

#### Remedies Used in Intestinal Colic

Ammonia: in spasm of intestinal canal and in colic of children or infants from bad feeding.  
Arsenic: in neuralgic pain.  
Asafetida: to relieve flatulence, especially in children and hysterical patients.  
Atropine: in spasmodic colic.  
Belladonna: especially in children.  
Brandy.  
Capsicum Tincture.  
Castor Oil.  
Chloral, Hydrated, with Bromides: when colic severe in children.

Chloroform: by inhalation, to remove pain and flatulence.  
Codeine: to relieve pain.  
Croton Oil.  
Dionin: to relieve pain.  
Essential Oils: Aniseed, Cajeput, Camphor, Cardamom, Cinnamon, Clove, Fennel, Peppermint, Rue, Spearmint; all useful in flatulence.  
Ether: internally and inhaled.  
Fomentations.  
Ginger.  
Hyoscyne Hydrobromide.

Lime-Water: in children, where due to curdling of milk.

Menthol.

Morphine:  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  grain hypodermically, most useful to relieve pain; repeat dose in 20–30 minutes if necessary.

Mustard Plaster.

Nux Vomica: in abdominal cramps and spasms.

Oil Turpentine.

Opium.

Potassium Bromide: in local spasm in children, which can be felt through abdominal walls.

Poultices: large and warm.

Rhubarb.

**COLIC, LEAD.**—Acute intestinal pain in adults due to the absorption of lead.

**R** Aluminis Mercki 3 ii  
Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 i  
Syr. Limonis . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful every hour or two.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Aq. Ment. Pip. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful in water every 4 hours.  
(To eliminate lead from system.)

**R** Sodii Sulphatis  
Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Acidi Sulph. Dil. ℥ xxx  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
One-fourth of this once a day, or oftener if required.  
(To relieve pain and constipation.)

**R** Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. xii  
Ext. Belladon. . grn. ii  
Ol. Tigllii . . . gtt. vi  
Div. in pil. no. xii.  
One pill every 2 hours until relieved.

#### Remedies for Lead Colic

Acid, Sulphuric, Dil.: as a prophylactic and curative.

Alum: most useful in 10 grain doses hourly; relieves the pain and constipation.

Atropine:  $\frac{1}{160}$  grain with 5 grains potassium iodide, to relieve colic and pain in head.

Bromides: as solvents, alone or with iodides.

Calomel: in full dose, with or without opium, followed a few hours later by castor oil.

Castor Oil: given twice daily to eliminate.

Chloroform: internally and externally.

Croton Oil:  $\frac{1}{4}$  drop, with opium, every 3–4 hours until free evacuation.

Magnesium Sulphate: 1 dr. 3 times daily, 2 hours after giving 5–10 grains potassium iodide, most useful.

Sulphur or Sulphurated Potassa: to aid elimination.

**COLIC, RENAL.**—See CALCULI, *Renal*.

**COLLAPSE.**—Extreme depression of the vital powers. See SHOCK.

**COMA.**—Drowsy stupor due to cerebral injury or cerebral poisoning from disease, liquor, etc.

**Bedside Diagnosis: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS IN THE MOST COMMON FORMS OF COMA:**

Uremic:—Odor: Urinous.

Pulse: Rapid and high-tension.

Respiration: Dyspnea and irregular.

Pupils: Contracted; may react to light.

Extremities: Rigid and legs are edematous.

Temperature: Usually elevated.

Face: Dusky countenance and edema.

Urine: Contains albumin.



Apoplectic:—Pulse: Slow and full.

Respiration: Deep, slow, noisy and stertorous.

Pupils: Dilated and unequal. Do not react.

There is conjugate deviation.

Hemiplegia: Paralyzed leg is flaccid, other leg rigid.

Extremities are cold.

Temperature: At first subnormal.

Face: Ashen-gray or cyanotic.

Coma complete. Cannot be aroused.

Alcoholic:—Odor: Alcoholic.

Pulse: Full and fairly normal.

Respirations: Decreased but comfortable.

Pupils: Dilated and fixed.

Temperature: Subnormal.

Face: Flushed.

Coma: Not deep; talks irrationally.

Complete relaxation.

Opium:—Odor: Of opium.

Pulse: Slow, forcible and very good.

Respirations: Greatly reduced; 2–12 per minute.

Pupils: Pin-point; do not react to light.

Face: Cyanosis, profuse sweat, and warm.

Coma not deep. Answers questions, but goes to sleep between them.

Epileptic:—Pupils dilated and insensitive.

Epigastric auræ.

History of cry when falling.

Biting of tongue due to spasm of the jaw.

Frothy and bloody expectoration.

Face: Pale and turned to one side and fixed.

Coma is of short duration.

Compression of the Brain:—Bradycardia.

Respiration: Stertorous and Cheyne-Stokes.

Pupils dilated and insensitive. Choked disc.

Temperature present and skin is flushed.

Sphincters paralyzed.

Paralysis: First spastic, then relaxation of the extremities occurs.

**R̄ Ol. Sinapis**

Volat. Mercki. ℥ xxx

Alcoholis . . . fl ℥ i

Aquæ . . . fl ℥ i

Apply with a sponge to legs and feet.

**R̄ Ol. Tigllii Mercki** ℥ viii

Mucil. Acaciæ . fl ℥ i

Teaspoonful at a dose. Not often advisable to repeat the same day.

### Remedies for Coma

Alcohol Baths.

Alkalies: useful in large doses to antagonize acid toxins of diabetes.

Amyl Nitrite.

Blisters: on various parts of the body in succession in the critical condition, especially at the end of a long illness.

Cantharides.

Chloroform.

Cold Douche: in the drunkenness of opium care must be taken not to chill, and it is best to alternate the cold with warm water.

Croton Oil:  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  minim every hour as a purgative in cerebral concussion; apply to back of tongue. Digitalis or Digitalin German, or Digipuratum.

Mustard: as poultice to feet and ankles in coma of narcotic poisoning.

Oxygen: by inhalation.

Potassium Bitartrate: purgative, where the blood is poisoned.

Sodium Bicarbonate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dr. in milk 3–4 t.p.d. to avert diabetic coma.

Turpentine Oil: enema as stimulant.

**COMEDONES.**—**BLACK-HEADS:** concretions of secretion in obstructed sebaceous ducts in the skin of the face. When squeezed out, they resemble worms. (See also **ACNE.**)

**R** Zinci Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Potassæ Sulphurata Mercki . 3 i  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . 3 iv  
 Dissolve the zinc sulphate in half the rose water, and the sulphurated potassa in the

other half; then filter the two solutions and mix them.

Press out contents of glands, wash with hot water and tincture green soap, then apply lotion. If irritation ensues, desist for day or two.

#### Remedies for Comedones

Borax.  
 Green Soap.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide or Perhydrol.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Zinc Oxide.

Zinc Sulphide: zinc sulphate, 1 dr., sulphurated potassa, 1 dr. Dissolve each separately in 2 fl. oz. rose water, filter, and mix.  
 Zinc Phenolsulphonate.

**CONDYLOMATA.**—Wart-like excrescences around the vulva or anus.

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . 3 vi  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Pulv. Talci . . 3 iii  
 Apply freely 3 times daily.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . 3 iii  
 Lycopodii . . . 3 iii  
 Use as a dusting powder.  
 (In *venereal cases.*)

**R** Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Apply with swab twice daily.  
 (As *cauterant.*)

**R** Chromii Tri-  
 oxidi Mercki . 3 i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . 3 iv  
 Apply with a glass rod.  
 (For both *common* and *venereal cases.*)

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Acidi Acetici  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Apply twice daily with a camel's-hair brush.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Alcoholis . . . ℥ xxx  
 Aetheris Mercki ℥ lxxx  
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 iiss  
 Apply with a camel's-hair brush.

#### Remedies for Condylomata

Acid, Carbolic: as caustic.  
 Acid, Nitric: as caustic, or 1:16 solution as wash.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Arsenic Trioxide: as caustic.  
 Calomel: as dusting powder; see mercury.  
 Chromium Trioxide: 1-2:8 solut.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Mercury: wash with chlorine water or solution chlorinated soda and dust with calomel and zinc oxide in equal quantities; or apply a 20 % oleate.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Silver Nitrate: as caustic.  
 Sodium Ethylate.  
 Zinc Chloride or Nitrate: as caustic or astringent.  
 Zinc Sulphate.

**CONJUNCTIVAL ECZEMA.**—An eczematous eruption on the palpebral conjunctiva. See ECZEMA.

**CONJUNCTIVITIS.**—Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye.

*Catarrhal*

**R** Acidi Borici  
Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Sodii Chloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. iii  
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aq. Camph. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Apply as lotion every 2  
hours, with eye-cup.  
(For simple cases.)

**R** Zinci Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. i  
Morphinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. i  
Atropinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. ss  
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Instil a few drops several  
times daily.

**R** Zinci Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Acidi Borici  
Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Instil several times daily.

**R** Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . grn. x  
Sodii Boratis  
Mercki . . . grn. x  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
Aq. Camph. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Instil several times daily.

**R** Hydrarg. Oxidi  
Rubri Mercki grn. x  
Atropinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. i  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
Petrolati . . . 3 v  
Apply a minute quantity of  
the ointment.

**R** Ung. Hydrarg.  
Nitrat. Mercki grn. xx  
Cocainæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki . grn. v  
Lanum Mercki . grn. xxx  
Petrolati Albi . 3 iss  
Apply a minute quantity of  
the ointment.

*Croupous*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx  
Aq. Camph. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
Aquæ Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
Instil 1 drop into the eye,  
and apply as a lotion three  
times daily.

*Exanthematous*

**R** Acidi Borici  
Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Aluminis Mercki grn. ii  
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Instil 2–3 drops morning  
and night.

*Granular Trachoma*

**R** Cupri Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. viii  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. viii  
Cocainæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki . grn. viii  
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Rub into the eyelids three  
times daily.

*Phlyctenular*

**R** Thymolis Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Pulvis Acidi  
Borici Mercki 3 i  
Dust on with a pledget of  
cotton, after instilling cocaine  
solution.



*Gonorrheal*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Swab the everted lids once daily.

**R** Thymolis Iodidi

Mercki . . . . grn. xxx  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Petrolati . . . . 3 iv  
 Irrigate the eyes with solution of boric acid, then apply the above with a camel's-hair brush and leave in contact for 10 minutes, after which rub off with absorbent cotton. Keep eyes free from secretion, and repeat treatment twice a day.

**R** Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . . grn. xv  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 viii  
 Evert the eyelid, and apply with a camel's-hair brush. Neutralize the excess of silver solution by washing with sodium-chloride solution (4 grains to 1 oz. water).

(In both adult *gonorrheal ophthalmia* and in *ophthalmia neonatorum*.)

*Purulent***R** Sodii Boratis

Mercki . . . . grn. xii  
 Zinci Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . . grn. i  
 Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Apply to lids 2-3 times daily in *ophthalmia neonatorum*, with solution silver nitrate (1:600) injected under the lids twice daily.

**Remedies for Conjunctivitis**

Acid, Boric: 2-4 % solution as collyrium.  
 Acid, Carbolic: 5 % solution every

**R** Atropinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ss  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii  
 Instil 1-2 drops into the eye.

**R** Hydrastinæ Hy-

drochlor. Merck grn. v  
 Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . . grn. v  
 Sodii Boratis  
 Mercki . . . . grn. v  
 Tr. Opii Deod. . ℥ xxx  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Instil beneath the lids every hour or two, the eyes being frequently cleansed with warm water in the intervals, and petrolatum applied to the edges of the eyelids.  
 (For *purulent conjunctivitis in children*.)

*Follicular*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xv  
 Tinct. Iodi. . . fl 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Apply to conjunctiva with a camel's-hair brush 3 times a week, and alternate with the following:

**R** Zinci Sulphatis

Mercki . . . . grn. i  
 Tr. Opii Deod. . ℥ viii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
 1 drop in each eye 3 times daily, every other day.

*Vernal***R** Cadmii Sulphatis

Mercki . . . . grn. ii  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii  
 Use as eye-wash.  
 (In cases of *spring conjunctivitis*.)

- in catarrhal cases; in granular cases, solution applied at each angle of everted lids once a week.
- Alum: 1 % solution brushed over conjunctiva in catarrhal cases twice daily after acute symptoms subside, but not if epithelium is denuded, since perforation may then take place; in granular cases, apply pencil daily; in purulent cases in children, a 2 % solution applied every 20-30 minutes.
- Atropine: 1 % solution in catarrhal cases where mydriasis not objectionable; early in gonorrheal cases; also in phlyctenular and purulent cases in weaker solution.
- Blisters: behind ears in bad catarrhal cases.
- Cadmium Sulphate: 1-2:450 solution instead of copper and zinc.
- Calomel: dusted over palpebral conjunctiva in severe catarrhal cases, and in phlyctenular cases; do not use if iodine is being given.
- Cocaine Hydrochloride: 3-5 % solution, or oleate in catarrhal cases, where pain and photophobia.
- Cold: Ice or wet compresses in early stages.
- Copper Aluminate.
- Copper Sulphate: 1:450 solution in catarrhal cases, and in purulent ophthalmia in infants; the pencil in granular cases, and in chronic catarrhal cases where much swelling, or hypertrophy of papillary layer.
- Creolin-Pearson: 1 % solution.
- Dionin: 4-7 % solution or powder as prompt analgesic in granular phlyctenular cases.
- Ichthargan: 2 % solution in all cases.
- Ichthyol: 3 % solution highly useful in all cases.
- Mercury: citrine ointment or oleate (with morphine) on outside of lids in palpebral conjunctivitis; red or yellow oxide ointment (1-2:50), a small bit being placed between the eyelids in obstinate phlyctenular cases.
- Opium: deodorized tincture in eye to relieve pain in catarrhal cases.
- Physostigmine: locally to reduce pupil and shut out light in phlyctenular cases.
- Silver Nitrate:  $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 % solution in catarrhal cases; 1-3 % solution on everted lids in gonorrheal and diphtheritic cases, and 7 % solution applied lightly in purulent cases; 4 % solution in granular cases where corneal ulcers present, and the excess of silver nitrate being neutralized with a 1 % solution of sodium chloride; in miliary trachoma a  $\frac{1}{2}$  % solution.
- Sodium Borate: 1-2 % solution as mild astringent in catarrhal cases.
- Tannin: 1:8 glycerin solution applied every other day in granular and chronic catarrhal cases; 4 % solution applied every other day with hot-water lotions in diphtheritic cases if corneal complications present; the fine powder dusted on everted lids in phlyctenular cases.
- Tartar Emetic:  $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$  grain 3-4 times daily in strumous ophthalmia.
- Zinc Acetate.
- Zinc Chloride:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 % solutions in catarrhal, diphtheritic, phlyctenular, and purulent cases.
- Zinc Sulphate:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 % solution as mild astringent.

### CONSTIPATION.—Deficient and difficult defecation.

#### *Acute*

**R** Magnesii Citratis

Solub. Mercki 3 iv

Pulv. Sacchari . 3 iii

Div. in pulv. no. ii.

One in a tumblerful of water; repeat in 4 hours if necessary.

#### *Of old people*

**R** Aloini Mercki . grn. vi

Res. Podophyl.

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Div. in pil. no. xii.

One night and morning.

#### *Habitual*

**R** Aloini Mercki . grn. x

Res. Podophyl.

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Oleoresinæ Cap-

sici Mercki . . grn. ss

Extr. Conii . . grn. xx

Extr. Cascaræ

Sagradæ . . . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. xl.

One or two pills night and morning.

*Atony of bowels*

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Fl'extr. Rhamni fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Syrupi . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Teaspoonful at bedtime.

**R** Aloini Mercki . grn. xv  
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. iv  
 Extr. Cascaræ Sagradæ. . . grn. xl  
 Div. in pil. no. xl.  
 One three times daily.

**R** Resinæ Podophylli Mercki grn. ii  
 Quininæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. viii  
 Extr. Aloes . . grn. viii  
 Fellis Bovis  
 Inspiss. Mercki grn. xvi  
 Div. in pil. no. xvi.  
 One or two pills at night.

**R** Aloini Mercki . grn. vi  
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One pill 2-3 times daily.

*Of infants*

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis Mercki . grn. i  
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. vii  
 Pulv. Sacchari Lactis Mercki grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One every 3 hours until the bowels move.

**R** Sodii Phosphatis Mercki . . . grn. xxiv  
 Syrupi Mannæ . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiss  
 Aquæ Anisi, ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily for a child under 1 year of age.

*With hemorrhoids*

**R** Sodii Sulphatis Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Take half, dissolved in a tumblerful of water, before breakfast. Repeat in 2 hours if necessary.

*With hepatic torpor*

**R** Aloini Mercki . grn. vi  
 Res. Podophyl. Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Pulvis Ipecac . grn. iv  
 Fellis Bovis  
 Inspiss. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One, 3 times daily.

**Remedies for Constipation**

Aloes or Aloin: in small doses.  
 Belladonna Extract:  $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$  grain in spasmodic contraction of the intestine leading to habitual constipation; best given with nux vomica at bed time.  
 Calomel: in bilious disorders with light stools.  
 Carlsbad Salts or Water: Tumblerful water sipped hot mornings.  
 Cascara Sagrada: in habitual constipation.  
 Castor Oil: particularly useful for infants and young children.  
 Ceridin.

Cod-liver Oil: in obstinate cases in children.  
 Colocynth: compound pill at night.  
 Croton Oil: when no inflammation is present.  
 Dinner Pill: aloes and myrrh; aloes and iron; with nux vomica and belladonna or hyoscyamus, taken just before dinner.  
 Enemata: soap and water, or castor oil; habitual use tends to increase intestinal torpor; should only be used to unload.  
 Frangula: 30-60 minims fluid-extract.



Gamboge:  $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 grains in habitual constipation.  
 Glycerin: suppositories or enemata.  
 Gualac: when powerful purgatives fail.  
 Ipecac: 1 grain before breakfast when great torpor of bowel.  
 Jalap: with scammony.  
 Licorice Powder, Compound: teaspoonful at night or in the morning; particularly useful in hemorrhoids.  
 Magnesium Citrate Solution.  
 Magnesium Sulphate: 1–8 drams.  
 Nux Vomica:  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  grain extract; or 5–10 minims tincture in a glass cold water before breakfast or dinner.  
 Opium: when rectum is irritable; also in reflex constipation.  
 Physostigma: 10 minims tincture

with belladonna and nux vomica in atony of walls.  
 Potassium and Sodium Tartrate: 1–8 drams.  
 Resin Jalap: 1–5 grains.  
 Resin Podophyllin: in biliousness; with other purgatives in pill, especially when stools dark.  
 Resin Scammony:  $\frac{1}{4}$ –3 grains.  
 Rhubarb: extract, or as compound pill, at night; also with sodium bicarbonate for children.  
 Saline Waters: in the morning, before breakfast.  
 Senna: with cascara sagrada, or as comp. licorice powder.  
 Soap: as suppository in children.  
 Sodium Phosphate or Sulphate: 1–4 drams.  
 Strychnine:  $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{30}$  grain in atony of the walls.

**CONSUMPTION.**—Tuberculosis of the lungs. See PHTHISIS.

**CONTUSIONS.**—See BRUISES.

**CONVALESCENCE.**—The period of recovery from disease.

**R** Orexoids Mercki no. xxx  
 One 3 times daily.  
 (To promote appetite.)

**R** Ferri et Strychn.  
 Citrat. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful after meals.

**R** Hemogallolis . . 3 ii  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One powder three times daily, half an hour before meals.  
 (In anemia.)

**R** Calcii Glycerinophos. Mercki . 3 i  
 Acidi Citrici  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Dessertspoonful 3 times daily.

#### Remedies for Convalescence

Alcohol: with meals.  
 Bone Marrow: in anemia.  
 Cod-liver Oil.  
 Eucalyptus: as tonic after malarial disease.  
 Ferratin.  
 Gaduol: as wine or elixir.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Hemogallol: 4–5 grains 3 t. p. d.  
 Hydrastine: to promote digestion and appetite.  
 Ichthalbin: to promote alimentation.

Iron: as chalybeate waters.  
 Kefir or Koumyss.  
 Malt Extract, Dry.  
 Orexine or Orexoids: to stimulate appetite.  
 Pancreatin or Pepsin: to aid digestion.  
 Quinine: to promote digestion and appetite.  
 Sodium Glycocholate: to promote digestion of fats after typhoid and other exhausting diseases.  
 Wine.

**CONVULSIONS.**—Involuntary spasms, with agitation of the extremities.

### *Infantile*

**R** Potassii Bromidi . grn. xv  
 Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Ammonii Bromidi Mercki . grn. xv  
 Calcii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Tr. Belladon. . ℥ vi  
 Aquæ . . . . fl ℥ i  
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl ℥ iii  
 One to 4 teaspoonfuls, according to age, every 2 hours. If indigestible food has been taken, give an emetic and purgative. Hot bath a valuable adjunct.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Potassi Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Syrupi . . . . fl ℥ v  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ ii  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.  
 (In *convulsions from teething.*)

### Remedies for Convulsions

Aconite: small doses in puerperal cases.  
 Alcohol: a small dose of wine or brandy arrests convulsions from teething.  
 Amyl Nitrite: with morphine in severe infantile convulsions.  
 Anesthetics: in puerperal cases.  
 Asafetida: small dose in enema arrests convulsions from teething.  
 Baths: warm, with cold affusions to the head.  
 Belladonna: in convulsions due to irritation from teething or to whooping-cough; also in puerperal cases.  
 Bromides: in all forms of convulsions. Children bear large doses. In convulsions from teething, 5 grains 3 times daily or oftener for a child 1 year old.  
 Camphor.  
 Camphor Monobromated.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: in large doses for children; 5 grains by mouth

### *Puerperal*

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl ℥ iv  
 Aquæ Anisi, ad fl ℥ i  
 Teaspoonful in boiled starch, per rectum; repeat in 3 hours if necessary. Inject hypodermically 5 minims tincture veratrum viride.

### *Uremic*

**R** Pilocarpinæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. i  
 Tinct. Veratri  
 Viridi . . . . ℥ xxx  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl ℥ iv  
 Aquæ Anisi, ad fl ℥ i  
 Teaspoonful in water, repeated in 2 or 3 hours if necessary.

**R** Chloroformi pro  
 Narcosi Mercki fl ℥ i  
 Use to point of anesthesia.  
 Only for physician to administer.

or rectum. May also be given with bromides.  
 Chloroform: by inhalation to arrest convulsion and prevent recurrence.  
 Hyoscyamus.  
 Ignatia: in convulsions due to intestinal irritation without cerebral congestion.  
 Morphine or Dionin: hypodermically in puerperal cases.  
 Mustard: bath; or to feet in puerperal cases.  
 Opium: efficient, but dangerous in young children.  
 Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: in uremic and puerperal convulsions.  
 Potassium Bromide: in all forms of convulsions in children; 5 grains 3 times daily or oftener for a child 1 year old in convulsions from teething.  
 Spinal Ice Bag.  
 Valerian: in convulsions due to worms in children.

**CORNEAL OPACITIES.**—Obstruction to sight due to disease of the cornea.

**CORNS.**—Horny hardenings of the skin due to pressure.

**R** Extr. Cannabis  
 Indicæ Mercki grn. iii  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Terebinthinæ ℥ xv  
 Acidi Acetici  
 Glac. Mercki . ℥ x  
 Cocainæ Mercki . grn. vi  
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 v

Apply a thin coating every night over that of the preceding night, until the whole drops off, bringing the corn

with it. Keep bottle well corked!

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Extr. Cannabis  
 Indicæ Mercki grn. viii  
 Alcoholis . . . ℥ xv  
 Aetheris Mercki ℥ xl  
 Collodii Flexi-  
 bilis Mercki . ℥ lxxv  
 Paint on 3 times daily for a week; then soak foot in hot water and pick off corn.

#### Remedies for Corns

Acid, Acetic (also the Glacial).  
 Acid, Monochloracetic.  
 Acid, Salicylic: 1:16 solution in collodion with extract cannabis indica.

Acid, Trichloracetic.  
 Plaster: with hole in center to relieve pressure.  
 Potassium or Sodium Hydroxide.  
 Sodium Ethylate.

**CORYZA.**—See CATARRH, *Nasal*.

**COUGH.**—A noisy, forced expulsion of air from the lungs, due to irritation of the air tubes.

**R** Dionini . . . grn. v  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 2-3 times daily, or two teaspoonfuls at bedtime.  
 (In *nervous* cough.)

**R** Antipyrin. Merck grn. xv  
 Antispasmini  
 Merck . . . grn. i  
 Euquininæ . . grn. v  
 D. tal. dos. no. ii.  
 Take one at bedtime, in milk, and apply massage.

**R** Codeinæ Mercki grn. ii  
 Acidi Hydrocyan. Dil. Mercki ℥ xxiv  
 Spir. Chloroformi . . . fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Pruni Virginianæ . ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful in water, several times daily.  
 (In *nervous* cough.)

For other formulas see  
 ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PHTHISIS, etc.

#### Remedies for Cough

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted: for nervous, irritable cough, in mother's sympathetic cough, in phthisis, and in reflex cough due to gastric irritation; valuable adjunct to other remedies for cough in phthisis.

Aconite: in irritable, tickling throat cough, and emphysema.  
 Alum: 2-4 % solution as spray or gargle in chronic cough.

Ammonium Chloride: to render expectorations more fluid.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride:  $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$  grain per day in cough with deficient or difficult expectoration; also as emetic in children where there is excess of bronchial secretion.

Asafetida: in after-cough from habit, and in sympathetic whooping-cough of mothers.



**Belladonna:** In nervous cough and uncomplicated whooping cough.  
**Butyl-Chloral Hydrate:** in night cough of phthisis.  
**Camphor:** internally, or, as camphor-chloral, painted over the larynx.  
**Chloral, Hydrated:** in convulsive cough; also as camphor-chloral painted over larynx in spasmodic cough.  
**Chloroform:** with small dose of opium or morphine in violent paroxysmal cough; in irritable reflex cough, or in irritable cough of phthisis, inhaled from hot water every five minutes for 4-5 times; in very violent paroxysmal cough, painted over the throat.  
**Codeine:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain very efficient, particularly where morphine not well borne.  
**Cod-liver Oil:** in chronic cough.  
**Conium:** in spasmodic or whooping cough.  
**Creosote, Beechwood:** in winter cough.  
**Dionin:** efficient in irritative cough, particularly of phthisis and heart affections.  
**Gaduol:** instead of cod-liver oil.  
**Gelsemium:** in convulsive and spasmodic cough, with irritation of respiratory center.  
**Guaiaicol:** in phthisis.  
**Hyoscyamus:** in tickling night coughs.  
**Iodoform:** in the cough of phthisis.  
**Lactucarium:** to relieve.  
**Linseed:** in throat cough.

**Lobelia:** in whooping-cough and dry bronchitic cough.  
**Menthol:** inhale vapor of a few drops 40-50 % alcoholic solution, or a few crystals warmed in a spoon.  
**Morphine:** in moderate doses to allay irritation and hypersecretion; avoid where there is copious expectoration with any indication of bronchial congestion.  
**Nux Vomica:** 1 drop tincture every 5 minutes in laryngeal cough of neurotic origin; useful in all nervous and periodic coughs.  
**Opates:** morphine locally to the throat and larynx, and generally.  
**Peronin:**  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  grain thrice daily admirable sedative, without constipating action, in paroxysmal cough.  
**Potassium Bromide:** in reflex coughs.  
**Potassium Carbonate:** in dry cough with little expectoration.  
**Sanguinaria:** in nervous cough.  
**Senega:** as stimulant expectorant in cough of chronic bronchitis.  
**Squill:** in catarrhal cough, but not while active inflammation present.  
**Tannin:** as glycerite to the fauces in chronic inflammation, especially in children.  
**Terpin Hydrate:** 2 grains 2-3 times daily in bronchial cough, and in night-cough from habit.  
**Valerian:** in hysterical cough.

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**COW-POX.**—See VACCINIA.

**COXALGIA.**—Pain in the hip-joint. The term is ordinarily applied, however, to hip-joint disease.

#### Remedies for Coxalgia

Acid, Sulphuric: 1:2 ointment.	Iron Iodide: with cod-liver oil
Counter-irritation: blisters around the hip.	when of scrofulous origin.

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**CRAMP.**—Spasmodic, tonic spasm of the muscles, more particularly prone to attack the calf of the leg.

#### Remedies for Cramp

Aconitine: externally in severe cramp.	Chloral, Hydrated.
Amyl Nitrite.	Chloroform Liniment.
Antipyrine.	Curare.
Antispasmine.	Dionin.
Atropine.	Ether.
Camphor.	Morphine or Opium.
	Paraldehyde.

**CRETINISM.**—A disease characterized by goiter, deformity, and stunted growth.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Symptoms first manifest at the eighth month.

Mutton-tallow pig-face. Retroussé nose and sunken bridge.

Thick lips, bad teeth and protruding tongue.

Dry, scanty and brittle hair.

Pad of supraclavicular fat.

Pot-belly and umbilical hernia. Extremities dry and pudgy.

Subnormal temperature.

Dwarfism: Stupidity.

Dry skin: They never perspire.

**R** *Tablettæ Thyra-*  
*deni* (grn. ii) . no. c  
One to two tablets 3 times  
daily.

**R** *Thyroidini Merck grn. xx*  
*Sacchari Lactis*  
*Mercki* . . . 3 ii  
Div. in pulv. no. xl.  
One to two 3 times daily.

**CROUP, CATARRHAL.**—A throat disease of children with a characteristic type of cough and in which there is great difficulty of breathing.

*Between attacks*

**R** *Pilocarpinæ Hydro-*  
*chlor. Mercki* . grn.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
*Syr. Aurantii* . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
*Infus. Ipecac.*  
(grn. 1: fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i) . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
One or two teaspoonfuls,  
according to age, every half-  
hour.

**R** *Chlorali Hydrati*  
*Mercki* . . . grn. x-xx  
*Potassii Bro-*  
*midii Mercki* grn. xv-lx  
*Tinct. Bella-*  
*donnæ* . . .  $\pi$  x  
*Syr. Tolutani* . fl 3 iv  
*Aquæ* . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
For children 2-8 years, 1-2  
teaspoonfuls in water, re-  
peated in 2-3 hours if re-  
quired. Smaller doses for  
children under 2 years.

**R** *Elix. Phosphori*  
(N. F.) . . . fl 3 iss  
*Vini Gaduoli* . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
One or two teaspoonfuls,  
according to age, three times  
daily.  
(In *ricketts* or *scrofula*.)

*During attacks*

**R** *Mentholis Mercki grn. xxx*  
*Alcoholis* . . . fl 3 iv  
Inhale 10-15 drops from  
palm of hand or from a  
warmed handkerchief.

**R** *Chlorali Hydrati*  
*Mercki* . . . grn. lxxv  
*Potassii Bro-*  
*midii Mercki* . grn. xlv  
*Ammonii Bro-*  
*midii Mercki* . 3 ss  
*Aq. Cinnamomi* fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful or less every  
20 minutes if necessary.

#### Remedies for Catarrhal Croup

Acid, Carbolic: as spray.  
Acid, Lactic: 1:20 solution to dis-  
solve membrane; applied as  
spray, or painted on.  
Aconite:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 minim every half  
hour until fever controlled, then  
every hour or two.  
Alum: teaspoonful with honey or  
syrup every  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour until  
vomiting induced.

Antispasmin.  
Apocodeine.  
Apomorphine: as emetic; may  
cause severe depression.  
Calomel: large doses, to allay  
spasm and check formation of  
false membrane.  
Chloral, Hydrated.  
Copper Sulphate: 1-5 grains ac-  
cording to age of child, as emetic.

Creolin-Pearson Vapors.  
 Hot Water: beneath the chin and  
 along the course of the larynx.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.  
 Ichthyol Vapors.  
 Iodine.  
 Ipecac: as emetic.  
 MercurySubsulphate: one of the best  
 emetics; 3-5 grains, given early.

Papain: to dissolve membrane.  
 Perhydrol: as antiseptic.  
 Quinine: large doses in spasmodic  
 croup.  
 Tannin: as spray.  
 Tartar Emetic: too depressing in  
 young children.  
 Zinc Sulphate: as emetic.

**CROUP, SPASMODIC.**—False croup due to spasm of the laryngeal muscles and sudden closure of the glottis in rachitic children. See LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

**CYANOSIS.**—A blue coloration of the skin due to interference with the circulation.

**R** *Tablettæ Erythrolis*  
*Tetranitr. Mercki*  
 (grn. ss) no. xii  
 One or two tablets every  
 2-3 hours.

**R** *Amylis Nitritus*  
*Mercki* . . . ℥ iii  
*D. tal. no. vi ad*  
*perlas vitreas.*  
 One crushed and inhaled.

#### Remedies for Cyanosis

Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation.  
 Brandy or Champagne.  
 Oxygen: by inhalation in cyanosis  
 of asphyxia from toxic gases, or

due to opium or chloroform  
 narcosis.  
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.  
 Strychnine.

**CYSTITIS.**—Inflammation of the bladder.

#### Acute

**R** *Ichthyolis* . . . fl 3 iss  
*Aquæ* . . . . . O ii  
 Inject slowly, warm; in  
 early stages twice daily, later  
 once a day.  
 (As *irrigation*.)

**R** *Acidi Benzoici*  
*Mercki* . . . . grn. xx  
*Sodii Boratis*  
*Mercki* . . . . 3 ii  
*Tr. Opii Camph.* fl 3 iss  
*Methylis Salicy-*  
*latis Mercki* . . ℥ xii  
*Syrupi* . . . . fl 3 ii  
*Aquæ* . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Two teaspoonfuls 4 t. p. d.

**R** *Ext. Opii Mercki* grn. vi  
*Extr. Hyoscyami* grn. v  
*Ol. Theobrom.* . 3 iss  
 Div. in suppos. no. vi.  
 One by rectum at night.  
 (To relieve *pain* and *spasm*.)

**R** *Formini* . . . . 3 iss  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One powder in a glass of  
 water before each meal. (If  
 urine is hyperacid, add a little  
 potassium citrate or acetate  
 to the water; if too alkaline,  
 a few drops of mineral acid.)

**R** *Atropinæ Sul-*  
*phatis Mercki* grn. i  
*Acidi Acetici*  
*Mercki* . . . . ℥ xx  
*Alcoholis* . . . . fl 3 iv  
*Aquæ* . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Four drops in a wineglass-  
 ful of water before each meal.

#### Chronic

**R** *Ichthyolis* . . . . fl 3 iiss  
*Aquæ* . . . . . O ii  
 Inject once daily, warm.  
 (As *irrigation*.)



**R Potassii Acetatis**

Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Liq. Potassæ . . fl 3 i  
 Fl'ext. Uvæ Ursi fl 3 iv  
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv  
 Tinct. Lupulini . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Zingib. ad fl 3 iv  
 Two teaspoonfuls in water  
 after meals and at bedtime.  
 (When *urine is acid*.)

**R Methylenis Cœrulei**

Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Pulv. Myristicæ, grn. xl  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xx.  
 One, three times daily.  
 (As *antiseptic*.)

**R Formini . . . . 3 ii**

Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful in a tumbler-  
 ful carbonated water, 2-3  
 times daily.  
 (Where there is *ammoniacal*  
*decomposition* of urine.)

**R Cantharidini**

Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{50}$   
 Alcoholis . . . ℥ xxx  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful 3-4 times  
 daily, well diluted.  
 (Where there is *atony*.)

**R Argenti Nitratis**

Mercki . . . grn. iv-viii  
 Aquæ . . . . O i  
 Use as irrigation once every  
 3 days. In the interim a 1:50  
 solution boric acid twice  
 daily.

**R Formini . . . . 3 iiss**

Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 v  
 Potassii Bro-  
 midi Mercki . 3 iiss  
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 i  
 Fl'extr. Tritici . fl 3 iiss  
 Syr. Rubi Idæi, fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 viii  
 Dessertspoonful in a glass  
 of water three times daily.  
 (Where there is a *mucopurulent sediment*.)

**Remedies for Cystitis**

Acid, Benzoic: when urine alka-  
 line.

Acid, Boric: as boroglyceride, in-  
 jected in cystitis with alkaline  
 urine due to fermentation.

Acid, Carbolic: as antiseptic.

Acid, Picric: solution instilled into  
 empty bladder efficient in tuber-  
 cular cystitis.

Acid, Salicylic: in large doses,  
 either internally or by injection  
 into bladder, when urine is am-  
 moniacal, to prevent decompo-  
 sition.

Alkalies: when urine is acid, and  
 the bladder inflamed and irri-  
 table.

Belladonna: to allay irritability in  
 acute cases.

Buchu: 10-60 minims, especially  
 when catarrh implicates ureters  
 or the kidneys, producing mu-  
 co-purulent discharge.

Cantharides: 1 minim tincture  
 long-continued where there is  
 constant desire to urinate.

Creolin-Pearson: as antiseptic.

Diplosal:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grain doses.

Formin: exceedingly useful as  
 urinary antiseptic.

Hot Compress: over bladder.

Hot Enemata: to relieve pain.

Hyoscyamus: to relieve pain and  
 irritability.

Ichthyol Irrigations.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dr.  
 of a 10 % emulsion in glycerin,  
 diluted with 1 oz. or more of  
 some non-irritant liquid injected  
 into the bladder every second  
 day in obstinate cases not due  
 to some special complication;  
 also as suppository.

Leeches: to perineum.

Lithium Salts.

Mercury Bichloride: solution to  
 cleanse bladder.

Methylene Blue.

Pichi: 20-30 minims fluidextract  
 4 times daily where urine am-  
 moniacal and purulent.

Potassium Bromide: to relieve  
 pain.

Resorcinol.

Saliformin.  
 Salines.  
 Salol: efficient disinfectant.  
 Santyl.  
 Silver Nitrate: 1:250 solut. injected into bladder after previous washing out latter with warm water.  
 Sodium Benzoate: where urine alkaline.

Sodium Borate: 1 dr. with 2 dr. glycerin in 4 oz. warm water injected into bladder.  
 Sulphites: to prevent putrefaction of urine.  
 Sulphocarbolates.  
 Turpentine Oil: where cystitis due to urethral inflammation or prostatic disease.

**CYSTOLITHIASIS.**—Stone in the bladder. See CALCULI, RENAL and VESICAL.

**CYSTS.**—Abnormal vesicles containing liquid or semiliquid.

<p><b>R</b> Iodi Mercki . . grn. x          Potassii Iodidi              Mercki . . . grn. xx          Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 ii          Tap with an aspirator, and inject 10 to 30 minims.</p>	<p><b>R</b> Argenti Nitratis              Mercki . . . grn. xx          Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 ii          5-10 minims injected into the cystic tumor after emptying.</p>
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#### Remedies for Cysts

Copper Sulphate: inject into cyst.	Iodine: as injection after tapping.
Glycerinophosphates.	Silver Nitrate.

**DACRYOCYSTITIS.**—Inflammation or suppuration of the small distension at the upper end of the lachrymal duct.

<p><b>R</b> Creolini-Pearson ℥ xv          Cocainæ Hydro-              chlor. Mercki . grn. ii          Aquæ Rosæ . . . fl 3 iv          Apply absorbent cotton wet with the solution.</p>	<p><b>R</b> Phenolis Mercki grn. xxx          Tinct. Opii . . ℥ xxx          Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iii          Apply cotton wet with the solution over the inner angle of the eye.</p>
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#### Remedies for Dacryocystitis

Acid, Boric.	Creolin-Pearson.
Acid, Carbolic.	Iodol.
Acid, Salicylic.	Mercuric Chloride.
Camphor.	Resorcinol.
Cocaine Hydrochloride.	Silver Nitrate.

**DANDRUFF.**—A scaly condition of the scalp due to pityriasis capitis. See PITYRIASIS.

**DEAFNESS.**—Partial or complete loss of hearing.

<p><i>From Ménière's disease</i>  <b>R</b> Bromo-hemolis . 3 iv          Euquininæ. . . grn. xl          Div. in pulv. no. xii.          One after each meal in sweetened water.</p>	<p><i>From aural calculus</i>  <b>R</b> Perhydrolis . . fl 3 i          Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vii          Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iss          Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi          Warm, and syringe ear thoroughly once daily.</p>
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**R** Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Vini Colchici . . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*From dried cerumen***R** Potassii Hydrox-

idi Mercki . grn. v  
 Creolini-Pearson ℥ x  
 Aquæ . . . . . O i

Carefully remove as much cerumen as possible, and then irrigate the ear with some of the solution warmed.

**Remedies for Deafness**

Cantharides: 1:16 ointment behind ear.  
 Colchicum: In gouty persons.  
 Collodion, Contractile: applied to tympanum in deafness from relaxation of the membrane.  
 Creolin-Pearson: as wash.  
 Gargles: in throat deafness.  
 Gelsemium: 15-20 drops tincture 2-3 times daily in nervous deafness.  
 Glycerin: for dryness of meatus.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide: antiseptic.

*From fibrous adhesions***R** Thiosinamini

Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.  
 Two morning and afternoon; increase by 1 capsule per day until 12 are taken daily. Do not give in the evening.

**R** Thiosinamini

Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ Dest. . . ℥ ex  
 Inject 10-15 minims into adhesions every 3 days.

Morphine:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain on surface denuded by small blister behind the ear, in chronic deafness.  
 Perhydrol: antiseptic wash.  
 Quinine: in Ménière's disease.  
 Sodium Salicylate.  
 Tannin: glycerite in throat deafness.  
 Thiosinamine.  
 Turpentine Oil: 40 minims in 4 dr. glycerin, a few drops in the meatus in deafness due to deficient secretion of cerumen.

**DEBILITY.**—Bodily weakness.*Anemia***R** Hemogallolis . . grn. lxxx

Sodii Arsenatis  
 Merck. . . . grn. i  
 Euquininæ . . 3 i  
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss  
 Ol. Menth. Pip. . gtt. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One three times daily.

**R** Ferri Glycerino-

phosph. Mercki grn. xl  
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

*With anorexia***R** Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Extr. Belladon. grn. viii  
 Ferri Reducti  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One after each meal.

**R** Orexoids Mercki no. xx

One Orexoid crushed before swallowing, and taken with half a tumbler water, one hour before eating.



**R** Digitalini Ger-  
man. Mercki . grn. ss  
Convallamarini  
Mercki . . . grn. iii  
Arsen-hemolis . grn. x  
Quininæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. xxx  
Div. in pil. no. xxiv.  
One after each meal.

**R** Strychninæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. i  
Acidi Nitrohy-  
drochlor. Dil. . 3 ii  
Aquæ . . . fl 3 iv  
Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl 3 vi  
Dessertspoonful in water.

**R** Liq. Acidi Ar-  
senosi . . . ℥ xxx  
Acidi Hydro-  
chlor. Dil. . fl 3 ii  
Tr. Gent. Co. ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful after meals.

*With feeble circulation*

**R** Ferri Pyrophos-  
phatis Mercki grn. xx  
Strychninæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. ss  
Arseni Trioxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. 1/3  
Calcii Glycerino-  
phos. Mercki . 3 i  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.  
One four times daily

### Remedies for Debility

Acid, Hypophosphorous.  
Alcohol: along with food often  
very useful; liable to abuse—  
not to be continued too long;  
effect watched in aged people.  
Arsenic: in young anemic persons,  
alone or with iron, and in elderly  
persons with feeble circulation.  
Bitters: useful as tonic.  
Calcium Salts: phosphates if from  
overwork or town life.  
Cod-liver Oil.  
Digitalis: where circulation feeble.  
Euquinine: as general tonic.  
Extract Malt, Dry.

Ferratin.  
Gaduol: in cachexias.  
Glycerinophosphates.  
Hemo-gallol: blood-producer.  
Hemol.  
Hydrastis: in place of quinine.  
Hypophosphites.  
Iron: in anemia.  
Manganese: alone or with iron.  
Morphine: subcutaneously, if due  
to onanism or hysteria.  
Nux Vomica: general tonic.  
Orexine or Orexoids: for improving  
nutrition when appetite lacking.  
Quinine: general tonic.

**DEBILITY, NERVOUS.**—See NEURASTHENIA.

**DEBILITY, SEXUAL.**—See IMPOTENCE.

**DECUBITUS.**—Sores on the body caused by lying long in one position.

**R** Iodoformogeni . 3 i  
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Apply freely to ulcers.  
(*To heal.*)

**R** Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 viii  
Rub in twice a day where  
skin is exposed to pressure.  
(*To prevent.*)

**R** Hydrarg. Bichloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. iv  
Aquæ . . . fl 3 viii  
Wash ulcers thoroughly  
with the solution, apply iodo-  
formogen freely, and place  
patient on a rubber air-ring.

**R** Balsami Peruv. . 3 ii  
Iodoformi Merck 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Apply to the sores.  
(*To heal.*)

**R Argenti Nitratis**

Mercki . . . grn. xl

Aqua Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Apply once a day wherever  
the skin has become red and  
tender.

**R Thymolis Iodidi**

Mercki . . . 3 i

Zinci Oxidi . . 3 iss

Lanum Mercki . 3 vi

Ung. Aq. Rosæ .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Wash the sores with a 1:4  
hydrogen peroxide, and then  
apply the ointment.

**Remedies for Decubitus**

Acid, Tannic: to prevent, by hard-  
ening the skin.

Alcohol: as a wash, to prevent,  
by hardening the skin; after-  
wards dust with starch.

Alum:  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. with white of egg  
locally.

Balsam Peru and Resin Ointment:  
equal parts.

Bismuth Subnitrate: as dusting  
powder.

Catechu: with lead acetate, to  
harden the skin.

Glycerin: prophylactic local appli-  
cation.

Ichthyol.

Inclsions: followed by irrigation,  
if sores tend to burrow.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen: as  
dusting powder, either alone or  
with powd. starch.

Iron Chloride: as a tonic.

Lead Tannate: at early stage.

Medicated Poultices: patient to  
lie with poultices under the  
parts likely to be affected; if  
fedor, a charcoal poultice; if  
sloughing, add balsam of Peru.

Mercury Bichloride: aqueous or  
hydro-alcoholic solution.

Quinine: locally.

Silver Nitrate: 1:25 solution  
painted on red but unbroken  
skin where sore threatens.

Soap Plaster: applied after wash-  
ing with 1:500 bichloride solu-  
tion, then dusting with iodo-  
form, iodoformogen, or thymol  
iodide.

Thymol Iodide: as a dusting pow-  
der.

Zinc Oxide: as ointment.

Zinc Stearate: useful with tannin.

**DELIRIUM.**—Disturbance of the cerebral functions, manifested in wan-  
dering speech, wakefulness, and excitement.

**Remedies for Delirium**

Acetanilide.

Alcohol: in delirium of exhaustion.

Antimony: with opium in fever.

Baths, Cold: in fever.

Belladonna: in delirium of typhus  
and other fevers; also in severe  
forms of delirium.

Blisters: in delirium due to an irri-  
tant poison, and not to ex-  
haustion.

Bromides.

Bromural.

Camphor: large doses every 2-3  
hours, especially in low, mutter-  
ing delirium.

Camphor, Monobromated: in  
rambling delirium.

Cannabis Indica:  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  grain ex-  
tract in nocturnal delirium oc-  
curring in softening of the brain.

Chloral, Hydrated: in violent de-  
lirium of fevers.

Cold Douche: place patient in  
warm bath while administered.

Hyoscyamus: in delirium in ty-  
phus; also in mild, less inflam-  
matory form, with hallucina-  
tions, nervous excitement, and  
little cerebral congestion.

Morphine: hypodermically.

Musk: in the delirium of low  
fevers, and in ataxic pneumonia  
of drunkards with severe nerv-  
ous symptoms.

Opium: rectal injection in trau-  
matic delirium; combined with  
tartar emetic in fevers; also in  
low, muttering delirium.

Potassium Bromide: in delirium  
resembling delirium tremens.

Propional.

Stramonium: in wild and furious  
delirium of puerperal mania,  
with general restlessness and  
suicidal or destructive tendency.

Valerian: in adynamic fevers.

Veronal: to induce sleep.

Veronal-Sodium.

**DELIRIUM TREMENS.**—Illusions of consciousness, with tremor and  
insomnia; due to excessive indulgence in strong drink. See ALCO-  
HOLISM.

**DEMENTIA.**—A form of insanity with weakness, loss, or serious impairment, of intellect and will.

**Bedside Diagnosis:** In *DEMENTIA PRÆCOX*.

Usually occurs before the age of 25.

Three varieties recognized:

Hebephrenic. Katatonic. Paranoid.

Symptoms common to all varieties:

Progressive *dementia*.

Apathy and peculiar mannerisms.

Mutism. Negativism. Automatism.

Stereotype in motion and speech.

Hallucinations and delusions are lacking in clearness.

Emotional disturbances; outbreaks of temper.

The mental defect is due to lack of attention.

**R** Hyoscinae Hydro-  
brom. Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Tr. Card. Co. . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aquæ Anisi . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Teaspoonful at bedtime or  
when excited. Gradually in-  
crease dose till physiological  
effect is perceived.

#### Remedies for Dementia

Hyoscline Hydrobromide.  
Hyoscyamine.

Paraldehyde: 1-2 fl. dr. as calma-  
tive and hypnotic in dementia  
paralytica.

Physostigma or Physostigmine: in  
dementia paralytica.

Proponal: as hypnotic.

Thyraden.

Veronal: very useful as hypnotic.

**DENGUE.**—An infectious, eruptive, febrile disease characterized by severe pains in the head, eyes, muscles, and joints; sore throat, catarrhal symptoms, and sometimes cutaneous eruptions and painful swellings of parts.

#### Remedies for Dengue

Acid, Carbolic: 1:25 solution as  
lotion to allay itching.

Acid, Salicylic, or Salicylates: for  
pains in joints and muscles.

Aconite: with salines and spirit  
nitrous ether during fever.

Belladonna: 10-15 minims tincture  
every hour for two or three  
doses.

Diaphoretics and Emetics: at out-  
set.

Euquinine or Quinine: for fever.

Opium: for pains and nocturnal  
restlessness.

Purgatives: at outset.

Strychnine: as tonic, during con-  
valescence.

Veronal: as hypnotic.

**DENTAL HEMORRHAGE** (after extraction).

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. xv  
Place a small quantity into  
bleeding socket, and pack  
with absorbent cotton.

**R** Tabl. Stypticini  
Dentalis Mercki no. x  
Place one tablet in the  
bleeding socket and pack  
with absorbent cotton.

**DENTITION.—TEETHING.**

**R** Cocainæ Hydro-  
chloridi Mercki grn. i  
Tr. Opii Camph. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Rub a little on gums when  
child restless.  
(In *painful gums*.)

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Mucil. Acaciæ  
Aq. Menth. Pip. aa fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Teaspoonful every half  
hour till relieved.



**R** Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xx  
 Sodii Bromidi Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl ʒ iss  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl ʒ iv  
 One-half to one teaspoonful, according to age, every 2-3 hours.  
 (In *convulsions*.)

**R** Bismuthi Subnitratiss Mercki . 3 i  
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. ¼  
 Creosoti Mercki (Beechwood). gtt. ii  
 Mist. Cretæ, ad fl ʒ ii  
 Shake! One-half to one teaspoonful every 2 hours.  
 (In *intestinal disturbances*.)

#### Remedies for Dentition

Belladonna: in convulsions.  
 Calcium Phosphate: when delayed or defective.  
 Castor Oil: in diarrhea, to clear out bowels, followed by chalk mixture and catechu.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Cocaine Hydrochloride.  
 Hyoscyamus: to relieve pain and

allay irritation.  
 Potassium Bromide: to lessen irritability and stop convulsions.  
 Rhubarb with Soda: internally for aphthæ.  
 Sodium Bromide.  
 Tropicocaine: weak solution rubbed into gums to relieve pain.

**DERMATITIS**.—Inflammation of the skin, due to disease of the skin, exposure to heat, the sun, X-rays, etc. See BURNS, CHILBLAINS, SUNBURN, URTICARIA, the various SKIN DISEASES, etc.

**DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS**.—See HERPETIFORM DERMATITIS.

**DERMATITIS VENENATA**.—Inflammation of the skin from an external irritating agent. See IVY POISONING.

**DIABETES INSIPIDUS**.—Discharge of unusually large amounts of pale urine free from sugar and albumin.

**Bedside Diagnosis**.—Polyuria with a low sp. gr., without albumin or casts.

Occurs most frequently in the young, and there may be a history or injury of the central nervous system.

**R** Ammonii Valeratis Mercki . grn. xl  
 Sodii Bromidi Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl ʒ ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily, in water.  
 (With *nervous irritability*.)

**R** Caps. Suprarenalis Sicc. Mercki 3 iiss  
 Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . 3 iss  
 Acetanilidi Merck 3 iss  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxx.

One after each meal.  
 (With *vasomotor relaxation*.)

**R** Codeinæ Mercki. grn. viii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl ʒ i  
 Half a teaspoonful, gradually increased to two teaspoonfuls, two to three times daily.

**R** Potassii Iodidi . 3 viiss  
 Aq. Bullientis ad fl ʒ i  
 10 drops in milk after meals, the dose being gradually increased.  
 (In *sypilitic cases*.)

## Remedies for Diabetes Insipidus

Acetanilide.  
 Acid, Gallic: with opium.  
 Ammonium Valerate: in nervous irritation.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Arsenic: to improve general condition.  
 Atropine or Belladonna.  
 Ergot:  $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 dr. fluidextract, or 3 grains Ergotine Bonjean 3 times daily; push to the limit, but suspend as soon as symptoms of ergotism appear.  
 Lecithin.  
 Lithium Carbonate or Citrate with Sodium Arsenite: in gouty cases.

Opium: large doses (6–12 grains per day) if necessary; excellent combined with gallic acid.  
 Pilocarpine: to reduce quantity of urine.  
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic cases.  
 Sodium Salicylate: sometimes effective in small doses.  
 Suprarenal Capsule: where vasomotor relaxation occurs.  
 Strychnine and Iron Sulphate: as tonic.  
 Valerian and Valerates: large doses.

**DIABETES MELLITUS.—GLYCOSURIA.**—A chronic condition of sugar in the urine, weakened constitution, and finally emaciation. In examining the urine for sugar, it is well to remember that Trommer's test is no guide if the patient is taking salicylates.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Onset is gradual, with frequency of urinations. Voracious appetite.

Progressive emaciation in spite of the ravenous appetite.

Great thirst; Polyuria; Constipation and Lumbar pain.

Pruritus of vulva. Generalized eczema.

## Urinalysis:

Pale, sweet and large in amount.

High sp. gr. 1.025–1.045. Reaction acid.

Sugar (grape sugar) in the urine.

When acetone and diacetic acid appear it signifies that oxybutyric acid is being formed.

**Bremer's Blood Test:** When a smear is stained with Congo red, the red cells will be stained *green*.

There is also polycythemia. 7,000,000 R.B.C.

## Complications:

Diabetic Coma.

Pneumonia.

Tuberculous Bronchopneumonia.

Gangrene, furuncles and carbuncles.

Diabetic tabes. Steppage gait due to neuritis.

**R** Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki . 3 ii  
 Pulv. Myristici, 3 ii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xlvi.  
 Two capsules four times daily.

**R** Codeinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. xxx  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful increased to a tablespoonful after each meal, with water.

**R** Uranii Nitratis Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Syrupi . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
 One to two teaspoonfuls twice daily, after chief meals. Gradually increase to 3 teaspoonfuls, then to tablespoonful, after which increase quantity of uranium nitrate in prescription and keep raising dose until the desired results are obtained. As much as 15 grains can be given 3 times a day.

**R Arsen-hemolis**

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx  
 Pulv. Extr. Gly-  
 cyrrhizæ. . . grn. xx  
 Div. in pil. no. 50.  
 Three pills a day, after  
 meals. Increase every fourth  
 day by one pill per day until  
 10 are taken daily; then de-  
 crease same way. When  
 daily dose of three pills is  
 again reached, discontinue  
 for a few days, then resume  
 as before.

**R Lithii Carbon-**

atis Mercki . grn. xl  
 Sodii Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One night and morning.

**R Uranii Nitratis**

Mercki . . . 3 i-3 ii  
 Fl'dextr. Jam-  
 bolani . . . fl 3 iss  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

**R Antipyrin. Mercki 3 iss**

Sodii Benzoatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One, four times daily.

**R Potassii Citratis**

Mercki . . . 3 vi-3 xii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 Give a dose castor oil, fol-  
 lowed by one powder in a  
 copious draught water, every  
 hour.  
 (In *threatened coma*.)

**Remedies for Diabetes Mellitus**

Acetanilide.

Acid, Arsenous.

Acid, Gallic: useful with opium.

Acid, Lactic.

Acid, Phosphoric: to lessen thirst.

Alkalies: alkaline waters useful,  
 when of hepatic origin, in obese  
 subjects, and in delirium.

Aloin: for constipation.

Ammonium Carbonate, Citrate, or  
 Phosphate.

Antipyrine: to lessen secretion.

Arsenic Bromide or Trioxide: in  
 thin subjects, and in diabetes  
 of hepatic origin.

Belladonna: full doses.

Codine: very efficient; sometimes  
 requires to be pushed to the ex-  
 tent of 10 grains or more daily.

Colchicum with Iodides.

Cod-liver Oil: in large quantity.

Creosote, Beechwood.

Ergot: useful to lessen amount of  
 sugar and volume of urine.

Formin.

Glycerin: sweetening agent in-  
 stead of sugar.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hemogallol: in anemia.

Iodoform: 1-2 grains 3 t. p. d.

Iron: useful with morphine.

Lecithin.

Lithium Carbonate: 5-10 grains  
 with  $\frac{3}{8}$  grain sodium arsenate.

Lithium Citrate: in gout.

Methylene Blue, Medicinal.

Morphine: by mouth to reduce  
 sugar; no value subcutaneously.

Nux Vomica.

Opium: large doses (6-12 grains  
 per day).

Pancreatin: in pancreatic disease.  
 Phosphates: to avert failure of  
 nutrition.

Potassium Bromide: 20 grains 3  
 times daily.

Potassium Iodide: 10 grains every  
 3 hours; causes no iodism so  
 long as sugar appears in urine.

Quinine.

Saccharin: as sweetener instead of  
 sugar.

Salines: intravenous injection of  
 warm sodium chloride and phos-  
 phate solution in diabetic coma.

Salol: 15 grains 3-4 times daily.

Sodium Glycocholate: to promote  
 digestion of fats.

Sodium Phosphate: as purgative.

Sodium Salicylate: 5-15 grains 3  
 times daily.

Strychnine.

Uranium Nitrate: very effective.



**DIARRHEA.**—Too frequent movements of the bowels. See also **CHOLERA**, **DYSENTERY**, and **ENTERITIS**.

*Acute, adult*

**R** Bismuthi Phosph.  
Solub. Mercki 3 iss  
Syrupi . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aq. Foeniculi . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
One to two teaspoonfuls  
every hour.

**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Ext. Opii Mercki grn. ii  
Div. in pil. no. x.  
One, three times daily.

**R** Salolis Mercki . grn. xxx  
Bismuthi Subni-  
tratis Mercki . 3 i  
Morphinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. i  
Tannalbin . . . 3 ii  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One powder every 3 to 4  
hours.

**R** Creosoti Mercki  
(Beechwood).  $\mathfrak{m}$  x  
Salolis Mercki . grn. xxx  
Bism. Subsali-  
cylatis Mercki 3 i  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
xx.  
One every 3 hours.

*Acute, infantile*

**R** Tannalbini. . . 3 ii  
Spir. Vini Gallici fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Syrupi . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Shake! Teaspoonful 4-6  
times daily.  
(In *nurslings*.)

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
Mitis Mercki . grn. i  
Salolis Mercki . grn. v  
Sodii Bicarbo-  
natis Mercki . grn. x  
Div. in pulv. no. x.  
One powder every half-  
hour.

**R** Tinct. Opii Deo-  
dorati . . . .  $\mathfrak{m}$  x  
Bism. Subcarb.  
Mercki . . . . 3 iss  
Syr. Zingiberis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
Mist. Cretæ, ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Shake! Teaspoonful every  
2-3 hours.

(For a child 1 year old, *when stools are acid and green.*)

**R** Bismuthi Subni-  
tratis Mercki . grn. xl  
Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx  
Tinct. Opii. . .  $\mathfrak{m}$  v  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Shake! Teaspoonful every  
2 hours.

**R** Ichthalbini . . . 3 i  
Bismuthi Subni-  
tratis Mercki . 3 ii  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One every 3-4 hours, after  
freeing intestines from prod-  
ucts of decomposition.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv  
Tannalbini. . . 3 ii  
Glycerini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Aq. Cinnam. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Shake! Teaspoonful every  
3-4 hours.  
(For a child 2-3 years old.)

**R** Bism. Phosph.  
Solub. Mercki grn. xxx  
Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful every  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1  
hour, as needed.

*Chronic, adult*

**R** Bismalis . . . . 3 iii  
Saccharini Merck grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One powder 3 times daily,  
in barley gruel.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Zinci Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv  
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. xxiv  
 Pulv. Ipecac . . grn. xxiv  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One, 3-4 times daily.

**R** Ichthalbini . . 3 iss  
 Tannalbini. . . 3 iii  
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. x  
 Ol. Cassiæ . . . gtt. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 1-2 powders every 4 hours.  
 (Useful in *tuberculous cases*.)

### Remedies for Diarrhea

Acid, Carbolic: in fermentative diarrhea; with bismuth in cholera nostras and cholera infantum.

Acid, Gallic.

Acid, Nitric: with nux vomica to assist mercury when due to hepatic derangement; with pepsin when this is the case with children.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: in intestinal dyspepsia.

Acid, Salicylic: in summer diarrhea, and in diarrhea of phthisis.

Acid, Sulphuric, Diluted: in diarrhea of phthisis.

Acid, Tannic: with opium in profuse acute and chronic diarrhea, internally or as enema.

Aconite: in high fever and in cutting abdominal pains.

Alkalies: in small doses in diarrhea of children, if due to excess of acid in the intestine causing colic and green stools.

Ammonium Carbonate: in the after stage if there is a continuous watery secretion.

Antipyrine:  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains useful in diarrhea of infants and children.

Arsenic: a few drops Fowler's solution in diarrhea excited by taking food; in diarrhea with passage of membranous shreds, associated with uterine derangement; and with opium in chronic diarrhea of malarial origin.

Belladonna: colliquative diarrhea.

Betanaphthol: intestinal antiseptic.

Bismuth Phosphate, Soluble.

Bismuth Subcarbonate.

Bismuth Subgallate: 20-30 grains every 2-3 hours.

Bismuth Subnitrate: large doses (30 grains every 3-4 hours) in chronic diarrhea; with mercury and chalk in the diarrhea of children.

Bismuth Subsalicylate: in phthisis and typhoid.

Calcium Carbonate: as chalk mixture in diarrhea of children, and of phthisis and typhus.

Calcium Chloride: inhibits peristalsis; in colliquative diarrhea of strumous children and in

chronic diarrhea with weak digestion; also in diarrhea accompanying hysteria and nervous irritability.

Calomel: minute doses in chronic diarrhea of children with pasty white stools.

Camphor: in the early stage of Asiatic cholera, at the commencement of summer diarrhea, acute diarrhea of children, and diarrhea brought on by effluvia.

Capsicum: in diarrhea from fish; in summer diarrhea; in diarrhea after expulsion of irritant.

Castor Oil: in diarrhea of children; especially useful to clear the bowel of any undigested food or irritant secretions.

Catechu: as astringent.

Chalk Mixture: see Calcium Carbonate.

Charcoal: in foul evacuations.

Codeine:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 grain in mild form of diarrhea.

Copper Sulphate:  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain with opium in acute and chronic diarrhea associated with colicky pains and catarrh.

Corrosive Sublimate: in small doses in acute and chronic watery diarrhea, marked by slimy or bloody stools of children and adults; and diarrhea of phthisis and typhoid.

Creolin-Pearson: as disinfectant.

Creosote, Beechwood.

Dionin: instead of morphine.

Gambir: in atonic diarrhea, and in that following withdrawal of morphine or opium from habits; also in diarrhea in children.

Guaiacol.

Ichthalbin.

Ichthoform: useful in diarrhea of tuberculosis and typhoid.

Injection: starch water at 100° F. with tinct. opium and lead acetate or copper sulphate, in choleraic diarrhea of children.

Iodine: 1-2 drops tincture in atonic diarrhea.

Kino: as astringent in atonic diarrhea; 1 fl. dr. doses tincture in diarrhea following withdrawal of morphine or opium.

**Krameria:** as astringent.  
**Lead Acetate:** in suppository or by mouth; in summer diarrhea (alone in children, with morphine or opium in adults); with opium in purging due to typhoid or tubercular disease, in profuse serous discharge, and in purging attended by inflammation.  
**Magnesia:** antacid for children.  
**Mercury:** as mercury with chalk in diarrhea of children, marked by derangement of intestinal secretion and fetid stools; to be withheld where masses of undigested milk are passed; in adults, see Corrosive Sublimate.  
**Morphine Sulphate.**  
**Mustard Plaster.**  
**Opium:** most useful when evacuations very watery; in tubercular and typhoid diarrhea; in acute diarrhea, after expulsion of offending matter; as enema, with starch, in acute fatal diarrhea of children.  
**Pancreatin.**

**Pepsin:** with nitrohydrochloric acid in intestinal dyspepsia.  
**Podophyllin:** in chronic diarrhea, with high-colored, pale or frothy stools.  
**Quinine:** in periodic diarrhea with dysentery and jaundice.  
**Resorcinol.**  
**Rhubarb.**  
**Saline Purgatives.**  
**Salol:** in acute diarrhea of microbic origin.  
**Sodium Phosphate.**  
**Styracol:** in phthisis.  
**Tannalbin:** useful in all forms, but particularly in chronic diarrhea, and in that of phthisis.  
**Thymol:** 20-60 grains in 24 hours in divided doses in adults as intestinal antiseptic, especially in diarrhea of phthisis; also useful in diarrhea of teething children and in chronic diarrhea. Caution! avoid giving alcohol in any form with or after thymol, as then poisoning may result.  
**Veratrum Album:** in vomiting and purging of summer diarrhea.

## DILATATION, GASTRIC.—See GASTRIC DILATATION.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—An acute, infectious disease due to the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, and characterized by the formation of grayish-white false membranes on the mucous membrane, particularly of the pharynx, nose, and larynx.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Incubation: Most often about 2 days.

**Invasion:** With malaise, sore throat and slight fever, 101° F.

**Pharyngeal Diphtheria:** Membrane on the throat.

Yellowish-white, with dark red border.

Very adherent, leaving eroded surface on removal.

Reforms quickly after removal.

First seen on the tonsils *and* fauces; later on the post-pharyngeal wall.

**Laryngeal Diphtheria:** "Membranous croup."

Progressive unremitting evidence of stenosis.

The logical sequence of symptoms are:

Hoarseness. Croupy cough.

Croupy inspiration. Croupy expiration.

Both croupy inspiration and expiration.

Aphonia. If no antitoxin is given, then dyspnea, cyanosis, convulsions, and death.

Obtain culture and stain for Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

**Complications and sequelæ:**

Bronchopneumonia.

Nephritis and albuminuria.

A little albumin is present in every case.

This nephritis is not apt to be accompanied by dropsy.

**Toxic neuritis** causing paralysis.

Appears in second or third week of convalescence.

Wrist and foot drop. Paralysis of soft palate.

**Heart:** Early death from heart failure.

Tenth to fourteenth day: Acute dilatation.

Sixth week: Death from fatty degeneration.

**Suppurative cervical adenitis.** Otitis media.

**Septicemia** due to secondary infection with streptococci.



*To combat sepsis*

**R** Aq. Hydrogenii  
 Dioxid Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Liquor Calcis . fl 3 vi  
 Apply freely at frequent intervals to diseased surfaces.

**R** Menthol Mercki 3 iiss  
 Toluen Mercki . fl 3 ix  
 Liq. Ferri Chlor.  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply with fresh cotton swab every 3 hours for 4-5 days; also used as spray. (Loeffler's Solution.—30 minims of Creolin-Pearson may be added with advantage to the preparation.)

**R** Antitoxini Diphtheriæ . . . q. s.  
 As a prophylactic for children inject 500 to 1000 anti-toxic units, as the initial dose, into tissues of back. Ordinary *therapeutic dose* is 1000 units for children under 2 years of age, and for mild cases; 1500-2000 units for older children, severe cases, and all laryngeal cases. The initial dose in very severe pharyngeal and laryngeal cases may be 2000 to 4000 units. Repeat the dose in about 8 hours if necessary. Adults receive double the doses or even higher, as may be necessary.

**R** Potassii Chloratis Mercki . grn. lxxx  
 Tr. Ferri Chlor. . fl 3 iiss  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful as gargle; for children 2 to 6 years old, one teaspoonful internally.

**R** Sodii Boratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Potassii Chloratis Mercki . 3 iss  
 Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . . ℥ xx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
 Use as a gargle every hour or two.

**R** Olei Eucalypti  
 Glob. Mercki . fl 3 ii  
 Olei Terebinth.  
 Rectif. Mercki fl 3 viii  
 Pour in a shallow dish placed within a larger and deeper vessel, and keep on stove to cause vaporization. Caution! Guard against fire.

**R** Methyleni Coerulei Mercki . grn. viii  
 Papaini Mercki . 3 ii  
 Pulv. Sacchari  
 Lactis Mercki 3 ii  
 Use by insufflation every 2 hours.

*To remove membrane*

**R** Papaini Mercki . 3 i  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . ℥ xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 vi  
 Shake well and apply with a brush every 10 to 15 minutes during first few hours, then every two hours, day and night.

**R** Trypsini Mercki 3 i  
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki. . grn. xx  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply with atomizer, or with a swab, every hour or two, as necessary.

*In nasal diphtheria*

- R** Perhydrolis . . fl 3 i  
 Sodii Boratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful injected into  
 nose every two hours.

- R** Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . 3 ss  
 Sodii Boratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ss  
 Sodii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 viii  
 Inject a teaspoonful, warm,  
 in each nostril, every 2 hours.

- R** Sodii Sulphitis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 iv  
 Inject into nose.

*General treatment*

- R** Hydrargyri Bi-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn. ss  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 viii  
 Teaspoonful every hour  
 until stools are loose or there  
 is pytalism.

- R** Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 i  
 Quininæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn. xxiv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful every four  
 hours, for a child 4 years old.

- R** Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 i  
 Syrupi Tolutani fl 3 iiss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad 3 vi  
 One to two teaspoonfuls  
 according to age, ev. 3 hrs.

**Remedies for Diphtheria**

- Acid, Boric; or Borax: glycerin  
 solution applied locally.  
 Acid, Carbolic: 1:20 solution as  
 spray; locally to fauces to re-  
 move feter and destroy disease  
 germs; with glycerin as caustic,  
 applied with brush; with iodine  
 internally to prevent systemic  
 infection.  
 Acid, Lactic: 1 dr. to 1 oz. water  
 as spray or as local application  
 to dissolve false membrane.  
 Acid, Salicylic: as gargle; also in-  
 ternally.  
 Acid, Tartaric: strong solution lo-  
 cally, converts membrane into  
 gelatinous mass easily expelled.  
 Aconite.  
 Alcohol: freely given (4-16 oz.  
 brandy daily) very useful es-  
 pecially in the septic form; also  
 locally.  
 Alum: with equal part sulphur  
 blown into the throat at mo-  
 ment of deep inspiration when  
 asphyxia threatens.  
 Ammonium Carbonate: 15-60  
 grains in 24 hours as stimulant.  
 Ammonium Chloride.  
 Antitoxin: should always be re-  
 sorted to as early in the case as  
 possible.

- Apomorphine: as emetic.  
 Arsenic: internally in malignant  
 cases, or when sloughing of  
 throat occurs.  
 Arsenic Iodide:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain every  
 hour or so in diphtheritic sore  
 throat of adults.  
 Belladonna: at commencement,  
 when tonsils are much swollen  
 and there is little exudation;  
 later on to support the heart.  
 Brandy: see Alcohol.  
 Calomel:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain every hour for  
 12-14 hours, then every 2 hours;  
 or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 grains repeated every  
 hour for a child 3 years old until  
 stools gelatinous and bright-  
 green in color, then followed by  
 castor oil.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: dilute solution  
 in glycerin and water as local  
 application; internally as symp-  
 tomatic remedy in early stages,  
 but not when heart is weak.  
 Chlorinated Soda Solution: as gar-  
 gle or wash.  
 Chlorine Water:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 teaspoonful  
 internally; also as gargle, in  
 sloughing of the throat.  
 Copper Sulphate: as emetic.  
 Creolin-Pearson: effective anti-  
 septic

Hydrogen Peroxide: as gargle at short intervals, especially in early stage; also as prophylactic.

Ichthyol: as paint.

Ice: to neck and in mouth; with iron chloride internally if supuration threatens.

Iron Chloride: tincture in full doses internally; also locally, and with potassium chlorate as gargle.

Lime Water: as spray to dissolve false membrane.

Mercury Bichloride:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour for 6 doses, then every hour to a child 4 years old; also 1 grain to 1 pint water locally every hour, night and day.

Mercury Cyanide:  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour night and day to older children and adults; also as gargle (1 grain to 10 ozs. water).

Methylene Blue: by insufflation.

Nuclein: as prophylactic.

Oil Turpentine: vapor by inhalation.

Oxygen: inhalations, with strychnine and atropine hypodermically. If suffocation imminent, intubation or tracheotomy may be necessary.

Papain or Pepsin: locally as solvents of false membrane.

Perhydrol: see Hydrogen Peroxide.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: internally often aids in loosening the false membrane.

Potassium Dichromate: as emetic.

Potassium Permanganate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain

in water internally; also locally.

Quinine: strong solution as spray.

Resorcinol: 1:40 solution as gargle

or spray.

Sodium Benzoate: 75 to 100 grains daily, according to age; powder also insufflated.

Sodium Sulphite: 1:8 solution locally.

Sodium Thiosulphate: 1:16 solution in teaspoonful doses; also locally.

Stimulants: brandy, camphor, ammonium carbonate, musk, etc.

Strychnine: subcut. in paralysis.

Sulphur: with equal part alum by insufflation at moment of deep inspiration.

Tannin: 1:20 solution as spray.

Toluene (Toluol): with menthol, etc. for destroying bacilli and preventing absorption of toxin.

Trypsin: as solvent of false membrane.

**DIPSOMANIA.**—Intense craving for strong drink. See ALCOHOLISM.

**DIZZINESS.**—See VERTIGO.

**DROPSY.**—**EDEMA.**—Effusion of fluid into the connective tissues or serous cavities of the body. When in the peritoneum it is known as *Ascites*. When in the lungs it is known as *Pulmonary Edema*. (See also NEPHRITIS.)

**Bedside Diagnosis: In ASCITES.**

**General Causes:**

As a *mechanical transudate*: Sp. gr. 1.010–1.012.

Cardiac disease. Chronic Emphysema. Fibroid Phthisis.

As an *inflammatory exudate*: Sp. gr. 1.015.

Bright's Disease.

In *Hydremia* the sp. gr. is below 1.010.

**Local Causes:**

Portal Obstruction:

Cirrhosis of the liver. Thrombosis of portal vein.

Abdominal tumors and enlarged spleen.

Chronic peritonitis of any cause.

It may be a part of a general polyorrhomenitis which may occur in subacute rheumatism.

**Physical Signs:**

Abdomen: Protuberant and flattened at the sides.

Fluctuation shock.

Percussion. In dorsal position:

Oval tympany in the front. Dullness in the flanks.

Percussion note altered by changing position.

Albumin most abundant in exudates.

Cytodiagnosis: Nuclear figures in cancerous peritonitis.

Blood occurs in cancer and in tuberculosis of the peritoneum.

**In PULMONARY EDEMA.**

*Sudden dyspnea* and *cyanosis*.

Progressive cough with watery or blood-tinged expectoration.



Profuse perspiration.

Feeling of suffocation and discomfort. Moderate fever.

Pulse Varies. In renal disease it is high-tension.

In cardiac disease it is rapid, irregular, and has little force.

Physical Signs: Vocal fremitus may be decreased.

Dullness increases from below upward.

Diminished respiratory murmur.

Subcrepitant rales and at times crepitant.

Should be suspected in the following:

Lobar pneumonia when delirium occurs.

Pleurisy with effusion on exertion.

Anginal attacks and dilatation of the heart.

Exhaustion of long-continued fevers.

A terminal event in renal, cardiac and cerebral diseases.

Anemias, cachexias and tuberculosis.

### **R** Strophanthini

Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$

Digitalis Ger-

manici Mercki grn. ii

Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

(To strengthen heart action in cardiac dropsy with feeble or dilated heart.)

*To increase perspiration*

### **R** Pilocarpinæ Hydro-

chlor. Mercki. grn. i

Aq. Cinnamomi fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Teaspoonful once or twice daily.

(In renal dropsy. Contraindicated in cardiac dropsy or pulmonary edema.)

*To increase urination*

### **R** Elaterini Mercki grn. i

Spir. Aetheris

Nitrosi . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Tinct. Scillæ . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Tinct. Colchici . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Syrupi . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Teaspoonful 3 to 4 times daily.

(In hepatic or cardiac dropsy in sthenic subjects.)

### **R** Uropherini "S". 3 iiss

Syrupi Tolutani fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Syrupi Acaciæ . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Aquæ Dest., ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  v

Teaspoonful 3-4 times daily.

### **R** Theobrominæ et

Sodii Salicy-

latis Mercki . 3 iv

Saccharini Merck grn. i

Div. in pulv. no. xx.

One, four times daily.

### **R** Hydrarg. Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. vi

Pulv. Digitalis . grn. vi

Pulv. Scillæ . . grn. vi

Div. in pil. no. vi.

One, three times daily.

(In ascites from hepatic changes.)

### **R** Potassii Citratis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Spiritus Aethe-

ris Nitrosi . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Liq. Ammonii

Acetatis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Tinct. Digitalis . ℥ lxxx

Syr. Acidi Cit-

rici . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Dessertspoonful four times daily.

### **R** Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Digitalini Ger-

manici Mercki grn. ii

Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Two teaspoonfuls every 3 hours.

*To purge*

**R** Elaterini Merck grn. ss  
 Pulv. Amyli . . grn. xl  
 Saccharini Merck grn.  $\frac{1}{8}$   
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One when free catharsis  
 required.  
 (Contraindicated in heart  
 disease.)

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x  
 Pulv. Jalapæ Co. grn. xv  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. x  
 Div. in pulv. no. ii.  
 One when free catharsis is  
 needed.

**Remedies for Dropsy**

Acid, Picric:  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain every 3 hours  
 in scarlatinal dropsy.  
 Aconite: at once in dropsy of  
 scarlet fever if temperature  
 should rise.  
 Acupuncture: in edema about the  
 ankles, to be followed up by  
 hot baths; not much use in  
 tricuspid disease.  
 Ammonium Benzoate: in hepatic  
 dropsy.  
 Arsenic: in dropsy of feet from  
 fatty heart, old age, or debility.  
 Broom: diuretic in scarlatinal,  
 renal, and hepatic dropsy.  
 Caffeine: in cardiac and chronic  
 renal dropsy.  
 Calomel:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 grain doses as diuret-  
 ic, especially in cardiac dropsy.  
 Colchicum: in hepatic, cardiac,  
 and scarlatinal dropsy.  
 Digitalin "German": in all drop-  
 sies, but especially cardiac drop-  
 sies, highly useful.  
 Digitalis or Digipuratum.  
 Digitoxin.  
 Diuretin.  
 Elaterin or Elaterium: hydragogue  
 cathartics, especially in chronic  
 renal disease; should not be given  
 in exhaustion.  
 Hellebore: 5-10 drops tincture  
 every 2-3 hours in post-scarla-  
 tinal dropsy.

Hemogallol: if marked anemia  
 present.  
 Iron: to correct anemia; with sa-  
 line purgatives.  
 Jalap: 15-20 grains of the com-  
 pound powder in dropsy from  
 Bright's disease.  
 Magnesium Sulphate: concentrat-  
 ed solution before food is taken.  
 Nitrous Ether: as diuretics.  
 Oil Croton.  
 Pillocarpine Hydrochloride: in re-  
 nal dropsy when secretion of  
 urine is much reduced or sup-  
 pressed.  
 Potassium Bitartrate and Acetate  
 with Compound Jalap Powder:  
 useful hydragogue cathartic in  
 general dropsy from valvular  
 disease of the heart.  
 Potassium Citrate.  
 Potassium Nitrate: as diuretic.  
 Resin Jalap.  
 Saline Purgatives.  
 Scoparin or Scoparius: see Broom.  
 Sodium Acetate.  
 Squill: in cardiac dropsy.  
 Strophanthin: in cardiac dropsy.  
 Theobromine and Sodium Sali-  
 cylate.  
 Theophylline.  
 Turpentine Oil:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drop every  
 2-4 hours in albuminuria.  
 Uropherin B or S.

**DRY TETTER.**—See PSORIASIS.

**DUODENAL CATARRH.**—See also JAUNDICE, and BILIOUSNESS.

**Remedies for Duodenal Catarrh**

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: inter-  
 nally in mucous duodenitis; also  
 as bath to right hypochondri-  
 um, 3 dr. to 1 gal. water at 96° F.  
 Arsenic: in catarrh of bile ducts  
 after duodenal catarrh.  
 Calomel.  
 Hydrastis: in catarrh associated  
 with gall stones.  
 Podophyllin: in catarrhal and ma-

larial duodenitis.  
 Potassium Dichromate:  $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$  grain  
 two or three times daily in du-  
 odenal dyspepsia.  
 Rhubarb.  
 Salol.  
 Sodium Phosphate: teaspoonful  
 four times daily in catarrhal con-  
 ditions of duodenum and bile  
 ducts.

**DUODENITIS.**—Inflammation of the duodenum.

**R** Salolis Mercki . 3 i  
 Ichthalbini . . 3 iii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One, three times daily.  
 (As *antiseptic*.)

**R** Sodii Phosphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Take at one dose, in water,  
 in the morning.

#### Remedies for Duodenitis

Acid, Arsenic.  
 Acid, Citric.  
 Bismuth Subnitrate.  
 Bismuth Subcarbonate.  
 Calomel.

Hydrastis.  
 Ichthalbin.  
 Podophyllum.  
 Salol.  
 Sodium Phosphate.

**DYSENTERY.**—Glandular inflammation of the large intestine and ileum, with bloody evacuations and great tenesmus.

**Bedside Diagnosis:** In **BACILLARY DYSENTERY.**—Incubation: 2 days.

Onset: Abrupt with chill and high fever, 105° F.

Intense abdominal pains.

Diarrhea. Bloody and mucous stools.

There may be even 20 evacuations.

Marked tenesmus and straining.

Relapses are common and severe.

Is caused by Shiga's bacillus infecting water and milk.

Agglutination test.

In **AMEBIC DYSENTERY.**—Symptoms are like those of the bacillary form, but there is marked emaciation and prostration.

Sloughs of the colon may appear in the stools.

Ameba present in the discharges. In examination use a warm slide and seek for motility and vacuoles in the ameba.

Red blood cells may be seen in their protoplasm.

They have a clear outer zone and a granular inner zone.

Hepatic abscess very apt to occur, usually within the first two months.

Solitary abscess is the most frequent, and attacks the right lobe.

The enlargement of the liver is upward and to the right.

If felt below the costal margin it is smooth.

Other complications: Hepato-pulmonary abscess.

Perforation of bowel and peritonitis.

Sequels: Stricture of the gut.

Relapses are very apt to occur.

#### Acute

**R** Cupri Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Magnesii Sul-  
 phatis Mercki 3 ii  
 Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 ii  
 Aq. Ment. Pip. ad fl 3 iv  
 Two teaspoonfuls every 4  
 hours.

**R** Iodoformi Mercki 3 ii  
 Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 iii  
 Inject one tablespoonful  
 into rectum every 4 to 6  
 hours. Keep on ice.  
 (To relieve *tenesmus*.)

#### Amebic (epidemic; tropical)

**R** Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki grn. xx  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v  
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One every 4 hours.

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Merck . 3 i  
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss  
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One powder 2 or 3 times  
 daily.



**R** Plumbi Acetatis

Mercki . . . grn. xxxvi  
 Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 vi  
 Inject 2 tablespoonfuls into  
 the rectum every 3 or 4 hours  
 while evacuations are fre-  
 quent.

**R** Aq. Hydrogenii

Dioxidii Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Add to a pint of water and  
 inject into the bowels daily.

*Chronic***R** Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Add a teaspoonful to 3  
 pints of water, and with a  
 long colon tube and fountain  
 syringe, introduce as far up  
 as possible, once daily.

**R** Tannalbini. . . 3 iv

Ichthalbini . . 3 iv  
 Saccharini Merck grn. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One, three times daily, be-  
 fore meals.

**Remedies for Dysentery**

Acid, Tannic: 1 dr. to 1 pint water  
 by rectal irrigation as intestinal  
 antiseptic.

Aconite: when much fever.

Alum: to control diarrhea.

Arsenic: 2 drops Fowler's solution  
 with 5 drops tinct. opium if due  
 to malaria.

Belladonna: extract in suppository  
 in tenesmus.

Bismuth Subgallate: 15 to 20  
 grains every hour or so; or 30  
 grains at longer intervals.

Bismuth Subnitrate: 15 to 20  
 grains every hour or so; also  
 suspended in starch as enema.

Bismuth Subsalcylate: 15 grains  
 in milk four times daily; 20  
 grains with 2 grains ammoni-  
 um carbonate twice daily to pre-  
 vent flatulence.

Calomel:  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain every half  
 hour in acute sthenic type.

**R** Bismuthi Subni-

tratis Mercki . 3 iv  
 Salolis Mercki . 3 i  
 Pulv. Ipecac. et  
 Opii Mercki . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 4 hours.

**R** Zinci Phenolsul-

phonat. Mercki 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. iv.  
 Dissolve one powder in a  
 pint of warm water and inject  
 into the bowel daily.  
 (When much *mucus* and  
*pus* present in stools.)

*To relieve tenesmus***R** Plumbi Acetatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv  
 Morphinæ Acet-  
 atis Mercki . grn. ss  
 Aquæ Fervidæ . fl 3 i  
 Use as enema.

**R** Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . 3 ss  
 Pulvis Opii  
 Mercki . . . grn. vi  
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iii  
 Div. in supposit. no. xii.  
 One to be inserted into the  
 rectum three times daily.

Castor Oil: in small doses with  
 opium in dysenteric diarrhea of  
 children.

Cathartics: to cause local deple-  
 tion.

Cold: enemata of ice water to re-  
 lieve pain and tenesmus.

Copper Arsenite or Sulphate: in  
 acute dysentery; valuable as-  
 tringent in chronic dysentery.

Creolin-Pearson: 1-2:200 solution  
 as injection twice daily in trop-  
 ical dysentery.

Ergotin: in acute dysentery, and  
 also in chronic following acute  
 form.

Hydrogen Peroxide: diluted, as  
 irrigation in colitis with dysen-  
 tery.

Injections: mucilaginous in early  
 stages; in later, astringent.

Iodoform: as rectal oily injection  
 in acute dysentery.

**Ipecac:** 20 to 30 grain doses on empty stomach with complete rest, best given in milk; or may be given in enema; valuable in acute or epidemic forms; also in summer diarrhea of children, with greenish stools, mucus and blood, 2-5 grains being given every 2 hours best in milk.

**Lead Acetate:** with opium in pill, in acute form; also as suppository or enema in acute and chronic dysentery to allay tenesmus.

**Magnesium Sulphate:** in acute cases in early stage, with fever, pain, tenesmus, and stools with mucus and blood; also in tropical dysentery, given with sulphuric acid.

**Mercury and Chalk:**  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain every half hour.

**Mercury Bichloride:**  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain every 2 hours in acute or chronic dysentery if stools slimy or bloody.

**Morphine Sulphate.**

**Nux Vomica:** in epidemic cases, and where prune-juice stools and much depression.

**Opium:** to check the diarrhea; given after action of a saline.

**Perhydrol:** see Hydrogen Peroxide.

**Potassium Bitartrate:** in advanced stages where much mucus; also in acute dysentery with scorbutic symptoms; 4 dr. at one dose very beneficial as preliminary to other treatment.

**Quinine Sulphate:** in large doses in malarial cases, followed by Ipecac.

**Saline Purgatives.**

**Salol:** intestinal antiseptic, particularly with bismuth and opium.

**Silver Nitrate:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain with opium in pill, in acute dysentery after acute symptoms have subsided; also 10 to 20 grains in 1 pint water as enema beyond sigmoid flexure, using 3 to 4 pints; injection useful also in tropical dysentery.

**Tannalbin:** very efficient.

**Tannin:** with milk diet in chronic disease.

**Turpentine Oil:** with opium when acute symptoms have passed off; also in epidemic of a low type.

**Zinc Phenolsulphonate:** 2 to 3 grains in pill 4 to 5 times daily as intestinal antiseptic.

**Zinc Sulphate:** by mouth or as enema.

**DYSMENORRHEA.**—Difficult, obstructed, or painful menstruation.

### *Inflammatory*

**R Berberinæ Sulphatis Mercki** grn. xv  
Tinct. Hydrastis fl 3 iiss  
Syr. Aurantii, ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

**R Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki** grn. ii  
Fl'extr. Cimicif. fl 3 iv  
Aq. Camphoræ . fl 3 i  
Syrupi . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

### *Membranous*

**R Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki** . grn. i  
Potassii Iodidi Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful 3 times daily for a few days before menstruation.

### *Neuralgic*

**R Dionini** . . . grn. xv  
Aquæ Laurocerasi Mercki. fl 3 i  
15 to 30 drops several times daily.

**R Apioli Fluidi**  
Merk . . . fl 3 ii  
Acetanilidi Merck grn. xl  
Chloroformi Merck . . . ℥ xxx  
Alcoholis q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful in water, every 2 to 3 hours.

**R Antipyrin. Merck** 3 i  
Sodii Salicylatis Merck . . . 3 i  
Ext. Opii Merck grn. viii  
Aquæ . . . fl 3 i  
Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful every hour or two until pain is relieved.

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. xx  
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. iv  
 Ext. Stramonii grn. v  
 Ext. Hyoseyami grn. v  
 Euquininæ . . grn. xl  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One pill 3 times daily.

*Ovarian*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Douche the vagina with hot water, then apply pledges of cotton, soaked in the mixture, as far up as they can be retained. Change every other day.

**R** Magnesii Sulphatis Mercki 3 iss  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful every half-hour till bowels move.

*Spasmodic*

**R** Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥ xxx  
 Fluidextr. Viburni Opuli . fl 3 i  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful or two every hour in hot water, until pain is relieved.

**R** Amylis Nitritus Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Inhale 5 drops from a handkerchief.  
 (In severe pain.)

**R** Dionini . . . grn. iv  
 Extr. Cannabis Indicæ Mercki grn. xii  
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 ii  
 Div. in supposit. no. viii.  
 Insert one into the rectum 2 or 3 times daily. (Especially serviceable in dysmenorrhea of young girls where local treatment is refused or inadvisable.)

**R** Pulvis Ipecac. et Opii Merck . grn. xv  
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. x  
 Div. in pulv. no. ii.  
 One powder with hot lemonade, after a hot sitz-bath; also apply hot fomentations over abdomen.  
 (In dysmenorrhea from sudden exposure to cold.)

**R** Tinct. Strophanthi Mercki . . fl 3 iv  
 5 drops in water after meals.  
 (In dysmenorrhea from mitral stenosis.)

**R** Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iiss  
 Sodii Bromidi Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Ammonii Bromidi Mercki . 3 i  
 Tinct. Rhei . . fl 3 iiss  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Two teaspoonfuls in water before meals.  
 (In neurotic subjects.)

**Remedies for Dysmenorrhea**

Acetanilide: to relieve pain.  
 Aconite: in congestive form in plethorics; or sequence to sudden arrest.  
 Aloes.  
 Ammonium Acetate: in many forms of dysmenorrhea, table-spoonful with  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain ipecac every 2 or 3 hours.

Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation in neuralgic forms, especially in chlorotic girls.  
 Antipyrine: as analgesic.  
 Apiole, Liquid: as emmenagogue in neuralgic form; give night and morning for several days just before expected period.  
 Arsenic: 3 to 10 drops Fowler's so-



lution with 10 drops tinct. digitalis thrice daily between periods useful, particularly when membranous discharge from uterus.

Atropine: in neuralgic or spasmodic forms, with synergists.

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: in neuralgic form.

Camphor: frequently repeated in nervous subjects.

Cannabis Indica:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain extract thrice daily to relieve pain.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Chloroform: by inhalation; or locally as liniment applied on hot towel.

Codeine:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain morning and evening very satisfactory to relieve pain, where morphine not well borne.

Dionin: very satisfactory succedaneum for morphine.

Ergot: in congestive cases at commencement, especially if following sudden arrest.

Euquinine.

Gelsemium: 5 to 10 minims fluid

extract every 2 hours in neuralgic form to relieve pain.

Ginger: if menses are suddenly suppressed.

Gossypium.

Gualac: teaspoonful ammoniated tincture in neuralgic or rheumatic forms.

Hemogallol or Hemol.

Hydrastine Hydrochloride.

Ichthyol: with glycerin, on vaginal tampons, in inflammatory cases.

Iron: in anemia.

Manganese Dioxide.

Mercury Bichloride: with potassium iodide in membranous dysmenorrhea.

Morphine: to relieve pain.

Opium: 3 to 5 minims tincture, alone or with 3 or 4 grains hydrated chloral, to relieve pain.

Quinine.

Stypticin.

Styptol.

Viburnum Opulus: 30 minims fluidextract in uterine pains, and in spasmodic dysmenorrhea.

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**DYSPEPSIA.—INDIGESTION.**—Impaired or defective digestion. (See also GASTRALGIA).

*Acid*

**R** Bismuthi Subnitrat. Mercki . 3 vi  
Tinct. Belladon. fl 3 iii  
Tinct. Zingib. . fl 3 ii  
Magnesii Carbon. Mercki . 3 iii  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
Shake! Teaspoonful one hour before eating.

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**R** Magnesiae Ustae Mercki,  
Pulv. Rheii,  
Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki,  
Sacchari Lactis Mercki . aa 3 iv  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.,  
2 hrs. after meals.

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**R** Pepsini Mercki . grn. xxx  
Liq. Ammon.  
Acetat. . . fl 3 ii  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
2 teaspoonfuls after meals.

**R** Cerii Oxalatis  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Bismuthi Subcarbon. Mercki 3 ii  
Bismuthi Subgall. Mercki . 3 iv  
Cretæ Preparat. 3 iv  
Carbonis Ligni . 3 i  
Teaspoonful with water.

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*Amylaceous*

**R** Papaini Mercki . 3 iii  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iss  
Vini Xerici. . . fl 3 iv  
Aquæ Chloroformi q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
Teaspoonful an hour after meals.

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*Atonic*

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. viii  
Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 ii  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Orexoids Mercki no. xx

Give one crushed in a spoon with a little water, and follow immediately with half a tumblerful water, one hour before eating. (*In loss of appetite.*)

**R** Zinci Valeratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Extr. Belladon. grn. iii  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One pill after each meal.

**R** Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 i  
 Inf. Gent. Co. ad fl 3 iii  
 One or two teaspoonfuls before meals.

*Flatulent***R** Bismuthi Subni-

tratis Merck . . . 3 ii  
 Carbonis Ligni . . . 3 iii  
 Saccharini Merck grn. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One powder before meals.

**R** Pepsini Mercki . grn. xxx

Pancreatini  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Carbonis Ligni . . . 3 i  
 Bismuthi Sub-  
 gall. Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One before meals.

**R** Oleoresinæ Cap-

sici Mercki. . . ℥ ii  
 Pancreatini  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Pulv. Zingiberis grn. xx  
 Carbonis Ligni . . . grn. xl  
 Creosoti Mercki  
 (Beechwood). ℥ x  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One after eating.

**R** Creosoti Mercki

(Beechwood). ℥ x  
 Bismuthi Sub-  
 carb. Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ Menthæ  
 Piperitæ. . . fl 3 i  
 Shake! Teaspoonful every  
 3 to 6 hours.

*With subacidity***R** Acidi Hydro-

chlorici Dil. . . fl 3 iii  
 Tinct. Nucis  
 Vomica . . . fl 3 iv  
 Tinct. Capsici . . . fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Infus. Gentianæ  
 Comp. q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily,  
 after meals, with water.

*Intestinal***R** Pancreatini

Merck . . . . . 3 ii  
 Salolis Merck . . . grn. xxx  
 Ichthalbini . . . 3 ii  
 Saccharini Merck grn. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One powder, with water,  
 three times daily, two hours  
 after meals.

**R** Naphthaleni Med-

icinalis Merck 3 iss  
 Bismuthi Subni-  
 tratis Merck . . . 3 i  
 Saccharini Merck grn. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xviii.  
 One powder every three  
 to six hours.

*For persistent vomiting***R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv

Creosoti Mercki  
 (Beechwood). ℥ x  
 Aq. Chloroformi 3 viii  
 Teaspoonful every hour,  
 with water.

**R** Phenolis Mercki ℥ vi  
 Bismuthi Sub-  
 carbonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 vi  
 Tablespoonful ev. 2 hrs.

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. ii  
 Alcoholis . . . 3 i  
 Tr. Nucis Vom. ℥ xxx  
 10 drops every hour in a  
 teaspoonful chloroform wa-  
 ter.

### Remedies for Dyspepsia

Acid, Gallic: in pyrosis.  
 Acid, Hydrochloric, Diluted: with  
 pepsin after meals, in atonic  
 dyspepsia; in acid pyrosis; also  
 where there is diarrhœa.  
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: in irritable  
 cases.  
 Acid, Lactic: in imperfect diges-  
 tion.  
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: in dys-  
 pepsia with mental despon-  
 dency and sallow complexion.  
 Alcohol: with food when digestion  
 is impaired by fatigue, etc.  
 Alkalies: in acid or atonic dys-  
 pepsia, taken before meals or  
 two hours after.  
 Aloes: as dinner pill, with nux  
 vomica, in habitual constipa-  
 tion.  
 Arsenic: 1 minm of Fowler's so-  
 lution before meals in neural-  
 gia of the stomach, or diarrhœa  
 excited by food.  
 Belladonna:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of ex-  
 tract once daily to lessen pain  
 and constipation.  
 Bismuth Citrate.  
 Bismuth Subnitrate: 10 grains  
 when stomach is irritable; also  
 in flatulence.  
 Bitters: given with acids or alka-  
 lies, to stimulate digestion.  
 Calomel:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain doses if constipa-  
 tion.  
 Calumba: bitter tonic.  
 Capsicum: in atonic dyspepsia.  
 Cascara Sagrada: in torpid liver  
 and constipation; small doses at  
 first, gradually increased.  
 Charcoal: for flatulence.  
 Chloroform: 10 to 20 drops in  
 sweetened water where food  
 fermentation occurs, and gas is  
 evolved soon after eating; very  
 useful in acute dyspepsia.  
 Cholagogues.  
 Cinchona: with mineral acid in  
 atonic dyspepsia.  
 Cocaine: in nervous dyspepsia,  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 grain twice or thrice daily.  
 Cod-liver Oil: in the sinking at the  
 epigastrium in the aged without  
 intestinal irritation.

Creosote, Beechwood: if due to  
 fermentative changes.  
 Diastase of Malt.  
 Euquinine: like quinine.  
 Gentian: in atony and flatulence.  
 Ginger: as carminative.  
 Hot Water: a tumblerful twice or  
 thrice between meals, in acid  
 dyspepsia, flatulence, and to re-  
 press craving for alcohol.  
 Hydrastine Hydrochloride: in  
 chronic dyspepsia and chronic  
 alcoholism.  
 Lime Water, Magnesia, or Mag-  
 nesium Carbonate: in acid dys-  
 pepsia.  
 Manganese: 5-10 grains dioxide in  
 gastrodynia and pyrosis.  
 Mercury and Chalk: 1 grain 3 to 4  
 times daily, in dyspepsia during  
 chronic disease or convalescence.  
 Morphine: subcutaneously in irri-  
 table subjects.  
 Nux Vomica: 5-10 drops thrice  
 daily exceedingly useful in most  
 forms along with mineral acids.  
 Opium: in sinking at the stomach  
 partially relieved by food which,  
 at the same time, produces  
 diarrhœa, a few drops of the tin-  
 cture before meals; with nux  
 vomica in palpitation, etc.  
 Orexine or Orexoids: highly valu-  
 able in the nervous form.  
 Pancreatin: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 hours after  
 meals in intestinal indigestion.  
 Papain: in gastric and intestinal  
 indigestion.  
 Pepper: in atonic indigestion.  
 Pepsin: with meals; useful in  
 aepsia of infants.  
 Physostigma: in the phantom  
 tumor sometimes accompanying  
 dyspepsia.  
 Podophyllin: instead of mercury;  
 also with nux vomica and min-  
 eral acids.  
 Potassium Bicarbonate.  
 Quassia: bitter tonic.  
 Quinine: in elderly people, and to  
 check flatulence.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Rhubarb.  
 Sodium Bicarbonate: in acid dys-  
 pepsia.



**DYSPHAGIA.**—Difficulty in swallowing, due to nervous or hysterical spasm.

**R** Ferri, Quin. et  
Strych.Citratis  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Elixir Aurantii . fl 3 iii  
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Potassii Bro-  
midi Mercki . 3 ii  
Spir. Aetheris  
Comp. Mercki fl 3 ii  
Tinct. Valerian. fl 3 iii  
Tr. Cardam. Co. fl 3 iv  
Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iv  
Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii  
Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.

#### Remedies for Dysphagia

Cajuput Oil: in nervous dysphagia.  
Cocaine: in tonsillitis, etc. as  
cause, a 1:25 solution is painted  
over.  
Iced Fluids: slowly swallowed in

spasmodic dysphagia.  
Iron: as a tonic.  
Potassium Bromide: in hysterical  
dysphagia; or in dysphagia of  
liquids in children.

**DYSURIA.—STRANGURY.**—Difficult or painful urination.

#### *Excessive acidity*

**R** Potassii Bicar-  
bon. Mercki . 3 iv  
Spiritus Aethe-  
ris Nitrosi . . fl 3 iii  
Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv  
Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 iv  
Dessertspoonful ev. 3 hrs.

#### *In painful micturition*

**R** Tr. Cantharidis fl 3 i  
Tr. Opii . . . . fl 3 ii  
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi  
Aquæ . . . . ad fl 3 iii  
Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

#### *Paralysis*

**R** Ergotini Bon-  
jeani Mercki . 3 i  
Strychninæ Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
Sparteinae Mercki grn. iv  
Div. in caps. gelat. no. xx.  
One, three times daily.

#### *Strangury*

**R** Camphoræ Mono-  
brom. Mercki grn. xxx  
Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xv  
Ext. Belladon. . grn. v  
Div. in pil. no. xv.  
One every 2 to 6 hours.

#### Remedies for Dysuria

Alkalies: citrates when urine acid.  
Belladonna: sedative in vesical  
and urethral irritation.  
Camphor: in strangury.  
Camphor, Monobromated.  
Cannabis Indica: in hematuria.  
Cantharides: 1-5 drops tincture  
in irritable bladder, and vesical  
tenesmus.  
Ergot: in paralysis, when bladder  
feels imperfectly emptied.

Hyoscyamus: sedative in vesical  
and urethral irritation.  
Nitrous Ether: 1-1½ fl. dram spirit.  
Opium: 2 grains in suppository  
with hyoscyamus; laudanum as  
enema, or morphine hypoder-  
mically to relieve strangury  
from blisters.  
Potassium Bicarbonate: in acid  
urine.  
Squill: with spirit nitrous ether.

**EARACHE.**—Pain in the ear. See OTALGIA.

**ECCHYMOSIS.**—Discoloration of the skin from extravasation of the  
blood. See BRUISES.

**ECLAMPSIA.**—An epileptiform seizure or convulsion. See CONVUL-  
SIONS.

**ECTHYMA.**—An eruption of hard-based pustules on the skin, with a line of inflammation visible around each.

**R** Liquoris Plumbi

Subacetatis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Tinct. Opii . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Add to 1 pint of water, and keep applied on soft cloths.

**R** Vini Gaduoli . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Dessertspoonful to table-spoonful three times daily.

(As *alterative*.)

**Remedies for Ecthyma**

Acid, Boric.

Borax: solution locally.

Chrysarobin.

Cod-liver Oil: Internally and locally.

Copper Salts.

Gaduol: as resolvent tonic.

Ichthalbin: Internally as assimilative and regulator of nutritive

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Zinci Oxidi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Apply freely on the eruptions.

processes.  
Ichthyol: locally.  
Lead Subacetate Solution: 1:125 solution, best with tinct. opium.  
Opium: locally.  
Quinine: for malnutrition.  
Resorcinol.  
Syrup Iron Iodide.  
Zinc Oxide: locally.

**ECZEMA.**—A non-contagious skin disease with an eruption of small vesicles, redness, and itching.

*Acute*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i

Zinci Oxidi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 v

Apply night and morning.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Zinci Oxidi

Mercki . . . 3 vi

Pulv. Amyli . . 3 vi

Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Apply night and morning.

**R** Magnesii Sul-

phatis Mercki  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 ii

Ferri Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. x

Sodii Chloridi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Tr. Cardam. Co. fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii

Tablespoonful before breakfast in a tumblerful of cool or hot water.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. vi

Mentholis Mercki grn. xi

Olei Lini . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Aquæ Calcis . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Shake! Use as a lotion.

(Where *pruritus* marked.)

**R** Pulv. Acetani-

lidi Mercki . . grn. xxx

Bismuthi Subni-

tratis Mercki . grn. xxx

Unguenti Zinci . 3 v

Lanum Mercki . 3 iii

(Where an *astringent* ointment is required.)

*Eczema capitis*

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx

Sulphuris Loti . 3 i

Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Use like preceding.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Acidi Sulphurici gtt. ii

Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Apply with cotton.

**R** Hydrargyri Bi-  
chlor. Mercki grn. ii  
Bismuthi Subni-  
tratis Mercki . grn. xxx  
Resorcin. Mercki grn. x  
Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Apply thoroughly twice  
daily, and cover with a cap.  
Before applying, cut hair  
close to scalp and soften crusts  
with oil or flaxseed poultice.

**R** Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Hydrarg. Chloridi  
Mitis Mercki . grn. xlv  
Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
Apply once or twice p. d.

*General*

**R** Ichthalbini . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
Ol. Limonis . . gtt. ii  
Div. in pulv. no. xl.  
One powder 3 times daily.  
Also apply morning and night  
the following:

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Apply morning and night.

*Chronic*

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. xv  
Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv  
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Pulv. Amyli . . 3 vi  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . 3 vi  
Petrolati . . . 3 vi  
Apply freely night and  
morning, and give the follow-  
ing immediately:

**R** Tablettæ Ich-  
thalbini . . . no. c  
One to four tablets three  
times daily.

**R** Liq. Carbonis  
Detergens . . gtt. xxx  
Hydrargyri Am-  
mon. Mercki . grn. xx  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
Petrolati . . . 3 iii

**R** Ferri et Ammon.  
Citratiss Mercki 3 i  
Potassii Citratiss  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Liq. Potassii  
Arsen. Mercki fl 3 i  
Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 iv  
Tinct. Cinchonæ  
Comp. q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Teaspoonful after meals.  
(*Tonic and alterative.*)

**R** Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Unguenti Picis . 3 iv  
Unguenti Rosæ . 3 iv

**R** Ol. Rusci Mercki fl 3 ss  
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 vii  
(Useful on scalp and hairy  
parts.)

**R** Potassii Hydroxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. xlv  
Ol. Rusci Mercki fl 3 vi  
Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 vi  
Apply with a brush for a  
few minutes, then wash off  
with hot water, and apply a  
suitable ointment.

*Chronic circumscribed*

**R** Chrysarobini  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Apply freely.



*Genital*

- R** Ichthyolis . . . grn. xv  
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 iii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
 (For female genitals.)

- R** Ext. Belladon. . grn. xii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Ol. Lini . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ Calcis . . fl 3 vi  
 Apply at night after bath-  
 ing the parts with hot water.

*Infantile*

- R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 v  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 (In chronic indurated cases.)

- R** Acidi Salicylici  
     Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Petrolati Liquidi 3 ii  
 (To relieve itching and pain.)

- R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 iss  
 Acidi Salicylici  
     Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Petrolati Liquidi 3 iv  
 Apply after removing the  
 crusts by means of olive oil.

- R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
     Mitis Mercki . grn. xx  
 Acidi Carbolici  
     Mercki . . . gtt. xx  
 Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . . . grn. l  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Apply night and morning.

- R** Hydrarg. Ammon.  
     Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Acidi Carbolici  
     Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Zinci Oxidi . . grn. l  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . 3 i  
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

- R** Acidi Borici  
     Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Balsami Peruv. gtt. x  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply twice daily.

*Impetiginous*

- R** Lenigallolis . . 3 i  
 Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . . . grn. xlv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii

- R** Pyrogallolis  
     Mercki . . . grn. lxxv  
 Ichthyolis . . . ℥ lxxv  
 Acidi Salicylici  
     Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii

*Eczema intertrigo*

- R** Tannoformi . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply freely, and cover  
 with lint.

*Of nostrils*

- R** Acidi Borici  
     Mercki,  
 Acidi Tannici  
     Mercki,  
 Hydrarg. Chloridi  
     Mitis Mercki,  
 Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . aa grn. xxx  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
 Apply on cotton, after first  
 syringing the nose with boric  
 acid solution.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Apply on cotton.

**R** Hydrarg. Ammon.

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply night and morning.

*Nervous*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 iv

*Palmar*

**R** Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. l  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Amyli . . . grn. l  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Hydrarg. Ammon.  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Ol. Eucalypti  
 Mercki . . . ℥ xxx  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Apply twice daily to the  
 parts affected.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 iss

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i  
 To be used in conjunction  
 with a suitable ointment.

*Palpebral***R** Hydrarg. Oxidi

Flavi Mercki . grn. ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Ol. Amygdalæ  
 Express. . . fl 3 i  
 Apply to the eyelids 2 to 3  
 times daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ x

Pulv. Amyli . . 3 ii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Petrolati Liquidi 3 ii  
 Rub into the eyelids at  
 night, and cover with lint  
 smeared with the mixture.

**R** Aluminis Usti

Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Aquæ Dist. . . fl 3 ii  
 Instil 1 drop night and  
 morning into the inner angle  
 of the eye; and apply com-  
 presses of hot boric-acid solu-  
 tion.

*Seborrheic***R** Zinci Oxidi

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Sulphuris Pre-  
 cip. Mercki . 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply freely.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i-ii

Ol. Amygdalæ  
 Express . . . fl 3 x  
 Begin with the weaker  
 solution, and gradually in-  
 crease strength.  
 (Used on hairy parts.)

*Squamous*

- R** Sulphuris Præ-  
cip. Mercki . . . 3 i  
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Lanum Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
Apply freely.

- R** Ol. Cadini  
Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
Ung. Diachyli . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiss

- R** Picis Liquidæ . . fl 3 i  
Sulphuris Præ-  
cip. Mercki . . grn. xxx  
Lanum Mercki . . 3 v  
Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
Rub in morning and night.

*Subacute*

- R** Hydrarg. Ammon.  
Mercki . . . grn. x  
Lanum Mercki . . 3 iv  
Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 iv

- R** Resorcini Mercki grn. x  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. v  
Lanum Mercki . . 3 v  
Petrolati . . . 3 iii

- R** Tannoformi . . 3 i  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Calaminæ Mercki 3 i  
Magnesiæ Car-  
bon. Mercki . . 3 v  
Dust on morning and night.  
(In *discharging* eczema.)

- R** Acidi Borici  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Calaminæ Mercki 3 x  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. l  
Pulv. Amyli ad  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Use freely as dusting pow-  
der.  
(In *discharging* eczema.)

- R** Resorcini Mercki grn. x  
Lanum Mercki . . 3 iv  
Ung. Aq. Rosæ . . 3 iv

*Vesicular*

- R** Sulphuris Præ-  
cip. Mercki . . 3 iss  
Lanum Mercki . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Liq. Sodæ Chlo-  
rinatæ. . . . fl 3 iv  
Apply freely on vesicles.

- R** Ol. Cadini Merck fl 3 ii  
Lanum Mercki . . 3 vi  
Ung. Picis . . . 3 iv  
Liq. Sodæ Chlo-  
rinatæ. . . . fl 3 iii  
Apply freely.

- R** Zinci Carbonatis  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Glycerini Mercki 3 iss  
Aquæ Rosæ, ad  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
Shake! Apply with brush.

- R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 iii  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . . 3 vi

*Weeping*

- R** Tannoformi . . 3 i  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Magnesiæ Ustæ  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Dust on freely night and  
morning.

- R** Bismuthi Sub-  
gall. Mercki . . 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . . 3 iv  
Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 iv  
Apply night and morning  
on lint after drying the parts  
with absorbent cotton.



## Remedies for Eczema

- Acetanilide: with zinc oxide, as antiseptic, astringent and protective.
- Acid, Boric: ointment in vulvar eczema.
- Acid, Carbolic: internally and locally.
- Acid, Salicylic: locally, particularly for hands and feet, if there is much weeping.
- Acid, Picric: in saturated solution, or as ointment, effective in weeping eczema, but not when pus present.
- Alkalies: weak solutions as constant dressing.
- Anthraxol.
- Arsenic: 5 minims Fowler's solution, gradually diminishing the dose, in squamous and chronic forms, especially of vulva, anus, and scrotum; useless in acute form.
- Belladonna: internally, or atropine hypodermically, in acute stage.
- Betanaphthol.
- Bismuth: where there is much exudation, the powder or ointment either of the carbonate or subnitrate.
- Blisters: in chronic cases, especially of the hand.
- Borax: the glycerite in eczema of the scalp and ears.
- Calcium Sulphide:  $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  grain doses in acute and chronic cases of pustular character.
- Camphor: to allay heat and Itch.
- Ceridin.
- Chloral, Hydrated: 1:15 ointment or lotion.
- Chrysarobin: in chronic cases; use cautiously, and not near the eyes.
- Citrine Ointment: alone or with tar ointment, in eczema of eyelids.
- Cocaine: to allay Itching in scrotal eczema.
- Cod-liver Oil: in eczema of children, due to malnutrition; locally to skin to prevent cracking.
- Collodion.
- Conium: in ointments to relieve obstinate pruritis.
- Creolin-Pearson: as antiseptic.
- Eucalyptol: with Iodoform and lanum in dry eczema.
- Eugallol.
- Gaduol: in scrofula or malnutrition.
- Glycerin: as emollient.
- Ichthalbin: as tonic.
- Ichthyol: highly useful both internally and externally; affords surprising results in eczematous ulceration with great itching.
- Iodoformogen.
- Lead Salts: soluble salts where much inflammation and discharge, in lotion with glycerin; if dry and itching, a strong solution or ointment.
- Lenigallol.
- Lime Water: as sedative and astringent; in later stages, with glycerin.
- Mercury: black or yellow wash in early vesicular and pustular conditions; the biniodide or bichloride in chronic indolent forms.
- Mercury Ammoniated.
- Mercury Oxide, Yellow: in palpebral eczema.
- Methylene Blue: in eczema of lids.
- Oil Cade: with lanum.
- Phosphorus:  $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  grain in obstinate eczema.
- Potassium Acetate: internally.
- Potassium Hydroxide: strong solution applied to infiltrated patch of chronic eczema, before attempting to heal it.
- Potassium Iodide: internally where syphilitic history or inheritance.
- Pyrogallol.
- Resorcinol.
- Silver Nitrate: simple solution, or solution in spirit nitrous ether, painted over, in chronic form.
- Soap, Green: instead potassium hydroxide to soften infiltrated patches of chronic form.
- Sodium Arsenate: hypodermically into an eczematous patch to change indolent form into an active one.
- Sulphur, Washed or Precipitated: internally, and externally in ointments; sulphides in baths, but not in acute stage.
- Tannin Glycerite: after removal of the scales; tar or other ointment may be required to complete cure.
- Tannoform: in weeping eczema.
- Tar: externally as ointment; internally as pill or capsule in very chronic form.
- Zinc: the oxide and carbonate as dusting powders; the oxide as ointment if the raw surface is indolent after inflammation has subsided.
- Zinc Stearate.

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**EDEMA.**—An accumulation of serous fluid in the connective tissue. See DROPSY.

**EGYPTIAN PLAGUE.**—See PLAGUE, *Bubonic*.

**ELEPHANTIASIS.**—A chronic disease that attacks chiefly the skin, which it fissures and hypertrophies, and the lymphatics, which it obliterates. During its progress the lower limbs are usually swollen and misshapen, looking like the legs of elephants.

*Externally*

**R** Ol. Gynocardiae  
 Mercki . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Lanum Mercki . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Hydrarg. Oleatis  
 Mercki (20%) 3 i  
 Apply freely, and bandage  
 firmly from toes up.

*Internally*

**R** Methyleni Cœ-  
 rulei Mercki . 3 i  
 Thymolis Mercki grn. xlv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. xv.  
 One, three times daily.  
 (No line of treatment has  
 been very satisfactory in this  
 disease.)

**Remedies for Elephantiasis**

Arsenic: with 5 or 6 times as much  
 black pepper.  
 Chaulmoogra Oil.  
 Gurjun Oil.

Ichthyol.  
 Iodine: internally and externally.  
 Methylene Blue.  
 Thymol.

**EMISSIONS.**—Involuntary discharges of semen. See SPERMATORRHEA.

**EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY.**—An abnormal accumulation of air in the cellular tissue of the lungs. (See also ASTHMA.)

**Bedside Diagnosis in HYPERTROPHIC EMPHYSEMA.**—Symptoms dependent upon right heart compensation.

Dyspnea, extreme cyanosis, bronchitis and cough.

Physical Signs: Barrel chest and rounded shoulders.

Dilated venules along the attachment of the diaphragm.

Inspiration is short and quick.

Expiration prolonged.

Apex not visible.

Prominent epigastric pulsations.

Vocal fremitus decreased.

Hyper-resonance, which encroaches upon cardiac dullness.

Lowering of upper limit of liver dullness.

Expiration is harsh, wheezy and prolonged, 4:1.

Coarse râles and sibilant rhonchi.

Accentuated pulmonic second sound.

Tricuspid regurgitant murmur is the last feature.

**R** Ammonii Chlo-  
 ridi Mercki . 3 ii  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Potassii Chlo-  
 ratis Mercki . 3 i  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Comp. Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Syr. Ipecac . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Syr. Pruni Vir-  
 ginianæ . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iii  
 Tr. Cubebæ . . fl 3 ii  
 Elix. Cinchonæ ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful ev. 2-3 hrs.

**R** Euquininæ . . 3 i  
 Caffeinæ Mercki 3 i  
 Dionini . . . grn. x  
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss  
 Div. in pulv. no. xx.  
 One, three times daily.

**R** Terpini Hydratis

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Alcoholis . . . fl ̄ iss  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl ̄ i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ̄ iv  
 Two teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. iv  
 Ext. Hyoseyami grn. iv  
 Aq. Lauro-cerasi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 10 to 15 drops 3 times  
 daily.  
 (When cough irritating.)

**R** Theobrom. et Sodii

Salicyl. Mercki 3 iss  
 Infus. Digitalis  
 (1:120) . . . fl ̄ vi  
 Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.  
 (In *dropsical* conditions.)

**R** Tinct. Strophan-  
 thi Mercki . . ʒ lxxx  
 Tinct. Valerianæ  
 Aethereæ . . fl 3 iv  
 10 drops four times daily.  
 (In *cardiac compensatory*  
*disturbance.*)

**Remedies for Pulmonary Emphysema**

Ammonium Chloride.  
 Ammonium Iodide: with arsenic in  
 bronchitis.  
 Apomorphine: in scant secretion.  
 Arsenic: where dyspnea occurs on  
 catching very slight cold.  
 Belladonna: if bronchitis and  
 dyspnea severe.  
 Bleeding: when right side of lung  
 engorged.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: in acute if sud-  
 den, a single large dose; if long  
 continued, small doses.  
 Cod-liver Oil: one of the best rem-  
 edies; should be long continued.  
 Digitalis: for dropsy.  
 Dionin.  
 Ether: internally as inhalation.  
 Gaduol: instead of cod-liver oil.

Hemogallol or Hemol.  
 Hyoseyamus: tincture.  
 Iodipin.  
 Lobelia: where there is severe  
 dyspnea or capillary bronchitis.  
 Morphine: ̄ grain with atropine  
 ʒ ̄ grain hypodermically in  
 asthmatic attacks.  
 Oxygen: in paroxysmal dyspnea.  
 Potassium Iodide: full doses, alone  
 or with the bromide.  
 Stramonium: the leaves smoked  
 for the asthma and dyspnea to  
 afford night's rest.  
 Strychnine: as a respiratory stim-  
 ulant in constant dyspnea with  
 prolonged expiration.  
 Terebene: in dyspnea.  
 Turpentine Oil.

**EMPHYEMA.**—An accumulation of pus in the chest or other cavity of  
 the body.

**Bedside Diagnosis:** In **PURULENT PLEURISY.**

**Etiology:** Most frequently a sequence to lobar pneumonia.

A sequel to infectious fevers, especially scarlet.

Septic poisoning. Lack of asepsis in paracentesis.

**Symptoms** are those of *septic infection*:

Chill, fever, sweat, anemia and emaciation.

Leucocytosis.

**Physical signs** are those of sero-fibrinous effusion *except*:

There is edema of the thorax on affected side.

There is greater bulging of the intercostal spaces.

Displacement of heart and liver more marked.

Resistance to percussion is more marked.

"One side dullness behind, from top to bottom and extending  
 to the front above the level of the nipple. (Weil's line)."

Bacelli's sign as a rule is absent.

Perform paracentesis at the angle of the scapula.

Both sacculated and pulsating pleurisy are associated with empyema.

Sacculated pleurisy is most common in the middle zone of the  
 thorax.

**Sequels:** Absorption of the fluid, leaving behind calcareous plates or  
 a thickened pleura.

Perforations leaving behind fistulous tracts.

Remote possibility of perinephric and psoas abscess.



*Aseptic washes*

**R** Creolini-Pearson fl ℥ i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i  
 Wash cavity with the solution, after evacuating the pus.

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. vi  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Aquæ . . . . . O i  
 Evacuate the pus, and then wash out the cavity with the solution.

*Respiratory stimulants*

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl ℥ iv  
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

**R** Fluidextr. Belladonnæ . . . ℥ xxx  
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Alcoholis . . . fl ℥ i  
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl ℥ iv  
 Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours.

*For anemia*

**R** Euquininæ . . 3 ii  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsic. Mercki 3 i  
 Extr. Gentianæ q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. 60.  
 One after meals.

**Remedies for Empyema**

Acid, Carbolic or Salicylic: weak solution to wash out cavity after evacuating the pus.  
 Aspiration or free Incisions.  
 Belladonna.  
 Chlorine Water: to wash out cavity

after evacuating pus.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Strychnine Sulphate: as tonic.

**ENDOCARDITIS.**—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.  
**Bedside Diagnosis:** In SIMPLE ENDOCARDITIS.—Occurs most often in connection with:

All forms of rheumatism. Tonsillitis and chorea.  
 Infectious fevers and eruptive diseases of childhood.  
 Syphilis, gout, diabetes, cancer, and Bright's disease.

The only sign, and a notoriously uncertain one, is the appearance over the body of the heart of a new systolic murmur which is not transmitted.

If it is to occur in connection with an attack of rheumatism, the endocardium will be involved within 24–72 hours. If not then, endocarditis need not be feared, for it will not occur.

In SEPTIC ENDOCARDITIS.—Occurs most often in connection with: Pneumonia; Puerperal sepsis; Septicæmia.

The Typhoid form is the most common variety:

Abrupt invasion with marked *prostration*.

*Prostration* progresses daily.

Temperature: Septic, remittent and irregular.

Sweating is a prominent feature.

*Embolic symptoms* very apt to occur:

In brain: Paralysis.

In skin: Petechial hemorrhagic eruptions.

In kidney: Hematuria.

In joints: Septic arthritis.

Leucocytosis with high polymorphonuclear count.

Perisplenitis, but spleen is not enlarged.

Heart gives negative information.

*Acute*

**R** Hydrarg. Chlor.  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. v  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Take dry on the tongue, in  
 the morning, and follow with  
 a seidlitz powder in 6 hours.

**R** Morphinae Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki grn. ss  
 Hydrarg. Chlor.  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xvi  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One powder 3 times daily.

**R** Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xx  
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every hour  
 until heart is quieted, then  
 every 3 hours.  
 (In *sthenic* cases with  
*bounding pulse*.)

**R** Tr. Aconiti . . ℥ l  
 Aqua . . . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful hourly until  
 physiological effects.  
 (In *early stages of acute*  
*sthenic types*.)

*Chronic*

**R** Strontii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful every 4 to 6  
 hours.

*Rheumatic*

**R** Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Vin. Colch. Sem. fl 3 i  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

*Ulcerative*

**R** Ferri et Quin. Citr.  
 (Solub.) Mercki 3 i  
 Elix. Cinchonæ . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

**R** Euquininae . . grn. xxx  
 Morphinae Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. iss  
 Strychninae Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. 1/3  
 Sodii Benzoatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xv.  
 One capsule 4 times daily.  
 (To support heart in failing  
 heart.)

**Remedies for Endocarditis**

Acid, Salicylic: in the rheumatic  
 form.  
 Aconite: small doses frequently at  
 the commencement.  
 Alkali Carbonates: freely until  
 urine alkaline, to prevent  
 changes about the valves or  
 orifices.  
 Blisters.  
 Codeine.  
 Digitalis: to control circulation,  
 especially where heart action  
 irregular.  
 Dlonin.  
 Ice-bag: over precordium.

Leeches or Wet Cups: in early  
 stages, to abort.  
 Mercury: to prevent fibrinous de-  
 posits; conjointly with alkalis  
 if of rheumatic origin.  
 Morphine.  
 Opium: in inflammation of serous  
 membranes.  
 Potassium Iodide: to promote ab-  
 sorption of exuded lymph.  
 Poultices: over the heart afford re-  
 lief.  
 Sodium Salicylate.  
 Strontium Iodide.  
 Veratrum Viride.

**ENDOMETRITIS.**—Inflammation of the mucous membrane that lines the interior of the uterus.

*Internal treatment*

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. viii  
Elix. Cinchonæ. fl ʒ i  
Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours.

**R** Ergotini Bon-  
jeani Mercki . 3 iss  
Euquininæ. . . grn. xlv  
Extr. Taraxaci, q. s.  
Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
One every 3 or 4 hours.

*Local treatment*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl ʒ iv  
Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ ii  
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl ʒ ii

After swabbing away mucus with a dry sound and a thin layer of cotton on it, paint uterine cavity with the solution, using a sound with absorbent cotton on the end of it as a brush. Dilate the cervix if narrow. Make several applications at one sitting.

**Remedies for Endometritis**

Acid, Carbolic: locally, undiluted, on cotton probe, in chronic form.  
Acid, Chromic: 1:4 solution, as caustic, when slough is required, in catarrh; apply only after dilatation of the cervical canal, and at the patient's home.  
Ergotin, Bonjean: 1 grain subcut. in disorders from passive congestion of the organ.  
Formaldehyde: 1:2-3 solutions on cotton probes once a week.  
Glycerin: vehicle for phenol, etc.  
Hot Water Injections.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl ʒ vi  
Acidi Borici  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ v

Apply on tampons introduced into the vagina every third day.

(After curettement, where secondary *salpingo-oophoritis* coexists.)

**R** Ergotini Bon-  
jeani Mercki . grn. xx  
Tinct. Iodi. . . fl ʒ i  
Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ vii  
Apply twice daily with a camel's-hair brush.  
(In *cervical metritis*.)

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Potassii Bro-  
midi Mercki . grn. xx  
Tinct. Iodi. . . ℥ xxx  
Aquæ . . . . fl ʒ ii  
For hypodermic injection into cervix, in *chronic cervical metritis*.

Ichthyol: highly useful, applied undiluted to the uterine cavity after drying it; facilitates absorption of exudates.  
Iodine: highly valuable.  
Iodized Phenol: iodine 1 and carbolic acid 4, applied to uterine cavity on cotton probes.  
Iodoform: pencil to uterine canal, and as rectal suppository.  
Mercury Bichloride: as injection.  
Methylene Blue.  
Perhydrol.  
Stypticin.

**ENTERALGIA.**—Intestinal pain.

**R** Morphinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. i  
Spir. Chloroformi fl ʒ ii  
Tr. Capsici . . . fl ʒ i  
Aq. Camph. ad fl ʒ i  
Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours till relieved.

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. viii  
Tr. Hyoscyami . fl ʒ iiss  
Tinct. Capsici . ℥ xxx  
Spir. Aetheris  
Mercki . . . fl ʒ i  
Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ v  
Teaspoonful ev. 2-3 hrs.



**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. xx  
 Codeinæ Mercki grn. iv  
 Alcoholis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Teaspoonful ev. 2-3 hrs.

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. v  
 Spt. Chloroformi fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Teaspoonful ev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.  
 (For adults.)

#### Remedies for Enteralgia

Antipyrine.  
 Acetanilide.  
 Belladonna: tincture.  
 Cannabis Indica.  
 Capsicum.  
 Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Dionin.  
 Ginger.  
 Hyoscyamus: tincture.  
 Menthol.  
 Morphine.  
 Peppermint.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**—Fever due to the inflammation of Peyer's glands.  
 See TYPHOID FEVER.

**ENTERITIS.**—Intestinal inflammation. (See also CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, and DYSENTERY.)

#### Acute

**R** Bismuthi Benzoatis Mercki. grn. xl  
 Salolis Mercki . grn. xxiv  
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. vi  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One every 2 to 4 hours,  
 after bowels are freed from  
 irritating material.

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki grn. i  
 Bismuthi Subnitr. Mercki . grn. xxxvi  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One powder every 2 hours.  
 (For children.)

#### Chronic

**R** Ichthalbini . . . 3 i  
 Bismuthi Subnitratris Mercki. 3 ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One every 3 hours, after  
 bowels have been cleared.  
 (For children, give only  
 one-half a powder.)

**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x  
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.  
 One every 2 to 4 hours.

**R** Tannalbini. . . 3 ii  
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Shake! Dessertspoonful  
 every 3 or 4 hours.  
 (For a child 2 to 3 years old.)

**R** Salolis Mercki . 3 i  
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . 3 ii  
 Sodii Benzoatis Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Bismuthi Subsalicyl. Mercki 3 ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xx.  
 One every 4 hours.

#### Membranous

**R** Bismuthi Subsalicyl. Mercki 3 i  
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 iv  
 Syrupi . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful ev. 3 hrs.

**R** Sodii Phosphatis Mercki  $\frac{3}{4}$  v  
 Sodii Sulphatis Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One powder in a glass of  
 hot water before each meal.

*Obstructive*

- R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x  
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. vi  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xv  
 Pulv. Extr. Cas-  
 caræ Sagradæ grn. xv  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One night and morning.

**Remedies for Enteritis**

- Aconite: In acute cases, with high temperature and sthenic condition.  
 Arsenic: small doses with opium.  
 Bismuth Subgallate, Subnitrate, or Subsaliolate.  
 Calomel: pushed to salivation in obstructive enteritis with constipation.  
 Castor Oil: especially in the chronic enteritis of children. Very useful with opium.  
 Copper Arsenite or Sulphate: minute doses.  
 Ichthalbin.  
 Ichthoform: intestinal antiseptic

*Tubercular*

- R** Tannalbin. . . 3 iii  
 Ichthalbin . . 3 ii  
 Saccharini Merck grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One powder four or five times daily.

- In gastro-enteritis and chronic gastro-intestinal catarrh.  
 Lead Acetate: sedative astringent.  
 Lime Water: in mucous enteritis.  
 Magnesium Sulphate: purgative.  
 Opium.  
 Podophyllin: with occasional doses of aconite, often allays vomiting and diarrhea.  
 Poultices, Hot.  
 Resorcinol or Salol: as intestinal antiseptic.  
 Silver Nitrate: in chronic form.  
 Sodium Phosphate.  
 Tannalbin: in acute and chronic enteritis of children.

**ENURESIS.—BED-WETTING.—INCONTINENCE OF URINE.—Inability to retain urine in the bladder.**

*Adults*

- R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Atropinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 Tinct. Canthar. .  $\mathbb{M}$  xxx  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Teaspoonful after meals.

- R** Acetanilidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv  
 Acetphenetidini  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv  
 Camphoræ Mono-  
 brom. Mercki grn. xx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One at night.

*Children*

- R** Atropinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 5-15 drops in water.

- R** Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . . 3 i  
 Spt. Æth. Nitrosi fl 3 ii  
 Aq. Camphoræ ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Dessertspoonful ev. 3 hrs.

- R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Pulv. Cantharid. grn. ii  
 Morphinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. iss  
 Ferri Reducti  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Div. in pil. no. xl.  
 One three times daily.  
 (For a child of 10 years.)

- R** Sodii Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Strychninæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. i  
 Euquininæ . . grn. xl  
 Div. in pil. no. lx.  
 One after meals.  
 (For child 8-10 yrs.)

**R** Sodii Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥ xv  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iss  
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful before breakfast.

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
 Mercki . . . grn. vi  
 Acetphenetidini  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx  
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xii  
 One at bedtime to children between 6 and 12 years of age; 2 caps. to older children.

#### Remedies for Enuresis

Acid, Camphoric.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Atropine:  $\frac{1}{120}$  to  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain.  
 Belladonna: very useful for children, but dose must be large.  
 Buchu: in chronic cases.  
 Cantharides: 1 to 2 drops tincture in middle-aged women or the aged, even when due to paralysis; also sometimes in children.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: 3 grain doses thrice daily in children.  
 Collodion: to form a cap over prepuce.  
 Ergot: in paralytic cases.

**R** Fluidextr. Rhus  
 Aromaticæ . ℥ xxx  
 Fluidextr.  
 Ergotæ . . . fl 3 iv  
 Fluidextr. Belladonnæ . . . ℥ xxx  
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iiss  
 Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful for a child 5 or 6 years old.

Euquinine: like quinine.  
 Iron Iodide: 15 to 20 drops of syrup with much water in pale, strumous children.  
 Potassium Bromide: succeeds in some cases.  
 Potassium Nitrate: in children.  
 Quinine: in full doses where chorea present.  
 Santonin: if worms present.  
 Spirit Nitrous Ether.  
 Strychnine: in the paralysis of the aged, and in incontinence of children; often succeeds when other remedies fail.

**EPIDIDYMITIS and ORCHITIS.**—Inflammation of the epididymis and testicles, respectively.

#### Acute

**R** Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Gently massage inflamed part with the ointment, then apply freely on cotton, which keep in place with a suspensory bandage. Renew every other day. After inflammation and pain have subsided—in about six days—apply the following:

**R** Unguenti Hydrargyri  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Ung. Belladon. . 3 ii  
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii

**R** Antipyrinæ  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Potassii Citratis 3 ii  
 Syrupi Limonis . 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful ev. 2 hrs.



**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 viii  
 Warm, and apply freely.  
 When patient is about, a large suspensory should be worn.

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. iv  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . q. s.  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Apply after acute symptoms have passed.

**R** Methylis Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii  
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. xlv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ix  
 Apply daily.

*Chronic*

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. iv  
 Apply freely 2 or 3 times daily.

**R** Methylis Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Ung. Hydrar-  
 gyri Mercki . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii

**Remedies for Epididymitis and Orchitis**

Aconite: small, frequent doses.  
 Belladonna: 1-2 dr. extract to 1 oz. glycerin and water applied to inflamed testicle.  
 Calomel.  
 Collodion.  
 Dionin.  
 Gualacol: in 1:5 lanum ointment, used first with gentle massage, then applied on lint for 6 days, and followed by a 1:4 ichthyol ointment.  
 Heat, Moisture, and Pressure: in later stages to relieve induration.  
 Ice Bags.  
 Ichthyol: see gualacol.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Ung. Hydrar-  
 gyri Mercki . 3 iv  
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. xxiv  
 Cerat. Plumbi  
 Subacetatis . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily, and support scrotum with large suspensory.

**R** Antipyrinæ  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Codeinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. xii  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*Gonorrhœal*

**R** Methylis Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Apply 1 to 2 fl. drams on non-absorbent cotton to scrotum, cover with rubber protective, and support by padded suspensory. Renew the dressing daily.

**R** Guaiacolis Merck fl 3 ii  
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii

Iodine: 4 grains to 1 oz. lanum to relieve induration.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Mercury and Belladonna: as ointment.  
 Mercury and Morphine: 20 % oleate locally in syphilitic cases.  
 Methyl Salicylate.  
 Morphine.  
 Opium  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Punctures: to relieve tension and pain.  
 Silver Nitrate: 1:6 solution locally to abort.  
 Strapping and Suspending testicle.

**EPILEPSY.—FALLING SICKNESS.—GRAND MAL.**—A disease of the nervous system in which the patient is suddenly and more or less frequently seized with convulsions and loss of consciousness.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Begins early in childhood.

*Prodrome:* Epigastric auræ or peripheral sensations.

Special sense aura or sensation in fingers or toes.

*Onset:* Sudden. Patient drops on the spot making no effort to guard against the fall, therefore diagnosed from hysteria.

Epileptic cry.

Biting of the tongue. Bloody and frothy expectoration.

Generalized convulsions; first tonic, then clonic.

Coma follows immediately. Can be aroused from coma.

Stertorous, noisy breathing.

Pupils: Dilated and insensitive.

Face: Pale and turned to one side and fixed.

Sphincters and extremities relaxed.

Recovery with headache or mental confusion.

Fever only occurs in status epilepticus.

#### *In anemic subjects*

**R** Hemolis . . . . 3 i  
Sodii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Syrupi . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aquæ Anisi, ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Shake! Two teaspoonfuls  
noon and night.

#### *In lowered arterial tension*

**R** Capsulæ Suprarenalis  
Siccæ Mercki . 3 ii  
Hemolis . . . . 3 iss  
Div. in caps. gelat. no. xxiv.  
One, three times daily with  
bromides as in the following:

**R** Potassii Bromidi Mercki  
Sodii Bromidi  
Mercki aa 3 iv  
Liq. Potassii Arsenitis Mercki  $\mathfrak{m}$  xxx  
Aq. Ment. Pip. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Infus. Gentianæ  
Comp. q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
One to two teaspoonfuls 3  
times daily.

#### *Menstrual*

**R** Antipyrinæ  
Mercki . . . . 3 ii  
Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful 3 times daily  
during and a few days before  
period.

#### *Nocturnal*

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
Mercki . . . . 3 iiss  
Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iv  
Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful in water at  
bedtime.

#### *Reflex*

**R** Strontii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . . 3 ii  
Calcii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . . 3 i  
Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Two teaspoonfuls every 5  
hours.

**R** Bromipini . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Glycerini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Ol. Cassiæ . . . gtt. v  
Two to four teaspoonfuls 3  
times daily.

**R** Ferri Bromidi  
Mercki . . . . grn. viii  
Potassii Bromidi Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Syrupi Aurantii fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Two teaspoonfuls twice  
daily.  
(In anemic patients.)

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Ammonii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iii  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Ammonii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Ammonii Carbon. Mercki . 3 i  
 Tinct. Calumbæ fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vss  
 Teaspoonful before each meal, and two teaspoonfuls at bedtime.

**R** Lithii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Sodii Bromidi Mercki  
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki aa 3 i  
 Calcii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful after meals.

### *Syphilitic*

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
 Teaspoonful in milk after each meal.

### Remedies for Epilepsy

Acetanilide: often of value where bromides fail.  
 Acid, Hydrobromic.  
 Adonis Vernalis: 1 to 5 minims fluidextr. in feeble heart.  
 Ammonium Bromide: particularly in *petit mal*.  
 Ammonium Valerate: in nervous conditions.  
 Amyl Nitrite: Inhaled, will cut short a fit; if there is appreciable time between aura and fit will prevent it, and cut short status epilepticus.  
 Amylene Hydrate: tablespoonful or two daily in *petit mal* and in nocturnal epilepsy; also when bromides fail, and where attacks are frequent and severe.  
 Antipyrine: 6 grains with 20 grains ammonium bromide.  
 Apomorphine:  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain hypodermically as emetic, to prevent seizure.  
 Arsenic: in epileptiform vertigo.  
 Atropine Sulphate: 1 drop of 1 % solution.  
 Belladonna: in *petit mal*, in nocturnal epilepsy and anemic subjects; perseverance in its use is required.  
 Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Strontium, Lithium, and Iron: dose should be large; in cases occurring in the day-time, in *grand mal*, reflex epilepsy, and cerebral hyperemia.  
 Bromopin: highly efficacious where bromides fail; fully replaces the alkali bromides, and is the best of all the bromine compounds.

Bromo-hemol.  
 Cannabis Indica: in *petit mal*, the nocturnal variety, and with strychnine, belladonna, or picrotoxin where there is anemia and depression.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: full dose at bed-time in nocturnal attacks; valuable in cases with tendency to insomnia, violent convulsions, or maniacal excitement; use with caution in cardiac debility.  
 Chloroform: inhalation in hysterical epilepsy.  
 Digitalis: in *petit mal* and in nocturnal epilepsy; useful addition to bromides in cardiac weakness.  
 Gold Bromide:  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain doses.  
 Ignatia: in convulsions not attended by cerebral congestion.  
 Iron: in uterine obstruction, in cerebral and genital anemia; alone, or with potassium bromide.  
 Mercury Biniiodide: in syphilitic history.  
 Nickel Bromide: 5 grains three times daily in epilepsy occurring at the menstrual period, and in cases resisting other bromides.  
 Opium: valuable adjunct to the bromide treatment.  
 Paraldehyde: instead of bromides.  
 Picrotoxin:  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain hypodermically, or  $\frac{1}{30}$  to  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain per os, in weak and anemic subjects; must be persisted in.  
 Potassium Bromide: 40 grains thrice daily before meals, and double this dose at bed-time,



for prolonged periods; generally useful in day-time seizures and *grand mal* of sexual origin; also in infantile convulsions.  
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic history.  
 Quassia: injections when due to worms.  
 Quinine: when of malarial origin; useful in intermittent epilepsy.  
 Rubidium and Ammonium Bromide.  
 Sodium Borate: 20 grains thrice daily in nocturnal epilepsy; said to be better than bromides in symptomatic epilepsy, and where bromides fail in nervous form.  
 Sodium Bromide: 20 grains three times daily arrests epilepsy without producing cerebral symptoms of bromism.

Sodium Nitrite: 1 grain thrice daily in *petit mal*.  
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: like amyl nitrite, but somewhat slower in action.  
 Strontium Bromide: 20 grains thrice daily, gradually increased; said to be less prone to produce bromism than other bromides.  
 Strychnine: in idiopathic epilepsy, and especially in pale, anemic subjects; injurious in symptomatic form, or if there is any organic lesion.  
 Suprarenal Capsule.  
 Turpentine Oil: if due to worms.  
 Zinc Bromide: 5 grains four times daily.  
 Zinc Salts: the oxide or sulphate; epileptiform vertigo due to gastric disturbance is often relieved by the oxide.

### EPISTAXIS.—NOSE-BLEED.

**R** Antipyrin. Merck grn. xx  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl ℥ i  
 Inject into nose, lukewarm, with a nasal syringe.  
 (Hot foot-bath and ice to back are useful adjuvants in severe nose-bleed.)

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. xii  
 Fluidextr. Hamamelidis . . . fl ℥ i  
 Twenty drops in water every hour.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl ℥ iss  
 Pulv. Aluminis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ i  
 Saturate absorbent cotton with the liquid, and pack the nose with it.

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. xxx  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl ℥ iv  
 Impregnate cotton with the solution and pack the nostril with it.

**R** Pulvis Aluminis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Insufflate into the nares, anteriorly and posteriorly.

### Remedies for Epistaxis

Acid, Acetic: as vinegar.  
 Acid, Gallic: along with ergot and digitalis.  
 Acid, Tannic: blown into nose, or 1:8 solution syringed into nose.  
 Aconite: small and frequent doses to children, and in plethora.  
 Adrenalin Hydrochloride: 1:2000 solution sprayed into nares, or applied on cotton tampons.  
 Alum: the powder snuffed or blown up the nostril.  
 Antipyrine: 5 to 15% solution as local hemostatic.  
 Barium Chloride: to control local arterial tension.  
 Belladonna: in bleeding of congestive origin.

Cocaine: locally in hemorrhage from nasal mucous membrane.  
 Ergot: 1 to 2 fl. dr. fluidextract every half hour or hour, if necessary, in urgent cases; also hypod.  
 Ferropyrine: efficient styptic and hemostatic.  
 Hot Foot-bath, or Hot- or Cold-water bags to dorsal vertebrae.  
 Ice: over nose and head.  
 Iron: the subsulphate or chloride.  
 Stypticin: 1:10 solution locally; also  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain doses internally.  
 Styptol.  
 Transfusion: if death threatens from loss of blood.  
 Turpentine Oil: internally in passive hemorrhage.

**EPITHELIOMA.**—An epithelial cancer; a malignant tumor consisting mainly of epithelial cells, and primarily derived from the skin or mucous membrane.

### Remedies for Epithelioma

Acid, Lactic.  
Acid, Picric.  
Arsenic.  
Calcium Carbide.  
Iodoform.

Iodoformogen.  
Mercury, Acid Nitrate: applied on glass rod.  
Methylene Blue.  
Papain.

**ERYSIPELAS.**—An acute febrile disease with inflamed skin due to invasion of streptococci.

**Bedside Diagnosis in FACIAL ERYSIPELAS.**—Invasion with rigor, and rise in temperature. 103  $\frac{1}{2}$ ° F.

Skin is tense, shiny, red and edematous.

A well-defined, elevated, advancing red border.

On the second day the eyes close.

Blebs on the eyelids, ears and forehead.

If on the scalp, nervous symptoms occur early.

Delirium, stupor and mania.

Permanent high fever with morning remissions.

It is a contagious disease.

Complications: Suppurative cellulitis. Nephritis.

Abscess of glands.

Septic phlebitis and thrombosis.

Meningitis. Inflammation of the diploë.

Pyemia and septicemia.

Ulcerative endocarditis. Septic pericarditis.

Purulent synovitis and arthritis.

Infective osteomyelitis.

### *Constitutional treatment*

**R** Caffeinæ Mercki grn. v  
Acetanilidi Mercki  
Sodii Bicarbon-  
atis Mercki aa grn. xl  
Div. in pulv. no. x.  
One or two as required.  
(To reduce *fever*.)

**R** Ammonii Carbonatis  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Liq. Ammonii  
Acetatis . . . fl 3 iii  
Fluidextr. Gly-  
cyrrhizæ. . . fl 3 i  
Two teaspoonfuls every 3  
hours. (As a *refrigerant*.)

**R** Caffeinæ Mercki grn. v  
Camphoræ Mono-  
bromatæ Mercki grn. v  
Acetanilidi Mercki grn. xx  
Div. in caps. gelat. no. x.  
One every 2 hours.

**R** Quininæ Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. xlviii  
Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 ii  
Syr. Limonis ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.  
(As a *roborant*.)

**R** Potassii Citratis  
Mercki . . . 3 iii  
Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 i  
Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
One to four teaspoonfuls,  
according to age, ev. 3 hrs.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. ss  
Arseni Trioxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. ss  
Quininæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. l  
Dip. in caps. gelat. no. xxv.  
One capsule after meals.  
(As a *tonic during convales-*  
*cence*.)

**R** Pilocarpinae Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. i  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. viii.  
 One capsule every 6 hours.

*Local treatment*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Petrolati . . . 3 vi  
 After washing the affected part with soap and water, rub the ointment in once daily.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Anoint parts freely, cover with oiled silk or other impermeable material, and apply light dressing and bandage.

**R** Guaiacolis Merck  $\mathfrak{m}$  xxx  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xv  
 Linimenti Camphoræ. . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Apply to the affected area every 2 hours.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii  
 Collodii Mercki . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiss

**R** Creolini-Pearson 3 i  
 Iodoformi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x  
 Apply with a camel's-hair brush and cover with gutta-percha tissue.

**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i  
 Shake! Apply on cloths or lint thoroughly wet with the lotion.

**Remedies for Erysipelas**

Acetanilide: for fever.  
 Acid, Boric: lotion in phlegmonous erysipelas.  
 Acid, Carbolic: lint soaked in a 1:50 solution relieves pain; for subcutaneous use solution of 30 minims carbolic acid, 30 minims alcohol, and 2 fl. oz. water; also 1 part carbolic acid with 8 to 15 parts oleic acid for localunction 3 to 4 minutes every quarter-hour all around the edge of the diseased part until it ceases to spread.  
 Acid, Salicylic: as ointment, or dissolved in collodion as paint.  
 Acid, Picric: saturated solution relieves pain and burning sensation.  
 Aconite: at commencement may cut short attack; valuable when skin is hot and pungent and pulse firm; also in erysipelatous inflammation following vaccination.  
 Alcoholic Stimulants: if patient passes into typhoid state.  
 Ammonium Carbonate: in tendency to collapse, and in typhoid condition; more adapted to idiopathic, especially facial, erysipelas.

Antipyrine: in fever.  
 Belladonna: 5 minims tincture every hour for 5 or 6 doses; also locally: in superficial and non-vesicular forms.  
 Bismuth Subgallate or Subnitrate.  
 Borax.  
 Calomel: with jalap at onset, followed by magnesium sulphate a few hours later.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: as hypnotic.  
 Collodion: locally in superficial erysipelas; useless when cracked.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Dionin: as analgesic.  
 Euquinine: for fever.  
 Gualacol: with menthol in camphorated oil painted on every 2 hours.  
 Hot Fomentations.  
 Ichthyol: very efficient in 10 to 25 % collodion; has almost specific properties in this affection.  
 Iodine: solution not too strong, and painted over.  
 Iron: 10 drops tincture every hour; also locally, full strength.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Lead Carbonate.  
 Mercury Ointment: with lanum (1:8).  
 Pilocarpine:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain hypodermi-



cally, or fluidextract pilocarpus internally, to abort disease; not suitable in debilitated cases or in weak heart.

Potassium Iodide: in erysipelas ambulans, where iron and quinine useless.

Potassium Permanganate: solution locally and internally.

Quinine: large doses; efficient given with iron chloride.

Resorcinol: antiseptic.

Silver Nitrate: 1:4 solution applied for an inch or two beyond inflamed area.

Sodium Salicylate: antipyretic, internally; also 1:20 solution on compresses.

Turpentine Oil: as stimulant in traumatic erysipelas.

Veronal: to induce sleep at night.

Zinc Oxide.

**ERYTHEMA.—ROSEOLA: ROSE RASH.**—A superficial redness of the skin due to mild inflammation.

*Internal treatment*

**R** Quininae Sulphatis Mercki grn. xxx  
Tinct. Belladon. ℥ xxx  
Syr. Yerbæ  
Santæ. . . . fl ʒ iss  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ ii  
Shake! Teaspoonful three times daily.  
(In *erythema nodosum*.)

**R** Ichthalbini . . . 3 ii  
Euquininae. . . grn. xxiv  
Saccharini Merck grn. ¼  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One after meals.

**R** Calcii Carbonatis Præcip.  
Mercki . . . grn. xviii  
Bismuthi Subnitr. Mercki . grn. xxiv  
Pulv. Sacchari grn. xxx  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One, three times daily.  
(In *erythema intertrigo*.)

*Local treatment*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 iv  
Apply to reddened surface.

**Remedies for Erythema**

Acids: in indigestion.  
Acid, Picric: 1 to 5 % solution locally in erythema of poison oak.  
Alum: as lotion.  
Antipyrine: intern. to allay itching.

**R** Plumbi Carbonatis  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Bismuthi Subnitrat. Mercki . 3 i  
Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xxx  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . 3 iii  
Lanum Mercki . 3 x  
Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 vi

**R** Zinci Acetatis  
Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Aquæ Rosæ . . 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 iii

**R** Pulv. Camph. . grn. xl  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Pulv. Amyli . . ʒ i  
Use as dusting powder.

**R** Bismuthi Subnitrat. Mercki . 3 iv  
Use as dusting powder.  
(In *genital erythema*.)

**R** Hydrarg. Chloridi  
Mitis Mercki . grn. xx  
Lycopodii . . . 3 ii  
Use as a dusting powder.  
(In *erythema intertrigo*.)

Belladonna: in simple erythema.  
Bismuth Subcarbonate, Subgallate, or Subnitrate: as dusting powder.  
Borax.

Ichthyol.  
Lanum.  
Lead Acetate.

Quinine: in erythema nodosum.  
Tannoform.  
Zinc Salts: as lotion or ointment.

**ESTIVO-AUTUMNAL FEVER.**—Continuous malarial fever. See **REMITTENT FEVER**.

**EXANTHEMATOUS FEVERS.**—See **MEASLES**, **SCARLET FEVER**, **TYPHOID FEVER**, and other fevers with eruptions.

**EXCORIATIONS.**—See **CHAFING**.

**EXHAUSTION.**—Vital weakness with absence of desire to respond to stimulation. See **DEBILITY**, **IMPOTENCE**, and **NEURASTHENIA**.

**EXOPHTHALMOS.**—Swelling and protrusion of the eyeball, usually due to goiter. See **GOITER**, *Exophthalmic*.

**FAINTING.**—Sudden, short suspension of the heart causing loss of consciousness. See **SYNCOPE**.

**FALLING SICKNESS.**—A disease of the nervous system with sudden convulsions and loss of consciousness. See **EPILEPSY**.

**FALSE PAINS.**—Pains occurring prior to labor that do not indicate progress in labor.

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. ii  
Acetanilidi Merck grn. xii  
Sodii Bicarbon-  
atis Merck . grn. xii  
Div. in pulv. no. iv.  
One every 4 hours or so, as  
required.

**R** Antimonii et Potassii  
Tart. Merck grn. ss  
Pulv. Opii Merck grn. ii  
Acetanilidi Merck grn. xvi  
Sacch. Lactis  
Mercki . . . grn. xl  
Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
One, 3-4 times daily.

#### Remedies for False Pains

Acetanilide or Antipyrine.  
Chloroform.  
Dionin: relieves pain.  
Ether.  
Morphine, or Opium or Opiates: to  
allay uterine irritation.

Sodium Salicylate.  
Tartar Emetic: with small doses  
opium, and external fomenta-  
tions, where evidence of con-  
gestion.  
Triphenin.

**FAMINE FEVER.**—See **RELAPSING FEVER**.

**FAVUS.**—**TINEA FAVUS.**—A contagious skin disease due to a parasite fungus, *Achorion Schönleini*, confined principally to the scalp, and popularly known as "scald-head."

#### To soften the crusts

**R** Formaldehydi  
Merck . . . . ℥ x  
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 viii  
Soak crusts until remova-  
ble, then weaken the solution.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Acidi Chryso-  
phan. Mercki . 3 ii  
Lanum Mercki . 3 x  
Petrolati . . . 3 vii  
Remove the crusts, and  
rub in the ointment for 15  
minutes at night.

#### To kill the fungi

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx  
Ung. Picis . . . 3 i  
Ung. Sulphuris . 3 i  
Apply freely twice daily  
after removal of the crusts.

**R** Sodii Thiosulphatis  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Aquæ . . . . fl 3 xii  
Use locally.

## Remedies for Favus

Acid, Boric: locally.  
 Acid, Carbollic: pure, or in glycerin or oil as a parasiticide.  
 Acid, Salicylic: as a parasiticide.  
 Betanaphthol.  
 Copper Oleate.  
 Formaldehyde: as a parasiticide.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Mercury: the oleate as a parasiticide; also lotion of 1:250 bichloride solution, or 1:25 oint.

Oil Cade.  
 Oils: to soften and facilitate removal of the scabs, and prevent spread of disease.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Resorcinol: as a parasiticide.  
 Sulphur Iodide: in 1:25 ointment, rubbed in after removal of the crusts.  
 Sulphur Ointment.  
 Sulphurated Potassa.  
 Tar Ointment.

**FELON.—PARONYCHIA.**—Periosteal inflammation of the phalanx of a finger.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 i  
 Apply freely 2-3 t. p. d.  
 (To *abort*, in early stage.)

**R** Liq. Plumbi  
 Subacetatis . fl 3 i  
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i  
 Keep applied on lint.  
 (In *early stage*.)

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. xv  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 i  
 Apply with brush.  
 (In *early stage*.)

**R** Argenti Nitratiss  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
 Apply with a brush 2 or 3 times daily.  
 (To *abort* in early stage.)

## Remedies for Felon

Acid, Carbollic.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Cocaine.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Ichthyol.

Iodine.  
 Iodoform.  
 Lead Nitrate.  
 Mercury Bichloride.  
 Morphine.

**FERMENTATION, GASTRO-INTESTINAL.**—See FLATULENCE.

**FETOR.**—Offensive odor from some part of the body, usually due to bacteria. See BROMIDROSIS.

**FETOR OF BREATH.**—See BREATH, FETID.

**FEVER.**—Bodily temperature above the normal. See the names of the various diseases called fevers: YELLOW FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, etc.

**FISSURES.—RHAGADES.**—Painful slits or clefts in mucous membrane or skin.

## Anus

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochlor.  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. x  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Warm, and apply on a cotton tampon twice daily.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xv  
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. viii  
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. viii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 i  
 Apply frequently.



**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Iodoformi Merck grn. xxx  
 Morphinae Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iss  
 Div. in supposit. no. vi.  
 Introduce one night and morning.

**R** Acetanilidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxxv  
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x  
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss  
 Div. in supposit. no. x.  
 Insert one night and morning after using soap-and-water enema to cleanse rectum.

### *Nipples*

**R** Tinct. Benzoini  
 Comp. . . . ℥ xv  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Apply on a piece of lint, after nursing, during first two or three weeks.  
 (As *preventive*.)

**R** Phenolis Mercki grn. xxiv  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply several times daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Ol. Eucalypti  
 Mercki . . . ℥ v  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Apply after nursing, and wash off again before nursing.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Apply freely after nursing, and wash off before again nursing.

### *Tongue*

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Tinct. Iodi. . . fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
 Apply to fissure several times daily.

**R** Papaini Mercki . grn. xlv  
 Sodii Boratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 vi  
 Apply several times daily.

## Remedies for Fissures

### *Anus*

Acid, Boric or Carbollic.  
 Belladonna: locally in painful spasms of sphincter.  
 Bismuth Subnitrate.  
 Castor Oil: as mild purgative to cause soft stools.  
 Creolin-Pearson as antiseptic wash.  
 Ichthyol: pure, or with cocaine, very efficient.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: to relieve pain.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Mercury Oxide: 1:16 ointment.  
 Morphine: to relieve pain.  
 Opium: with gall ointment.  
 Sulphur: as mild purgative.  
 Silver Nitrate: solution applied, followed by a 1:25 cocaine solution to ease pain, and this fol-

lowed by a 1:16 Iodoform ointment.  
 Tannin: 1:16 glycerin, applied on a tent night and morning.

### *Nipples*

Acid, Boric or Carbollic.  
 Acid, Picric: 1 % solution locally.  
 Balsam Peru: stimulant application.  
 Benzoin, Comp. Tincture: locally.  
 Collodion: as protective.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Ichthyol: highly useful.  
 Lead Nitrate: in glycerin, or 1:8 ointment.  
 Lime-Water: locally.  
 Sodium Borate: saturated solution locally.  
 Tannin: glycerite locally.

**FISTULA.**—A deep and tortuous ulcer sometimes arising in a large cavity.

**R** Formaldehydi  
Mercki . . . ℥ xv  
Aquaë . . . . . O i  
Inject once daily.

**R** Aq. Hydrogenii  
Dioxiidi Mercki fl ʒ viii  
Wash out fistula freely  
twice daily. (Dilute if neces-  
sary.)

**R** Argenti Nitratis  
Mercki . . . grn. xii  
Aquaë Dest. . . fl ʒ viii  
Inject once daily.

#### Remedies for Fistula

Chlorine Water.  
Creolin-Pearson.  
Formaldehyde.  
Hydrogen Peroxide.  
Ichthyol.  
Iodoformogen.

Lead Acetate.  
Perhydrol.  
Potassium Hydroxide.  
Resorcinol.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Thymol.

**FLATULENCE.**—An abnormal amount of gas in the intestinal tract.

**R** Betanaphtholis  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Magnesii Car-  
bonatis Mercki 3 i  
Carbonis Ligni . 3 i  
Saccharini Merck grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Ol. Ment. Pip. . gtt. ii  
Div. in pulv. no. xv.  
One before meals.

**R** Chloroformi  
Mercki . . . ℥ xxx  
Spir. Anisi . . . fl 3 i  
Tinct. Gentianæ fl 3 i  
Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 i  
10 drops before meals.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. x  
Ichthalbini . . grn. xl  
Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
One an hour before meals.

**R** Sodii Phenolsulpho-  
natis Mercki . grn. viii  
Sodii Bicarbon-  
atis Mercki . grn. xvi  
Aq. Ment. Viridis fl ʒ ii  
Teaspoonful every 3 or 4  
hours, for infants. Adults, 1  
or 2 tablespoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

#### Remedies for Flatulence

Acid, Carbolic: if no acidity, etc.  
Acid, Phosphoric, Dil.: often re-  
lieves.  
Alkalies: before meals.  
Bismuth: with charcoal in flatu-  
lent dyspepsia.  
Camphor: in hysterical flatulence,  
especially at climacteric.  
Capsicum.  
Carminatives.  
Charcoal: 5 or 10 grains soon after  
or just before meals, either alone  
or with bismuth.  
Chloroform: pure, in drop doses in  
gastric flatulence.  
Creosote, Beechwood.  
Ether: in nervousness and hypo-  
chondriasis.

Eucalyptol: in climacteric, if asso-  
ciated with heat flushings, etc.  
Ipecac: in constipation; oppression  
at the epigastrium, and in preg-  
nancy.  
Mercury: in sluggish liver.  
Nux Vomica: in constipation with  
pain at top of head.  
Oils, Essential.  
Physostigma: at climacteric.  
Resorcinol.  
Strontium Bromide: in flatulence  
from decomposition.  
Turpentine Oil: few drops inter-  
nally, or as enema in fevers,  
peritonitis, etc.  
Valerian: in flatulence of hypo-  
chondriasis.

**FLUOR ALBUS.**—See **LEUCORRHEA**.

**FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.**—See also **WOUNDS**.

**Remedies for Fractures and Dislocations**

Acid, Carbolic: 2 to 5 % solution as irrigation and dressing in compound fractures.

Aconite: quickly and repeatedly if fever.

Balsam Peru.

Calcium Glycerinophosphate: in-

ternally to hasten union of bones.

Dionin: to relieve pain.

Iodine: dressing.

Iodoform.

Iodoformogen.

Lead Water and Opium: locally.

Opium.

**FRECKLES.**—A pigmentary discoloration of the skin. See **CHLOASMA**.

**FROST-BITE.**—Numbing or destruction of bodily tissue by intense cold. (See also **CHILBLAINS**.)

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Pulv. Camphoræ grn. xxx  
 Ung. Plumbi . . 3 iv  
 Apply freely once or twice daily, and cover with cotton.

**R** Pyoktanini Flavi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. iv  
 Bismuthi Subsalicyl. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply freely.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Tinct. Iodi . . fl 3 ii  
 Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . 3 v  
 Brush on at night.

**Remedies for Frost-bites**

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Tannic.

Aluminum Acetotartrate.

Benzoin, Comp. Tinct.: painted on.

Bismuth Salicylate.

Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Ichthyol.

**FURUNCLES.**—See **BOILS**.

**GALACTORRHEA.**—Excessive flow of milk.

**R** Atropinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Aquæ Anisi . . fl 3 v  
 Teaspoonful 2 or 3 times daily until mouth becomes dry, then reduce the dose.

**R** Pulv. Camphoræ 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Apply freely to breast.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily.

**Remedies for Galactorrhea**

Acid, Camphoric.

Atropine Sulphate.

Belladonna.

Cocaine.

Hyoscyamus.

Hyosine Hydrochloride.

Iodine or Iodides.

Stramonium.



**GALL STONES.**—Biliary Calculus. See **CALCULI**, *Biliary*.

**GANGRENE.**—**PHAGEDENA.**—Mortification of any soft tissue of the body.

*To remove slough*

**R** Chromii Trioxidi

Mercki . . . 3 v

Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii

Apply freely.

**R** Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 viii

Apply on Lint.

*To destroy fetor*

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Tannoformi . . 3 iv

Use as a dusting powder 3 times daily.

**R** Potassii Permanganatis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Aquæ Dest. . . O ii

Use freely as a wash 3 times daily.

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Aq. Hydrogenii Di-  
oxidi Mercki . O ii

Apply to the affected area  
2 or 3 times daily.

*To promote healthy action*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Apply freely on cleansed  
surface, three times daily.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 i

Aquæ . . . fl 3 iv

Apply on lint.

*To check pyemia*

**R** Creosoti Fagi

Mercki . . . ℥ xxx

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful with water 3  
times daily.

### Remedies for Gangrene

Acid, Carbolic: strong solution as a caustic; 1:100 solution as a dressing to promote healthy action.

Acid, Nitric: next to bromine the most useful escharotic.

Acid, Salicylic: locally, pure or mixed with boric acid, etc., to destroy fetor and change character of the morbid action.

Ammonium Chloride: as baths and fomentations, in senile gangrene.

Balsam Peru.

Bromine: best escharotic in hospital gangrene.

Charcoal: as poultice to remove fetor.

Chlorine Water: to destroy fetor.

Chromium Trioxide: caustic.

Eucalyptol: with camphor in gangrene of lungs, to prevent spread, and lessen fetor.

Hydrogen Peroxide.

Iron Chloride: local caustic.

Mercury Bichloride.

Myrtol: to destroy fetor and promote healthy action; internally, 1 or 2 drops, in capsules, in gangrene of the lungs.

Opium: to allay pain, and diminish restlessness and irritability.

Perhydrol: as antiseptic wash.

Potassa: as caustic.

Potassium Permanganate: deodorant wash.

Resorcinol: antiseptic and antipyretic.

Sodium Sulphate: 1:10-5 solution as lotion or on compresses to remove odor and restore healthy action.

Tannoform.

Turpentine Oil: internally, and by inhalation from hot water in gangrene of lungs; locally in dry and chronic gangrene.

Zinc Chloride: as escharotic.

**GASTRALGIA.—GASTRODYNIA.**—Pain in the stomach. (See also **DYSPEPSIA.**)

*From fermentation*

**R** Sodii Bicarbonatis  
Mercki . . . 3 v  
Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx  
Mentholis Mercki grn. ii  
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv  
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii  
Two teaspoonfuls every  
half-hour or hour.

**R** Bismuthi Subnitratis  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Magnesii Car-  
bon. Mercki . 3 iss  
Pulv. Nucis Vom. grn. xv  
Morphinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. i  
Div. in pulv. no. xv.  
One powder before meals.

*From gastric ulcer*

**R** Codeinæ Mercki grn. v  
Atropinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. 1/10  
Aconitinæ (*Po-  
tent*) Mercki . grn. 1/30  
Extr. Cannabis  
Indicæ Mercki grn. ii  
Div. in pil. no. xx.  
One ev. 2 hrs. while pain.

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. v  
Bismuthi Subni-  
tratis Mercki . 3 iiss  
Div. in pulv. no. x.  
One several times daily.

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. iii  
Ext. Cannabis  
Indic. Mercki grn. ii  
Div. in pil. no. xii.  
One three times daily.

*Hysteric*

**R** Zinci Valeratis  
Mercki . . . . grn. xx  
Quininæ Vale-  
ratis Mercki . grn. xxx  
Ferri Arsenatis  
Mercki . . . . grn. ii  
Div. in pil. no. xviii.  
One after each meal.

*Neuralgic*

**R** Morphinæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki . grn. ii  
Cocainæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki . grn. iv  
Tr. Belladon. . fl 3 i  
Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful every hour or  
two till pain is relieved.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
Mercki . . . . 3 i  
Sodii Thiosul-  
phatis Mercki 3 iss  
Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful as required, to  
relieve pain, guarding against  
too much chloral.

### Remedies for Gastralgia

Acetanillide.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric, Dil.

Acid, Salicylic: in paroxysmal  
form; like quinine.

Arsenic: small doses sometimes  
dissipate the pain.

Atropine or Belladonna: often re-  
lieves pain from gastric ulcer,  
and in neuralgic pain of ab-  
dominal viscera.

Bismuth and Pepsin: in irritable  
gastralgia.

Bismuth Subnitrate: in gastralgia

due to irritation of mucous  
membrane, with morphine.

Bismuth Subcarbonate: in gas-  
tralgia with laborious digestion  
and acid eructations.

Chloral, Hydrated: to relieve pain.

Chloroform: 2 to 5 drops on sugar.

Cocaine Hydrochloride: 5 minims  
of a 4 % solution every hour as a  
gastric sedative and anodyne.

Codeine: to relieve pain.

Counter-irritation and a vigorous  
revulsive, useful in hysteria.

Creosote, Beechwood: to check pain after food.  
 Dionin: to relieve pain.  
 Ether: a few drops on sugar to relieve pain.  
 Magnesium Carbonate or Oxide.  
 Manganese Dioxide: in gastrodynia and pyrosis.  
 Menthol.  
 Morphine: subcutaneously, in epigastrum; or with bismuth and milk before each meal.  
 Nux Vomica: 5 to 10 drops of tincture, before meals, to remove

morbid condition on which it depends.  
 Opium: to relieve pain in severe cases  
 Pancreatin, Papain, or Pepsin: in indigestion.  
 Quinine: if periodic in character.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Silver Nitrate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. to check pain.  
 Sodium Bicarbonate.  
 Sodium Salicylate: in gastralgia with fermentation.  
 Strychnine: hypodermically in gastralgia and gastrodynia.

**GASTRIC CATARRH.**—See GASTRITIS.

**GASTRIC DILATATION.**—Enlargement of the stomach, with weakened muscular coats.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—When due to *pyloric obstruction*:

Dyspepsia: Recurrent attacks of enormous vomiting.

Constipation.

Gastric Analysis:

Quantity.....abundant (650 Cc.).

Odor.....sour (organic acids).

Fatty acids.....abundant (fermentation).

HCl.....normal or decreased.

Divisible into three layers on standing:

upper.....brownish froth.

middle.....turbid, dark-gray fluid.

lower.....food particles.

**Physical Signs:**

Stomach "en relief." Visible peristalsis.

Clapotage and gurgling of gas through pylorus.

Dullness and tympany which changes with position.

When the dividing line between tympany and dullness is at or below the navel in the upright position, it is diagnostic.

Mensuration: From teeth to greater curvature:

An increase in 10 cm. (70 Cm.).

Pyloric stenosis may be benign or malignant.

Pyloric stenosis may be excluded when repeated lavage improves the patient, and then it is a case of simple atonic dilatation.

## **R** Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Pepsini Mercki . 3 ii

Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . .  $\pi$  xx

Acidi Hydro-

chlorici Dil. . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful in water,  
 through a tube, after meals.

## **R** Extr. Physostig-

matis . . . grn. iv

Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Aloini Mercki . grn. xx

Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.

Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One after meals.

(To increase gastric motility  
 and overcome constipation.)

## **Remedies for Gastric Dilatation**

Acid, Carbolic: to allay fermentation.

Bismuth Subcarbonate: in acidity.

Bismuth Subsalsicylate: as internal antiseptic.

Charcoal.

Faradization of Gastric Wal s.

Ichthyol.

Pepsin.

Sodium Phosphate.

Strychnine: hypodermically or per os.



## GASTRIC PAIN.—See GASTRALGIA.

## GASTRIC ULCER.—An open sore within the stomach.

**Bedside Diagnosis:**—Occurs most often in women (67%). It is very frequently associated with chlorosis.

**Dyspepsia:** Nausea and vomiting one hour or more after meals.

**Hematemesis:** Blood in vomit and stools. This causes a secondary anemia.

The blood first appears in the vomit and then in the stools, while the reverse is true in duodenal ulcer.

In the latter case there is no hyperacidity.

**Pain:** Induced by eating, occurring  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 hour after meals.

Occurs in paroxysms: located in epigastrium and radiates to the back.

Occurs most often if patient lies on the right side.

Pyloric spasm.

**Tenderness** on pressure over epigastrium.

Patients wear waistband low.

**Loss of weight** not as marked as in cancer.

**Hyperacidity.**

**Gastric analysis:** Quantity.....normal (35 Cc.).  
Color.....bright red (blood).  
Odor.....sour.  
Blood.....present.  
Free HCl.....increased.

**Dangers:** Perforation and peritonitis may occur at any time.

Pyloric stenosis.

*For hemorrhage*

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. x  
Antipyrin. Merck grn. xl  
Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Teaspoonful every 2 or 3  
hours as needed.

**R** Alum. et Potass. Sul-  
phatis Merck 3 i  
Acidi Tannici  
Merck . . . 3 ii  
Div. in pulv. no. xv.  
One to two powders every  
15 minutes until bleeding  
ceases entirely. Little water  
should be taken after admin-  
istering the powders.

*To heal*

**R** Resorcin. Merck 3 i  
Argenti Nitratis  
Merck . . . grn. vi  
Pulv. Extr. Hy-  
oseyami . . . grn. xxx  
Petrolati . q. s.  
Div. in pil. no. xxiv.  
One three times daily, 1  
hour before meals.

*To control vomiting*

**R** Bismuthi Subnitratis  
Merck . . . 3 iiss  
Acidi Carbolic  
Merck . . . grn. vi  
Dionini . . . grn. vi  
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
Shake! Teaspoonful every  
2 hours.

**R** Cerii Oxalatis  
Merck . . . grn. xxx  
Magnesii Carbon-  
atis Merck . 3 iiss  
Bismuthi Sub-  
carb. Merck . 3 v  
Div. in pulv. no. xv.  
One powder 3 to 6 times  
daily.

*In pain and restlessness*

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
Merck . . . 3 i  
Ol. Theobrom. . 3 i  
Div. in supposit. no. iii.  
Insert one into the rectum  
one, two, or three times daily,  
as necessary.

**R** Bismuthi Subnitratiss

Mereki . . . grn. 1

Sodii Bicarbon-  
atis Mereki . grn. 1Morphinæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mereki . grn. i

Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i

Div. in pulv. no. x.

One powder 3 or 4 times a  
day.*In hyperacidity***R** Bismuthi Sub-

carb. Mereki . 3 i

Magnesiæ Ustæ Mereki

Sodii Bicarbonatis

Mereki . . aa 3 ii

Dionini . . . grn. vi

Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.

One or two powders three  
times daily, before meals.**Remedies for Gastric Ulcer**Acid, Gallic: 5 grains every hour  
in hemorrhage.

Alum.

Antipyrine: in hemorrhage.

Arsenic: eases pain and vomiting  
in chronic ulcer, and improves  
the appetite.Atropine: arrests pain and vomit-  
ing.

Bismuth Oxyiodide or Subgallate.

Bismuth Subcarbonate or Sub-  
nitrate: large doses relieve pain  
and vomiting.

Cannabis Indica.

Castor Oil.

Charcoal: in chronic ulcer to allay  
pain.

Chloroform: with bism. subnitrate.

Cocaine.

Codeine.

Creosote, Beechwood.

Dionin: to relieve pain.

Ergotin, Boujean: for hemorrhage.

Hydrogen Peroxide.

Ice-bag: to epigastrium.

Iron: in anemia.

Lead Acetate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 grains in pill  
with opium to check hematem-  
esis and relieve pain.

Lime-Water with Milk.

Magnesium Sulphate.

Mercury Bichloride:  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain  
three times daily before meals.

Methylene Blue.

Morphine: for pain and vomiting.

Opium.

Pepsin.

Perhydrol.

Potassium Iodide: with bicarbon-  
ate to lessen flatulent dyspepsia.Resorcinol: enables stomach to re-  
tain food.Silver Nitrate or Oxide: relieves  
pain and vomiting.

Sodium Bicarbonate.

Sodium Phosphate.

Stypticin: powerful hemostatic for  
the hemorrhage.Turpentine Oil: 5 to 10 drops fre-  
quently repeated to check  
hemorrhage.

Zinc Phenolsulphonate.

**GASTRITIS.—GASTRIC CATARRH.**—Inflammation of the mucous  
membrane of the stomach.**Bedside Diagnosis:** In ACUTE GASTRITIS.—Follows errors in diet.

Uncomfortable feeling in the abdomen.

Headache and depression.

Nausea vomit and eructation; vomiting gives relief.

Is febrile except in severe cases.

Stomach analysis:

HCl.....decreased.

Mucus.....abundant.

Fatty acids.....abundant (fermentation).

In CHRONIC GASTRITIS.—Distress after meals. "Heartburn."

Pain on pressure over the stomach.

Coated tongue and bad taste in the mouth.

Eructations. "Flatulent dyspepsia."

Constipation, headache and vertigo.

Stomach analysis:

Quantity.....small (30 Cc.).

Odor.....fatty acid.

Mucus.....abundant.

HCl.....absent or decreased.

Color.....whitish yellow.

Total acidity.....very low.

Epithelial cells.....present.

*Acute*

- R** Thymolis Mercki grn. viii  
 Acidi Borici  
     Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aquæ Fervidæ . O i

Evacuate stomach with a tube, cleansing it well with warm water, then wash out with this solution. A few ounces retained will do no harm.

- R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss  
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 i  
 Bismuthi Sub-  
     carb. Mercki . 3 iss  
 Syrupi . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aq. Ment. Pip. ad fl 3 ii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful in  
 water before meals.

- R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
     Mitis Mercki . grn. x  
     Pulv. Jalapæ. . grn. x  
 At one dose.  
 (As a *purgative* for an  
 adult.)

*Chronic catarrhal*

- R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Tinct. Opii. . . ℥ xxx  
 Syrupi . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful half an hour  
 before meals, in water.

- R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Bismuthi Sub-  
     salicyl. Mercki 3 iiss  
 Tinct. Catechu . fl 3 vi  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful half  
 an hour before meals, in  
 water.

- R** Orexoids Mercki xx  
 One three times daily.  
 (Useful where *secretion of  
 hydrochloric acid deficient.*)

- R** Arseni Trioxidi  
     Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxx  
 Hemogallolis . . 3 iiss  
 Div. in pil. no. 60.  
 Two pills 3 times daily.  
 (In *chronic gastritis with  
 neurasthenia.*)

- R** Codeinæ Sulphatis  
     Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Extr. Cannabis  
     Indicæ Mercki grn. ii  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iii  
 Div. in pil. no. xii.  
 One, three times daily after  
 meals.

- R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 iiss  
 Bismuthi Sub-  
     salicyl. Mercki 3 v  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
     atis Mercki . 3 i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 A small teaspoonful every  
 two or three hours.  
 (To *check excessive fermen-  
 tation.*)

- R** Magnesii Sulphatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Sodii et Potassii  
     Tart. Mercki . 3 i  
 Acidi Tartarici  
     Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Dissolve in a glass of water  
 and drink an hour before  
 breakfast.

**Remedies for Gastritis**

Acid, Hydrocyanic: to allay pain.  
 Acid, Tannic: 4 grain doses in pill.  
 Alkalies: just before meals to stim-  
 ulate production of gastric

juice, or some hours after to  
 neutralize acids of decompo-  
 sition.  
 Alum: in glairy vomiting.



Arsenic: 1 to 2 drops Fowler's solution before meals; useful in drunkards.

Bismuth Subcarbonate or Subnitrate: 10 to 15 grains especially useful in drunkards, and in chronic gastric catarrh of children with vomiting.

Bismuth Subsalsicylate: as internal antiseptic.

Caffeine: especially when associated with migraine.

Calomel: small repeated doses in idiopathic form.

Diastase: in distress from farinaceous food.

Dionin: to relieve pain.

Hydrastis: 5 to 15 drops tincture, or fluidextract, before meals, especially in acute alcoholism.

Ichthoform: very useful in acute gastro-enteritis.

Ipecac: small doses in nausea and vomiting.

Lead Acetate: with opium or morphine in chronic gastritis with gastralgia and pyrosis.

Mercury: minute doses of yellow oxide in septic dyspepsia and chronic gastritis.

Morphine: to relieve pain, particularly from alcoholic excess.

Nux Vomica: 2 drops tincture every 2 hours.

Opium: to relieve pain.

Orexine: in chronic gastric catarrh of primary form in deficient hydrochloric acid.

Papain or Pepsin: after meals.

Podophyllin: small doses as cathartic.

Resorcinol.

Silver Nitrate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain with opium in pain.

Silver Oxide: like the nitrate, but not so prone to stain.

Tannalbin.

**GASTRODYNIA.**—See GASTRALGIA.

**GASTRORRHEA.**—See PYROSIS.

**GINGIVITIS.**—Inflammation of the gums.

**R** Salolis Mercki . grn. xv  
Spir. Menth. Pip. fl 3 x  
Tinct. Catechu. . fl 3 i  
Teaspoonful in half a glass  
warm water as a mouth-wash.

**R** Phenolis Mercki grn. xx  
Potassii Chloratis Mercki . grn. xx  
Aq. Camph. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Use as a mouth-wash.

**R** Thymolis Mercki grn. v  
Acidi Benzoici  
Mercki . . . grn. lxxv  
Ol. Eucalypti  
Mercki . . . ℥ x  
Ol. Menth. Pip. ℥ xv  
Alcoholis . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
Teaspoonful to a glass of  
water as a mouth-wash.

#### Remedies for Gingivitis

Acid, Boric.  
Alum.  
Borax.  
Myrrh: as tincture.

Potassium Chlorate.  
Resorcinol.  
Salol.  
Thymol.

**GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENT.**—A popular expression for inflammation and swelling of the lymphatic gland.

*Externally*  
**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki . 3 ii  
Ung. Belladon. . 3 ii  
Ung. Iodi . . . 3 ii  
Apply freely.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
Petrolati . . . 3 v  
Apply freely over the swollen glands.

**R Plumbi Iodidi**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii

*Internally*

**R Ichthalbini** . . 3 iss  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Menth. Pip. grn. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One before meals.

**Remedies for Glandular Enlargement**

Acid, Carbollic: 2 % solution by injection.  
 Arsenic.  
 Belladonna: useful in tonsillitis.  
 Blisters: to scrofulous glands.  
 Calcium Chloride: in enlarged and breaking-down scrofulous glands.  
 Calcium Sulphide: for glands behind the jaw with deep-seated suppuration.  
 Cod-liver Oil.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Creosote, Beechwood.  
 Gaduol.  
 Gold Chloride: in scrofula, and in enlarged and indurated cervical glands.  
 Guaiac: in strumous enlargement.  
 Ichthalbin: promotes metabolism.  
 Ichthyol: topically.  
 Iodides: in simple hypertrophy.  
 Iodine: internally; also painted around, not over, the gland.

**R Syrupi Ferri Iodidi**

Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Vini Gaduoli ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful after meals.

**R Potassii Iodidi**

Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful with water 3 times daily.

Iodipin: most satisfactory instead of iodides.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: dressing to breaking-down glands.  
 Lead Iodide: as ointment.  
 Mercury: in acute inflammatory states, tonsillitis, parotitis, etc.; locally as oleate with morphine.  
 Mercury Bichloride:  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain every 2 hours.  
 Mercury Iodide, Red: in enlarged spleen, goiter, etc.  
 Pilocarpine: in acute affections of parotid and submaxillary.  
 Potassium Chlorate: internally, to limit formation of pus in suppurative adenitis; also in cervical adenitis of infancy.  
 Potassium Iodide: internally; also externally as ointment, over enlarged thyroid and chronically inflamed glands.  
 Sulphides: to abort or mature suppuration of glands.

**GLAUCOMA.**—Hardness of the eyeball and progressive blinding from great pressure in the eye.

**R Physostigminæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss**

Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. vi  
 Aq. Dest. . . . fl 3 i  
 One drop in the eye every hour or two.  
 (During *acute* attack.)

**R Arecolinæ Hydro-**

brom. Mercki grn. v  
 Pilocarp. Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Aq. Dest. . . . fl 3 i  
 One drop in eye several times daily.  
 (In *chronic* cases.)

**Remedies for Glaucoma**

Arecoline Hydrobromide.  
 Atropine:  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain hypodermically; should not be used in persons over 40 years of age.  
 Cocaine.  
 Dionin: highly useful in 10 % solution; in 4 to 7 % solution with

a myotic to relieve pain and check disease.  
 Physostigmine: lowers intraocular tension.  
 Iridectomy.  
 Sodium Salicylate: large doses in acute glaucoma.

**GLEET.**—Chronic specific urethritis. See URETHRITIS, *Gonorrheal*.

**GLOSSITIS.**—Inflammation of the tongue.

**R Acidi Borici**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
Aquaë . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
Use as a mouth wash.—  
Give saline purgatives.

**R Acidi Tannici**

Mercki . . . grn. x  
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
Paint inflamed parts several times daily.

**R Chromii Trioxidi**

Mercki . . . grn. x  
Aquaë . . . fl 3 i  
Apply lightly to points of inflammation.  
(In *alcoholics*.)

**R Sodii Boratis**

Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Sodii Bicarbon-  
atis Mercki . grn. xl  
Aquaë . . . fl 3 iii  
Use as mouth wash.

**Remedies for Glossitis**

Acid, Boric or Tannic.  
Alum: dry powder dusted on tongue.  
Bismuth Subnitrate: 20 grains with 1 oz. glycerin and 7 oz. water as lotion in erythematous

Inflammation of tongue  
Borax.  
Chromium Trioxide.  
Ichthyol: very useful.  
Iron: with quinine, internally.  
Leeches: applied beneath jaw.

**GLOTTIS, EDEMA OF.**—See also CROUP, and LARYNGITIS.

**Remedies for Edema of Glottis**

Acid, Tannic: 2 % solut. as spray.  
Alum: 2 % solution as spray.  
Ammonium Benzoate: large doses, with whisky or brandy, every 2 hours.  
Ammonium Carbonate: as emetic.

Emetics.  
Inhalations: of steam, with benzoin, etc.  
Potassium Chlorate: saturated solution as spray.  
Scarification.

**GLYCOSURIA.**—Sugar in the urine. See DIABETES MELLITUS.

**GOITER.—BRONCHOCELE: GRAVES' DISEASE; BASEDOW'S DISEASE.**—Enlarged or swollen thyroid gland.

**Bedside Diagnosis in EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER.**—Onset as a rule gradual, it being a chronic disease.

Tachycardia. 140–160. Pulsations in peripheral vessels.

Exophthalmos or protrusion of the eyeballs.

Graefe's, Stellwag's and Moebius' signs.

Enlarged Thyroid: On palpation a thrill like that in aneurism.

On auscultation "bruit au diable." Murmur.

It moves with deglutition.

Fine involuntary tremor.

Flushing of face and upper extremity as far as elbow.

Marked nervousness and irritability.

Anemia, emaciation and slight fever. Perspiration is easily induced.

Attacks of vomiting and diarrhea.

*Liability to attacks of acute dilatation of the heart.*

*Simple*

**R Sodii Glycerino-**

phosph. Mercki 3 iv  
Aquaë . . . fl 3 iii  
Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful three t. p. d.

**R Ferri Lactatis**

Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
Potassii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Div. in pil. no. l.  
One pill three t. p. d.



**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Ferri Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxiv  
 Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki . grn. xl  
 Extr. Digitalis . grn. iv  
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.  
 One after meals.—(Con-  
 tinue for months.)

**R** Thyroidini Merck grn. xxx  
 Caps. Supraren-  
 alis Sicc. Mercki 3 iss  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xx.

One or two after meals.  
 (Particularly indicated  
 where there is *lowered arterial*  
*tension*.)

**R** Hydrargyri Iodidi  
 Rubri Mercki grn. vi  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Apply freely with friction.

**R** Sodii Cacodylatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Spt. Frumenti . fl 3 vi  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful after meals for  
 about a fortnight. Discon-  
 tinue for a few days, then  
 resume treatment.

**R** Ammonii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . 3 vss  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aq. Cinnamomi  
 ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*Exophthalmic*

**R** Sparteinæ Sulph-  
 atis Mercki . 3 i  
 Picrotoxini  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Mangani Sulph.  
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i  
 Div. in pil. no. lx.  
 One three times daily.

**R** Strontii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Strontii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 vi  
 Aq. Ment. Pip. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily;  
 gradually increase the dose.

**R** Tinct. Strophanthi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Five drops 3 times daily;  
 also apply ice-bag over the  
 precordium.

**R** Sodii Glycerinophos-  
 phatis Mercki 3 i  
 Aq. Aurantii Flor. fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful in water, three  
 times daily.

Remedies for Goiter

Ammonium Fluoride.  
 Antithyroidin: particularly in ex-  
 ophthalmic goiter.  
 Arsenic:  $\frac{3}{16}$  grain twice daily, in-  
 creased, with intermissions, to  
 $\frac{1}{16}$  grain, in exophthalmic goiter.  
 Belladonna: 15 M tincture every  
 hour in exophthalmic goiter.  
 Bromides.  
 Duboisine Sulphate:  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain 2 to  
 3 times daily in exophthalmic  
 goiter.  
 Digitalis: to raise arterial tension  
 and slow the heart, in young

subjects in exophthalmic goiter.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: injected into  
 parenchyma of goiter; also hy-  
 podermically.  
 Gold Bromide:  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain daily in  
 exophthalmic goiter.  
 Iodides or Iodine: Internally: io-  
 dine locally as ointment or tinc-  
 ture, and as an injection into  
 tumor.  
 Iron and Digitalis: in exophthalmic  
 goiter.  
 Iron Arsenate.  
 Mercury Iodide, Red: 1:30 oint-

ment, well rubbed in in front of a hot fire or in the hot sun.  
 Pterates: in exophthalmic goiter.  
 Sodium Cacodylate.  
 Sodium Methylarsenate.  
 Sparteine: to control the pulse rate and general symptoms in exophthalmic goiter.  
 Strophanthus: 5 drops tincture 3

times daily to quiet cardiac action in exophthalmic goiter.  
 Strychnine:  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain thrice daily.  
 Thyraden.  
 Thyroid Gland: 1 to 2 drams, once a week.  
 Thyroidin.  
 Zinc Valerate: 1 grain thrice daily to allay nervous symptoms and insomnia.

**GONORRHEA.**—A specific inflammation, usually of the urethra and adjacent cavities, and due to the presence of gonococci. For gonorrheal affections of the body see CHORDEE, CONJUNCTIVITIS, URETHRITIS, and VAGINITIS.

**GOUT.**—**PODAGRA.**—A disease characterized by painful inflammation of joints, and particularly those of the great toes, and due to an excess of uric acid or alkaline urates (especially sodium urate) in the fluids of the body.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In **ACUTE GOUT**: Nocturnal attacks for one week of agonizing pain in the metatarso-phalangeal articulation of the great toe.

Arthritic symptoms are severe: Joint is hot, dry, tense and shiny. Suppuration never occurs.

Gouty sore throat. (Pharyngitis.)

In **CHRONIC GOUT**: Is poly-articular. Deformed swollen joints.

Feet first affected, then the hands.

Tophi in the ears and over the bridge of the nose.

Heberden's Nodosities with crab-eye cysts.

Exacerbations occur but are afebrile.

Urinalysis: Amount.....increased.

Sp. Gr.....low.

Albumin.....abundant.

Casts.....few.

In **IRREGULAR GOUT**: Tendency to eczema; attacks of biliousness.

Chronic Bronchitis. Arteriosclerosis and interstitial nephritis.

Migraine; hot or itching feet at night.

Urinary findings: Uric acid deposit on standing.

Acidity very high.

Intermittent glycosuria. Liability to calculi.

### Acute

**R** Potassii Bicarbonatis

Mercki . . . 3 ix

Potassii Nitratis

Mercki . . . 3 vi

Sodii Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. i

Div. in pulv. no. xx.

One in the morning in a large glass of water.

(Where there is *high arterial tension of gouty origin*.)

**R** Dionini . . . grn. xv

Salolis Mercki . 3 iiss

Colchicinæ Cryst.

Mercki. . . grn. ss

Div. in caps. gelat. no. xxx.

One every four hours.

**R** Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Sodii Nitratis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Vini Colchici

Radicis . . fl 3 iss

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 ii

Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii

One to three teaspoonfuls  
 2 to 3 times daily with water,  
 for a month or longer.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Ext. Belladon. . grn. x

Collodii Mercki . fl 3 i

Paint on with a brush 3  
 times daily.

**R** Lithii Benzoatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Sodii Phosphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 v  
 Tr. Colchici Rad. fl 3 iiss  
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl 3 iv  
 Dessertspoonful 2 or 3  
 times daily.

**R** Ol. Betulæ Mercki,  
 Ol. Olivæ,  
 Linimenti Saponis,  
 Tinct. Aconiti,  
 Chloroformi Mercki,  
 Tinct. Opii, aa fl 3 iv  
 Apply freely and cover  
 with cotton batting.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Potassii Bicarb-  
 on. Mercki . 3 vi  
 Vini Colch. Sem. fl 3 ii  
 Aq. Camph. . ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful in a wineglass-  
 ful of water after meals.

**R** Colchicinæ Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Methylis Salicy-  
 latis Mercki . fl 3 iiss  
 Ol. Menth. Pip. ℥ xxx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xxx.  
 One capsule 3 times daily.

**R** Vini Colch. Sem. fl 3 i  
 Magnesii Sul-  
 phatis Mercki 3 iv  
 Potassii Bicarb-  
 onatis Mercki 3 iv  
 Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Aquæ Chloro-  
 formi, q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 One tablespoonful, with a  
 teaspoonful of lemon juice,  
 while effervescing, 3 times  
 daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Ung. Belladon. . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Rub in thickly, cover with  
 cotton wool, and bandage.

**R** Atropinæ Mercki grn. iii  
 Morphinæ Mercki grn. xv  
 Acidi Oleici  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Paint over the painful part  
 with a camel's-hair pencil,  
 cover with cotton, and band-  
 age firmly.

### *Chronic*

**R** Formini . . . . 3 i  
 Lithii Salicy-  
 latis Mercki . 3 iss  
 Syrupi . . . . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii  
 Two teaspoonfuls in water  
 2 or 3 times daily.

**R** Tablettae Ichthalbini  
 Mercki . . . no. c  
 1-3 tablets before meals.

**R** Lithii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Vini Colch. Rad. fl 3 i  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful well diluted  
 after each meal.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Vini Colchici  
 Seminis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Tinct. Stramonii  
 Seminis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Cimicif. . fl 3 vi  
 Tr. Opii Camph. fl 3 iss  
 Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times  
 daily.



*For dysuria***R** Acidi Benzoici

Mercki . . . grn. xl

Sodii Boratis

Mercki . . . grn. xlv

Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iAquaë . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

*For insomnia***R** Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Tr. Hyoscyami . ℥ xxx

Tinct. Lupulini . fl 3 i

Aq. Camphoræ . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Taken at a dose at bedtime.

**Remedies for Gout**

Acid, Salicylic.

Aconite: in liniments.

Alkalies: in chronic conditions.

Alkaline Mineral Waters.

Antipyrine: to relieve pain, and as prophylactic.

Arsenic Trioxide: in rheumatic gout.

Aspirin.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Chloroform: in liniments.

Colchicine or Colchicine Salicylated: to abort paroxysms or lessen severity of symptoms.

Colchicum.

Colocynth with Hyoscyamus: to unload bowels.

Dionin.

Diplosal.

Diuretics and Alkaline Drinks.

Euquinine.

Ether: hypodermically.

Formin: energetic eliminant of uric acid.

Gualacum.

Ichthyol: 1:4-2 ointment abates the violent pains, and affords remarkably beneficial effects in

subacute or chronic gout.

Iodides.

Iodine: painted around joints in chronic gout.

Lithium Salts: in chronic gout—the bromide internally and a strong solution applied to joints.

Morphine: hypodermically as close to the affected joint as possible outside the red areola.

Piperazine.

Potassa Solution.

Potassium Acetate.

Potassium Iodide: when pain is worse at night.

Quinine.

Rubefacients.

Salol or Saloquinine Salicylate.

Sodium Salicylate: in sufficient doses rapidly relieves acute gout.

Strontium Salicylate: in chronic gouty conditions.

Strychnine: hypodermically in the latter stage of gout paralysis.

Sulphur.

Sulphurated Potassa.

Veratrine: as ointment to painful joints.

**GRANULATIONS, EXUBERANT.**—Excess of new tissue-formation on a wound.

Treated by the local application of Chromic Acid, Copper Sulphate, Dried Alum, Silver Nitrate, or Zinc Chloride.

**GRAVEL.**—A popular name for urethral calculi. See *CALCULI, Renal and Vesical*.**GRAVES' DISEASE.**—See *GOITER*.**GREEN SICKNESS.**—The lay name for Chlorosis. See *CHLOROSIS*.**GRIPING.**—A lay name for colic. See *COLIC*.**GRIPPE.**—The French name for influenza. See *INFLUENZA*.**GROWTHS, MORBID.**—See *TUMORS*.**GUM RASH.**—See *STROPHULUS*.**GUMS, INFLAMED.**—See *GINGIVITIS*.**HAIR, FALLING OF.**—See *ALOPECIA*.**HAY FEVER.**—A type of asthma common in the autumn. See *ASTHMA, Hay Asthma*.

**HEADACHE.—CEPHALALGIA.**—Pain in the head.*Bilious*

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. ii  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. xii  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One every half-hour until  
 the bowels move.

**R** Ammonii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Morphinæ Ace-  
 tatis Mercki . grn. i  
 Caffeinæ Citrata  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Spir. Ammonia  
 Arom. Mercki fl 3 i  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 ii  
 Dessertspoonful every 15  
 minutes till relieved.

**R** Resinæ Podophylli  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Tinct. Zingiberis fl 3 ii  
 Alcoholis, q.s. ad fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful in a wine-  
 glassful of water every night  
 at bedtime, or every second,  
 third, or fourth night, as re-  
 quired.

*Malarial*

**R** Methyleni Cœrulei  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. c  
 Pulv. Myristici . grn. xxx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xx.  
 One, four times daily.

*Migraine (Hemicrania)*

**R** Triphenini . . . 3 ii  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. viii  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One every 4 hours.

**R** Aconitinæ (*Potent*)

Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{15}$   
 Dionini . . . grn. viii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Butyl-chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Tinct. Gelsemii . fl 3 i  
 Tinct. Cannabis  
 Indica . . . ℥ xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Tablespoonful every half  
 hour till relieved.

**R** Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Syr. Aurantii . 3 ii  
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 i  
 Tablespoonful at once, and  
 repeated in an hour if neces-  
 sary.

**R** Sodii Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Extr. Cannabis  
 Indica Mercki grn. ii  
 Extr. Bella-  
 donna . . . grn. iii  
 Zinci Valeratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv  
 Div. in pil. no. xii.  
 One after meals.

*Congestive***R** Extr. Colocynthis

Co. . . . . grn. xii  
 Oleoresinæ Cap-  
 sici Mercki. . ℥ ii  
 Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. xii.  
 One pill 3 times daily; also  
 25 grains sodium bromide at  
 night.

**R** Antipyrin. Mercki 3 ii  
 Camphoræ Mono-  
 brom. Mercki grn. xxiv  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. xxiv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xxiv.  
 One or two every 3 or 4  
 hours.

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*Nervous*

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Acidi Nitrohy-  
 drochlor. Dil. fl 3 ii  
 Spt. Chloroformi fl 3 vi  
 Tinct. Zingiberis fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful in water 3  
 times daily.

**R** Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. viii  
 Zinci Phosphidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Ferri Reducti  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One after each meal.

**R** Sodii Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One or two powders every  
 4 hours till relieved.

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*Neuralgic*

**R** Acetanilidi  
 Merck . . . grn. xx  
 Acetphenetidini  
 Merck . . . grn. xx  
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xx  
 Dionini . . . grn. iii  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. v  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One every 2 hours for two  
 doses, then every 4 hours till  
 relieved.

**R** Antipyrin. Mercki 3 ii  
 Butyl-Chlorali  
 Hydr. Mercki 3 ii  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 to 4  
 hours.

**R** Camphoræ Monobrom.  
 Merck . . . grn. xxiv  
 Caffeinæ Citratæ  
 Merck . . . grn. xxiv  
 Antipyrin. Merck 3 ii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xiv.  
 One or two every 4 hours.

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*Rheumatic and gouty*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii  
 Spt. Camph. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Rub in 2 or 3 times daily.

**R** Antipyrin. Merck grn. xxx  
 Sodii Salicylatis  
 Merck . . . 3 i  
 Aq. Cinnam. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Teaspoonful every hour till  
 relieved.

**R** Quininæ Valeratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Ext. Colchici  
 Rad. Mercki . grn. iv  
 Ext. Digitalis . grn. iv  
 Aconitinæ (*Po-*  
*tent*) Mercki . grn.  $\frac{1}{40}$   
 Div. in pil. no. x.  
 One at night and after din-  
 ner.

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*Syphilitic*

**R** Hydrargyri Iodidi  
 Flavi Mercki . grn. v  
 Ext. Lappæ Spir-  
 ituosæ. . . . 3 i  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One after meals.



*Uremic***R** Potassii Citratis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Spt. Juniperi. . fl 3 iss

Spt. Aetheris

Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iv

Infus. Scoparii . fl 3 xii

Wineglassful 3 times daily.

**R** Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Digitalini Ger-  
manici Mercki grn. iss

Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

**Remedies for Headache**

Acetanilide: 4 grain doses effective in all forms of headache; a heart stimulant should be given with it.

Acetphenetidin: 5 grains effective in all forms of headache.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric, Diluted: 10 drops in water before meals often useful in bilious headache; also where pain just above eyeballs without constipation; also for pain at back of neck.

Acid, Salicylic: in rheumatic headache.

Ammonia: aromatic spirit, 30 to 120 minims, in nervous headache.

Ammonium Chloride: 10 to 20 grains in bilious and hysterical headaches, and in hemicrania.

Amyl Nitrite:  $\frac{3}{8}$  minim in congestive headaches with severe flushings at menstrual period; also inhaled where extreme pallor of face in nervous headache.

Antacids.

Antipyrine: in all forms of headache.

Arsenic: in throbbing supraorbital headache.

Belladonna: in all forms of headache; also in frontal headache, especially at menstrual period, or if from fatigue.

Bromides: large doses in nervous headache.

Bromopin: where bromides not well borne.

Bromural.

Caffeine: the alkaloid or citrated caffeine with acetanilide, antipyrine, or acetphenetidin.

Calomel: in bilious headache; very small doses ( $\frac{3}{8}$  grain every hour for 10 to 12 doses) to relieve headache occurring at night in syphills.

Camphor Monobromated.

Camphor: with acetanilide or antipyrine in nervous headache; saturated solution externally in headache of uterine origin, and in hysterical women.

Cannabis Indica: in climacteric headache; 10 minims of tincture, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of extract, three times daily often relieves severe neuralgic headache.

Coffee and Morphine.

Diplosal.

Ether Spray: locally, for frontal headache after illness or fatigue.

Guaiacol: a few drops rubbed in gently often relieves nervous headache.

Guarana: 20 grains every half hour for 3 doses, or 15 minims fluidextract every 15 minutes in periodic headaches not of malarial origin.

Heat: as hot-water bag or poultice to nape of neck.

Ice-bag: applied to head, or leeches back of ears, in severe headache.

Ignatia: in hysterical headache.

Magnesium Carbonate.

Menthol: local, in frontal headache.

Morphine.

Mustard: as foot-bath, or poultice to nape of neck.

Podophyllum: in sick headache with bilious diarrhea, or in constipation with dark evacuations.

Potassium Bromide: 15 to 30 grn. in ordinary or sick headache.

Potassium Iodide: 10 grain doses in congestive headache; also in rheumatic headache with tenderness of scalp.

Sodium Bicarbonate: with bitters before meals in frontal headache at junction of hairy scalp and forehead, or pain in upper part of forehead without constipation. As wash to the mouth when headache depends on decayed teeth.

Sodium Phosphate: as laxative in bilious headache.

Sodium Salicylate: 2—3 grains ev. 15 min. in neuralgic headache.

Strychnine: with aloin and belladonna in bilious headache from obstinate constipation.

Tea: strong in nervous headache.

**HEARTBURN.**—A burning sensation, with regurgitation of fluid from the stomach, and caused by acetic or putrefactive fermentation of the stomach contents. See PYROSIS.

**HEART DISEASE.**—Disturbances and pathological conditions of the chief organ of circulation, the heart.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In **DILATATION:** The ultimate outcome of hypertrophy when compensation breaks.

**Nervous Symptoms:** An anemic headache with dizziness and vertigo.

**Respiratory Symptoms:** Syncopal attacks occur in fatty heart. Dyspnea very characteristic.

The following may occur:

Chronic Bronchitis, P u l m o n a r y  
Edema, Hydrothorax, Brown  
Induration of the lung.

**Circulatory Symptoms:** Rapid, feeble, compressible, irregular pulse.

Bradycardia occurs in fatty heart.

**Digestive Symptoms:** Flatulence is always present.

Catarrh of the stomach and intestines.

Diarrhea alternating with constipation.

**Genito-Urinary Symptoms:** Urine: Small in amount and concentrated. Specific gravity is high.

**Skin:** A "muddy complexion" with anemia and pigmentation.

**Abdominal Viscera:** All of them are engorged.

Enlarged liver, spleen and kidney.

*Dropsy* and *Anasarca* indicate the last stage of the disease.

Ascites and edema of the legs. Serous apoplexy (wet brain).

**Physical Signs:** Apex cannot be located accurately because of the diffuse precordial wave and epigastric pulsations.

Systolic thrills or tremors. Heard more often in aortic than in mitral disease.

Dullness increased more in the width than in the long diameter. The broadest base is *above*, and the dullness extends beyond the nipple line.

On auscultation the heart sounds are distinctly audible.

Independent of all murmurs we may elicit:

Duplication of the first sound.

Galloping rhythm—a reduplication.

Embryonic cardiac sounds. Accentuated pulmonic sounds.

A rapid, irregular and intermittent heart.

Must be differentiated from pericarditis with effusion.

**In HYPERTROPHY:**—*Etiology:* Chronic Valvular disease.

Chronic Nephritis, especially the interstitial.

Obstruction to the onward flow of blood to the arterial system, such as occurs in:

Mediastinal Tumor, Thoracic Aneurism, Arteriosclerosis.

All forms of myocardial disease.

Those things causing tachycardia; as in Excessive use of tea, tobacco and coffee.

Exophthalmic goiter.

Adherent pericarditis.

So long as hypertrophy predominates over dilatation there are no symptoms except a *congestive headache*.

Death may occur on sudden exertion.

**Physical Signs:** forcible apex beat. Epigastric pulsations.

Apex displaced *downward* to the left to 6th interspace.

The increased dullness in the length is proportionately greater than in the width.

Increase in intensity of the first sound making it more booming in quality.

Accentuated aortic second sound.

Hypertrophy of the *right ventricle* is a conservative process in mitral

disease. It will also occur in all cases of lung interference, e. g. Cirrhosis and emphysema.

Pulmonic second sound is accentuated.

In MYOCARDIAL DISEASE.—A “weak heart” gives the following symptoms:

*Dyspnea* on exertion.

Pulse: is *slow, feeble* and *irregular*.

Signs of dilatation.

Anginal attacks and Stokes-Adam's Syndrome.

Sudden death may occur without previous symptoms

In CHRONIC VALVULAR DISEASE.—Aortic Regurgitation: Occurs most often in *able-bodied men* giving a *syphilitic* and *alcoholic* history. Develops about the age of 40.

Arteriosclerosis and endocarditis are also factors.

Angina is more frequent here than at any other valve lesion.

*Sudden death* is quite characteristic.

Embolie symptoms due to recurring endocarditis.

*Hematuria* and *hemiplegia* are most frequent.

Distressing dreams and disturbed sleep common at the close.

Headache, dizziness and flashes of light and palpitation are explained by the left ventricle hypertrophy.

When Compensation Fails: Cough, dyspnea and edema of feet.

General anasarca very infrequent here.

Hemoptysis also very rare in this valve lesion.

Physical Signs: “Cor bovinum” with signs of hypertrophy.

Diastolic murmur at third left costal cartilage transmitted down to the ensiform, and to the axilla along the fourth intercostal space (not by way of apex).

Flint Murmur: Presystolic at the apex, appearing and disappearing without cause. It is not accompanied by a thrill.

Corrigan Water-Hammer Pulse.

Pulse in aortic disease is *slow*, usually retarded or delayed. High systolic and low diastolic B.P.

When dilatation predominates we will find a systolic murmur of relative mitral insufficiency.

In AORTIC STENOSIS: Is always associated with some incompetency.

Hypertrophy of the left ventricle, but symptoms of the “venous cycle” are wanting.

Systolic murmur at the second right intercostal space which is propagated to the vessels of the neck.

Characteristic forcible *thrill* at the base.

Pulse very *slow*. Systole much prolonged. Tension good.

Apex beat invisible and oftentimes indistinctly felt.

Relative mitral insufficiency may develop after dilatation.

In MITRAL REGURGITATION:—Even when compensation is present: there is:

Dyspnea. Congested appearance and clubbed fingers.

Tendency to Bronchitis and Hemoptysis.

When compensation is broken:

Venous stasis is very marked causing:

Brown induration of the lung.

Cough with bloody or watery expectoration.

Dyspnea and cyanosis. Right side hydrothorax.

Cyanotic induration of the viscera. General anasarca.

Physical Signs:

Right ventricle hypertrophy compensates for the defect at the mitral orifice. Accentuated pulmonic second.

Left ventricle also hypertrophies.

Pulse always *rapid* and *small* even from the start.

Systolic murmur at the apex transmitted to the left axilla to inferior angle of the scapula.

Extensive area of *transverse dullness*.



**In MITRAL STENOSIS:**—Occurs *early in life* especially in *girls*.

Endocarditis, chorea and rheumatism contribute thereto.

Presystolic blubbery murmur around the apex for an area of about 2 inches.

Purring thrill at fourth or fifth interspace on the left side within the nipple line. It is presystolic in time.

Right ventricle hypertrophy *without* the left.

Accentuated pulmonic second sound.

Pulse: Rapid, irregular and weak.

Tendency to *embolic symptoms* because of valve vegetations.

Apex displaced to the left and *upward*.

Failure in hypertrophy of the right ventricle in mitral disease brings forth symptoms of the "venous cycle."

**In TRICUSPID REGURGITATION:**—Is secondary to:

Lesions of the Mitral Valve.

Pulmonary obstruction as occurs in:

Cirrhosis of the lung; emphysema.

Systolic pulsation and distention of the cervical veins.

Systolic distention of the liver.

Systolic murmur at the ensiform cartilage.

Transmitted upward to the right third interspace, and at times to the right as far as the axilla.

Other valve lesions not important.

### *In Enfeeblement*

**R** Digitoxini Merck grn.  $\frac{1}{5}$   
 Alcoholis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Syrupi, q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Small teaspoonful in water  
 three times daily, at intervals  
 of 4 to 8 hours.

**R** Adonidini Merck grn. ii  
 Sparteinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. vi  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.  
 (Useful where *digitalis*  
*fails*.)

### *In Degeneration*

**R** Tinct. Strophanthi  
 Mercki . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Ferri et Quin. Citr.  
 Solub. Mercki grn. xl  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

### *In Dilatation*

**R** Digitoxini Merck grn.  $\frac{1}{12}$   
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . gtt. xl  
 Alcoholis, q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful in 3 or 4 table-  
 spoonfuls water 3 times daily.

### **R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx  
 Fluidextr. Digitalis . . . ℥ xxxii  
 Fluidextr. Conval-  
 lariæ Majalis . ℥ xx  
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful after each  
 meal.

### *With Arterial Sclerosis*

**R** Sparteinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. iss  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Aquæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Take the whole during the  
 course of the day.

### *In Failure*

**R** Spir. Glycerylis  
 Nitratis . . . ℥ xxiv  
 Spir. Ammon.  
 Arom. Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Tr. Nucis Vom. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Tinct. Digitalis. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful in water every  
 six hours.

**R** Spir. Glycerylis  
 Nitratis . . . ℥ xxiv  
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥ xxiv  
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Strophanthi Mercki . . ℥ l  
 Aquæ Chloroformi, q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours.

**R** Camphoræ . . . 3 i  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 x  
 Inject 50 to 75 minims into the arm.

#### *In Hypertrophy*

**R** Potassii Nitratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 vii  
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xvi  
 Acidi Hydrocyan.  
 Dil. Mercki . ℥ xv  
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.

**R** Tinct. Veratri . fl 3 iv  
 5-15 drops 3 times daily.

#### *In Insufficiency*

**R** Caffeinæ Mercki 3 i  
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Sparteinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xii.  
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

### Remedies for Heart Disease

#### HEART AFFECTIONS GENERALLY

Aconite: to diminish irritability or excitement; better adapted for functional derangement than for organic disease.

Adonidin: prompt cardiac stimulant like digitalis.

Alcohol: as brandy, when heart suddenly stops, as by fright, shock, loss of blood, etc.

#### *In Irritability*

**R** Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 i  
 Adonidini Merck grn. iii  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

#### *In Palpitation*

**R** Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 ii  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 vi  
 Tablespoonful three times daily.

**R** Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 ii  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 i  
 Liq. Ammonii  
 Acetatis . ad fl 3 iv  
 Dessertspoonful every four hours.

#### *In Pericarditis (Hydropericardium)*

**R** Potassii Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

#### *In Smoker's Heart*

**R** Adonidini Merck grn. iiss  
 Ammonii Carbon. Mercki . grn. xlv  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xv  
 Div. in pulv. (in capsul. gelat.) no. xxx.  
 One three times daily.

Amyl Nitrite: to relieve heart pains.  
 Arsenic: in dyspnea from weak heart; useful with iron and strychnine in cardiac neuroses, and in weak heart with pain.

Blisters: over precordial region as stimulant in extreme weakness.  
 Caffeine: as cardiac stimulant, and as diuretic.

Camphor: hypodermically in oily solution as cardiac stimulant.

Chloral, Hydrated: should not be used (because a cardiac depressant), except in neurotic palpitation and pseudo angina pectoris.

Cimicifuga: useful in fatty heart; relieves excessive dyspnea in weak heart.

Convallaria: cardiac stimulant like digitalis, but less reliable.

Digitalin or Digipuratum.

Digitalis: very useful in weak, rapid heart, in valvular disease, and irritable heart.

Dionin: to relieve dyspnea and cough.

Erythrol Tetranitrate: to lower arterial tension.

Ether: 20 minims hypodermically in sudden heart failure.

Hyoscyamus: 40 to 60 minims tincture in functional derangement from emotion.

Iron: in anemic forms, dilatation, fatty heart, and mitral regurgitation.

Morphine: in dyspnea, angina, diseased coronary arteries, mitral regurgitation, and aortic disease.

Musk: cardiac stimulant.

Nux Vomica: in heart failure.

Potassium Iodide: in non-compensatory mitral and myocardial diseases, and in cardiac debility.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: to lower arterial tension in cardiac failure or weakness.

Strychnine: in weak or falling heart.

Theophylline: as diuretic.

Veratrum Viride: as cardiac depressant in excessive hypertrophy.

#### HEART, DILATED

Amyl Nitrite: in dyspnea from dilatation.

Digitalis: in dilatation and hypertrophy of left ventricle without valvular disease.

Digitalin "German": most reliable digitalis preparation.

Digitoxin.

Dionin: in dilated heart with dyspnea.

Mercury and Chalk, with Digitalis and Squill: in dropsy from cardiac disease.

Morphine:  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  grain hypodermically, 2 to 3 times a week in dilated heart with dyspnea.

Purgatives.

Sodium Nitrite.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.

Sparteine: to maintain kidney action.

#### HEART, FATTY

Amyl Nitrite: in dyspnea from dilatation.

Arsenic.

Cimicifuga: instead of digitalis (which should not be used).

Iron Chloride: small doses tinct.

Stimulants: used freely in acute attacks.

Strophanthus.

Strychnine: useful, with iron; should not be pushed too far.

#### HEART, HYPERTROPHIED

Aconite, used cautiously in valvular disease; 1 drop of tincture for long periods to lower heart action gradually and keep it low.

Amyl Nitrite.

Bromides.

Camphor: 3 to 12 grains daily in palpitation and dyspnea.

Digipuratum.

Digitalin "German": small doses in pure hypertrophy from valvular disease or excessive muscular exertion.

Ergot: where no valvular lesion.

Galvanism.

Iron: in anemia.

Potassium Iodide: small doses long continued.

Veratrum Viride: 5 drops tincture as heart depressant in simple hypertrophy and irritable tobacco heart; contraindicated in valvular lesions

#### HEART, PALPITATION OF

Acid Hydrocyanic: in palpitation from dyspepsia.

Aconite: in fluttering heart and palpitation.

Amyl Nitrite.

Belladonna: in cardiac strain; small doses in irregular heart.

Bromides: in fluttering heart.

Camphor: in nervous palpitation.

Digitalin "German": small doses as sedative; with iron in palpitation with valvular disease.

Hyoscyamus: in nervous palpitation from excitement; large doses in functional disturbance.

Iron: in palpitation from anemia, dyspepsia, coffee, tea, tobacco.

Lead Acetate: in violent palpitation.

Nux Vomica: in nervous palpitation.

Posture: head hung forward, body bent, arms by the sides, and breath held for a few seconds.

Potassium Bromide: in fluttering heart.

Veratrine: as ointment to chest in rapid, irregular pulse, hurried breathing, dropsy, palpitation.

#### HEART, VALVULAR DISEASE OF

Aconite: to quiet heart action; use with caution.



Adonidin:  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain 3 times daily to regulate heart.  
 Barium Chloride:  $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. 3-4 t. p. d. as diuretic, and cardiac tonic.  
 Caffeine: as tonic and diuretic in scanty urine with cardiac pains, dyspnea, etc.  
 Digitalin "German" or Digitalis: in mitral disease; avoid in purely aortic disease, but useful when this is complicated with mitral.  
 Morphine: hypodermically to re-

lieve pain and dyspnea, particularly in mitral disease.  
 Nitrites: to lessen vascular tension.  
 Nux Vomica: 1 drop tincture in heart failure, and in asthma.  
 Purgatives: sometimes useful in engorgement of right side of heart, to remove fluid, and lessen tension.  
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.  
 Strophanthus: as cardiac tonic.  
 Strychnine: as cardiac tonic.  
 Veratrum Viride: cardiac sedative.

**HEMATEMESIS.**—Vomiting of blood from hemorrhage of the stomach. (See also GASTRIC ULCER, *Hemorrhage*.)

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—As a rule the cause lies in stomach, liver or spleen. Sometimes the cause may lie in heart or lungs.

Gastric ulcer or gastric carcinoma. Leukemia.

Cirrhosis of liver, and portal obstruction.

The blood is vomited up. Blood is mixed with particles of food.

Color is dark (black). Reaction is acid.

Tarry stools passed after the attack.

Prodromes precede the vomiting.

Giddiness or faintness.

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. x  
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xl  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Teaspoonful in water every  
 2 or 3 hours, as needed.

**R** Acidi Gallici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xx  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One every 4 hours.

#### Remedies for Hematemesis

Acid, Gallic: alone or with diluted sulphuric acid.

Acid, Tannic: 10 to 20 grains in hematemesis from gastric ulcer.

Alum: in passive hemorrhage.

Antipyrine: with ferric chloride.

Ergotin Bonjean: in urgent cases, 2 to 5 grains hypodermically.

Hydrastinine: as vaso-constrictor.

Ice: small pieces swallowed.

Iron Chloride: the tincture, with small pieces ice.

Iron Subsulphate.

Lead Acetate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 grains in gastric ulcer.

Stypticin: highly useful and powerful hemostatic.

Turpentine Oil: in passive hemorrhage with debility.

Vinegar, with water (1: 4).

**HEMATURIA.**—RENAL HEMORRHAGE.—Blood in the urine.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Causes resident in the kidney:

Inflammations and congestions.

Tumors, tuberculosis and infarction.

Renal calculus and parasites. Traumatism to loins.

Causes resident in the urinary passages:

Stone in the ureter. New growth or ulcer of the bladder.

Recurrent hematuria occurs in early stage of enlarged prostate.

Infectious fevers, malaria and leukemia.

**Localization of the hemorrhage.**

Kidney: Blood is well mixed with the urine making it smoky, reddish brown and cloudy.

White blood cells and casts.

Fragmentation of the R.B.C.

Ureters: Small clots of blood are passed.

- Bladder: Blood settles to the bottom, therefore the last part of the urine is most bloody.  
 On lavage of the bladder the water will be blood-tinged.  
 If bleeding is higher up, clear.  
 Cystoscopy and ureteral catheterization.
- Urethra: Employ the "2-glass test."  
 Some blood can be squeezed out.

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. viii  
 Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki grn. xxiv  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

**R** Aluminis Mercki 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 viii  
 Two teaspoonfuls in pint of  
 tepid water, to be introduced  
 into bladder.  
 (In severe *vesical* hemor-  
 rhage, after washing out with  
 tepid water.)

**R** Cornutin. Cit-  
 ratis Mercki . grn. i  
 Ergotini Mercki . grn. xvi  
 Div. in pil. no. xvi.  
 Two pills 3 times daily.

**R** Acidi Gallici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 i  
 Tr. Opii Deod. . fl 3 i  
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 iv  
 Tablespoonful every four  
 hours or oftener.

#### Remedies for Hematuria

Acid, Acetic: Injection of equal  
 parts vinegar and water.  
 Acid, Gallic: 10 to 20 grains every  
 hour or two.  
 Acid, Sulphuric: with gallic acid.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Alum: Internally, or as injection  
 into bladder.  
 Ammonium Benzoate: 5 grains  
 every 2 hours in albuminuria  
 and hematuria of scarlet fever.  
 Camphor: 2 to 5 grains may re-  
 lieve renal hyperemia and  
 bloody urine caused by can-

tharides, turpentine oil, co-  
 paiba, etc.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically  
 exceedingly useful, and rapid in  
 operation.  
 Gelatin: 5 to 6 fl. dr. 1:50 sterilized  
 solution subcutaneously.  
 Iron Chloride, Ferric.  
 Myrtol: in hematuria not due to  
 acute congestion.  
 Quinine: in large doses when due to  
 malarial infection.  
 Stypticin: very efficient and pow-  
 erful hemostatic.

**HEMICRANIA.**—A form of headache. See *HEADACHE, Migraine*.

**HEMIPLEGIA.**—Paralysis of one side of the body. See *PARALYSIS*.

**HEMOGLOBINURIA.**—Hemoglobin in the urine.

**R** Euquininæ . . . 3 i  
 Camphoræ Mono-  
 brom. Mercki grn. xxiv  
 Morphinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. i  
 Atropinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. 1/50  
 Pulv. Capsici. . grn. vi  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One every 4 hours.

**R** Acetphenetidini  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. v  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. x  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One powder ev. 2 hrs. till  
 temperature reduced.  
 (Where *fever high*.)

**HEMOPTYSIS.**—Spitting of blood.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—As a rule the cause lies in the lungs or heart.

Pulmonary tuberculosis. Initial stage of pneumonia.

Diseases of the mitral orifice.

Vicarious menstruation.

Onset is sudden; there being no prodromes.

Warm saltish taste in the mouth.

Blood is *coughed* up. Reaction is alkaline.

Color is bright red and frothy.

Blood is mixed with mucus. Cough persists.

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. viii  
 Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki . grn. xxiv  
 Syr. Krameriae . fl 3 ii  
 Aq. Dest. . ad fl 3 ii  
 Dessertspoonful every two  
 hours till bleeding stops. Put  
 ice-bag to chest.

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. x  
 Plumbi Acetatis  
 Merck . . . grn. xx  
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. x  
 Pulv. Opii Merck grn. v  
 Div. in pil. no. x.  
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

**R** Terpinolis Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Three drops in a little milk  
 every 2 hours. If the bleed-  
 ing stops or decreases within  
 12 hours, 2 drops every 2  
 hours may be given, or 3  
 drops every 3 hours. After  
 total disappearance of the  
 hemoptysis continue the rem-  
 edy for 2 or 3 days with 2  
 drops 3 or 4 t. p. d.

**R** Aluminis Mercki 3 i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Ipecac. Co.  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One every 2 hours.

**R** Dionini . . . grn. viii  
 Apomorphinae Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn. i  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful at a dose.  
 (To relieve the *cough*.)

**R** Pulv. Opii et  
 Ipecac. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Bismuthi Subni-  
 tratis Mercki . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One powder at a dose, and  
 repeated as required.

*Pulmonary hemorrhage*  
**R** Calcii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i-3 iss  
 Tinet. Cinnam. . fl 3 ii  
 Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 vi  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Tablespoonful every two  
 hours; the whole to be taken  
 during the 24 hours.  
 (In all cases of *internal*  
*hemorrhages*.)

**R** Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. vi  
 Acidi Gallici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xii.  
 One capsule every 3 hours.

**R** Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. v  
 Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.  
 One capsule every 3 hours.

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Morphinae Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn. iss  
 Div. in pil. no. x.  
 One pill 3 times daily.



## Remedies for Hemoptysis

Acid, Gallic or Tannic.  
 Aconite: to quiet circulation and reduce blood pressure.  
 Atropine:  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain hypodermically to check phthisical hemoptysis.  
 Calcium Chloride.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: as sedative to allay excitement.  
 Chloroform: to chest.  
 Cold Applications.  
 Ergot: 30 to 40 minims fluidextract every 3 to 4 hours, or hourly in severe cases.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: 2 to 3 grains hypodermically; should not be used in arterial hemorrhage.  
 Gelatin: 4 fl. dr. 1:50 sterilized

normal-salt-solution hypodermically.  
 Ipecac: emetic doses often arrest.  
 Iron Acetate: a very weak solution constantly sipped.  
 Lead Acetate: with opium.  
 Opium: to allay excitement, diminish anxiety, and reduce blood pressure.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Potassium Nitrate: with digitalis or antimony when fever present.  
 Sodium Chloride: half a teaspoonful taken dry, and repeated until nausea.  
 Stypticin: powerful and efficient hemostatic.  
 Styptol.

**HEMORRHAGE.**—Bleeding from a vein or artery. See CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE; EPISTAXIS, HEMATEMESIS, HEMATURIA, HEMOPTYSIS, METRORRHAGIA and TYPHOID FEVER.

## Remedies for Hemorrhage

Acid, Gallic: in passive hemorrhage, and particularly for systemic effects upon remote parts; often useful combined with ergot and digitalis.  
 Acid, Tannic: locally.  
 Aconite: to reduce circulation in epistaxis, hemoptysis, etc., and in profuse pulmonary hemorrhage.  
 Adrenalin.  
 Alum.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Belladonna: in hemorrhage from rectal ulcers.  
 Calcium Chloride: 5 to 7 grains every 2 to 3 hours greatly increases coagulability of the blood; useful in uterine hemorrhage and hemophilia.  
 Ergot or Ergotin: particularly useful in uterine hemorrhage; should not be used in arterial hemorrhage.  
 Extract Suprarenal Capsule: powerful vasoconstrictor: 1:3 boric acid solution useful in *post-operative* or *inflammatory* bleeding. In eye and nose disease, preceded by cocaine, to prevent secondary hemorrhage.  
 Ferropyrine.  
 Gelatin: a 1:50–20 sterilized solution subcutaneously as styptic and hemostatic; 6 fl. oz. per os daily in hemophilia.  
 Hydrastine:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain hypodermically.  
 Hydrastinine: in uterine hemorrhage.  
 Iron Acetate: dilute solution sipped in hemorrhage of lungs and kidneys.  
 Iron Chloride or Subsulphate: locally and also internally.  
 Lead Acetate.

Opium: to allay excitement and reduce blood pressure.  
 Stypticin: exceedingly useful and powerful hemostatic, anodyne, and sedative for most forms of hemorrhage.  
 Styptol.

## HEMORRHAGE, INTESTINAL

Acid, Gallic: 15 grains with a few drops tinct. opium in iced water every 2 to 3 hours in typhoid.  
 Acid, Tannic: in intestinal hemorrhage of typhoid.  
 Belladonna: for rectal ulcers.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically in urgent cases.  
 Enemas, Styptic.  
 Iodine: 1 to 2 drops tincture in passive form.  
 Iron Chloride.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Opium: with astringents; allays excitement.  
 Stypticin: very efficient.

## HEMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM

Acid, Acetic: as vinegar, applied direct to uterus.  
 Acid, Gallic.  
 Amyl, Nitrite: by inhalation.  
 Atropine: hypodermically in profuse flooding following abortion.  
 Cimicifuga: to check prolonged hemorrhage.  
 Digitalis: tablespoonful of infusion twice daily, and in urgent cases every half-hour for 4 doses.  
 Ergot: fluidextract immediately after delivery.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: 2 grains best given hypodermically when flooding occurs.

Ferropyrine.  
Hot Water: Injection into uterus.  
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride: uterine hemostatic.

Opium: 30 minims with brandy in profuse bleeding.  
Stypticin: powerful uterine hemostatic.

**HEMORRHOIDS.**—Vascular tumors of the mucous membrane of the rectum.

*Bleeding*

**R** Pulv. Gallæ . . grn. xx  
Pulv. Opii Merck grn. xx  
Plumbi Acetatis  
Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Apply night and morning on lint, after bathing the part with cold water.

**R** Antipyrinæ  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Salolis Mercki . 3 iss  
Ext. Belladon. . grn. ii  
Ol. Theobrom. . 3 ii  
Div. in supposit. no. xii.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Sodii Biboratis  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
Inject 2 to 4 minims into base of hemorrhoid, and repeat in 4 to 5 days if necessary. Great caution is needed!

*Internal*

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. xv  
Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . 3 i  
Ichthyolis . . . ℥ lxxv  
Hydrarg. Chloridi  
Mitis Mercki . grn. xlv  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Insert a piece the size of a small nut into rectum after each evacuation.

**R** Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Pulv. Opii Mercki 3 i  
Iodoformi Mercki 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
Apply inside morning and night, by means of a pile-pipe, after douching.  
(Where much *pain*.)

*External*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xxx  
Ung. Belladon. . 3 iv  
Cerat. Plumbi  
Subacetatis . 3 ii  
Apply freely several times daily.  
(In *painful* piles. Useful also for internal piles with prolapse.)

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Ext. Belladon. . 3 i  
Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
Apply night and morning.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . grn. l  
Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . grn. l  
Ext. Belladon. . grn. xx  
Ext. Stramonii . grn. xx  
Ext. Hamamel. . grn. l  
Ol. Theobrom. . 3 ii  
Div. in supposit. no. x.

## Remedies for Hemorrhoids

- Acid, Carbolic: with salicylic acid and glycerin as injection into hemorrhoids.  
 Acid, Chromic.  
 Acid, Gallic.  
 Acid, Nitric: as caustic; 1:30 solution as lotion for bleeding piles.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Acid, Tannic: locally in ointment.  
 Aloes: often relieves by removing constipation.  
 Alum: in bleeding piles.  
 Belladonna.  
 Calomel.  
 Cocaine: for inflamed and painful piles.  
 Ergot: with or without nux vomica in dilated hemorrhoidal veins.  
 Ferropyrine.  
 Gall Ointment with Opium.  
 Hydrastis: as lotion or ointment externally; internally 15 minims tincture.  
 Hyoscyamus: bruised leaves or ointment externally.  
 Ichthyol: 5 to 15 minims internally after each meal, and applied externally as ointment or suppository.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: as ointment or suppository.  
 Iron Subsulphate: as wash or ointment.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Opium: locally to relieve pain.  
 Podophyllum: as cathartic in recent piles.  
 Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.  
 Rhubarb.  
 Saline Purgatives.  
 Senna: as confection, or as comp. liquorice powder.  
 Sodium Sulphate.  
 Stramonium.  
 Tannoform.

## HEPATIC DISEASES.—Diseases of the liver.

**Bedside Diagnosis:** In ATROPHIC HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS.—A large liver early, but a contracted liver later.

The symptoms are chiefly obstructive.

*Contraction of connective tissue about portal vessels causes:*

- Chronic gastric catarrh. Morning nausea and vomiting.
- Tendency to hemorrhages. Hematemesis and epistaxis.
- Hemorrhoids are diagnostic. Progressive ascites.
- Caput Medusæ about the navel.
- Slight degree of jaundice occurring late.
- Spleen enlarged. Hypertrophy of the heart.
- A little fever is the rule, 100–102° F.

Toxic symptoms may occur at any time: delirium, stupor or coma. Must then be diagnosed from uremia.

In HYPERTROPHIC HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS:—Connective tissue compresses chiefly the bile capillaries:

- Large, tender and smooth liver.
- Recurrent attacks of pain in hepatic region.
- Jaundice: Early, intense and progressive.
- Absence of obstructive symptoms, such as ascites.
- Bile in the urine, but no clay-colored stools.
- Runs a more rapid course than atrophic cirrhosis.
- Spleen apt to be greatly enlarged.

In HEPATIC ABSCESS:—Enlargement of the liver upward and to the right and behind. Dullness. If felt below the costal margin it is smooth.

- Intermittent, irregular septic fever.
- Slight jaundice: A muddy complexion.
- Friction fremitus over the hepatic area.
- Dull pain under the scapulae. Sharp when peritoneum is involved.
- Leucocytosis.

Danger of perforation of lung and pleura causing Empyema. "Anchovy sauce expectoration."

Aspirate: Amœba found in amœbic dysentery.

It most frequently follows:

- Suppurative Cholangitis due to Gall Stones.
- Suppurative Pylephlebitis due to ulcerative affections of the bowel; Typhoid and Appendicitis.
- Amœbic Dysentery.



*Acute hepatitis*

- R** Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xii  
 Liq. Ammonii  
 Acetatis . . . fl 3 x  
 Syr. Limonis, ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

- R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. xv  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One every hour following  
 the last in two hours with a  
 seidlitz powder.

*Chronic hepatitis*

- R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Aq. Ment. Pip. fl 3 iv  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 ii  
 Tablespoonful with water 3  
 times daily.

- R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iv  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. xx  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One every 2 hours till they  
 operate, then follow with a  
 dose of salts.

- R** Fel. Bovis Purif  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Res. Podophylli  
 Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One, three times daily.

*Cirrhosis*

- R** Ammonii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Tr. Cardam. Co. fl 3 iv  
 Aq. Ment. Pip. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful before meals.

- R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ammonii Chlo-  
 ridi Mercki. . 3 ii  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*Congestion*

- R** Sodii Bicarbonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Sodii Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Sodii Phosphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Sodii Benzoatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Teaspoonful in half a glass  
 warm water before breakfast.

- R** Sparteinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. iv  
 Quassini Mercki grn. i  
 Strychninæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. i  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One three times daily.

- R** Potassii Bicarbonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Syrupi . . . . fl 3 ii  
 1-4 teaspoonfuls with lem-  
 on-juice, in half a glass of  
 water; take while effervescing.

**Remedies for Hepatic Diseases**

Acid, Nitric: in chronic congestion  
 and cirrhosis.  
 Ammonium Chloride: in chronic  
 torpor and hepatitis, passive  
 congestion, and abscess; 20  
 grains every 4 hours.

Ammonium Iodide.  
 Calomel: in congestion; not in pa-  
 renchymatic inflammations.  
 Cholagogues.  
 Colchicum: in hepatic congestion  
 and dropsy; with alkalies in gout.

Iodides and Iodine: in hypertrophy and chronic congestion.  
 Iodipin.  
 Ipecac: full doses in hepatitis if dysentery present.  
 Magnesium Sulphate: in acute hepatitis.  
 Mercurials: as cholagogues, where deficiency or excess of bile.  
 Ox-Gall.  
 Phosphorus: in acute yellow atrophy.

Podophyllum:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain every 6 hours in portal congestion.  
 Quinine: 15 to 20 grains with  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain morphine in acute climatic or malarial congestion.  
 Sodium Phosphate: as cholagogue particularly in infantile jaundice and hepatic calculi.  
 Sodium Sulphate.  
 Sulphites: in chronic hepatitis.  
 Tartar Emetic:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain every 2 to 3 hours with opium or calomel, in acute hepatitis.

**HERNIA.**—Protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening.

#### Remedies for Hernia

Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Chloroform: inhaled to assist reduction.  
 Coffee: large doses to aid in reduction of strangulated hernia.

Ether and Belladonna.  
 Ether Spray.  
 Iodine.  
 Morphine: hypodermically.  
 Opium.

**HERPES.**—A disease of the skin or mucous membrane, characterized by groups of vesicles or an inflamed base.

#### Simple

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xlv  
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. xv  
 Alcoholis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Apply with a swab.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply 3 times daily.

**R** Morphinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. vi  
 Sodii Boratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 Apply freely.

*Menstrual*  
**R** Camphoræ . . . grn. l  
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx  
 Alcoholis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply on lips as a prophylactic prior to menstrual period.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . gtt. v-xv  
 Calaminæ Mercki 3 ss-3 i  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ss-3 i  
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

*Progenital*  
**R** Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Alcoholis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Bathe part, then apply the solution twice daily.

*Labial*  
**R** Tinct. Benzoini  
 Comp. . . . fl 3 ii  
 Balsami Peruv. . fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Apply several times daily.

*Preputial*  
**R** Aluminis Mercki 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Saturate a piece of lint with the solution and apply to the glans.

*Tonsurans*

**R** Hydrargyri Ammoniat  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply several times daily.

*Zoster (Shingles)*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
 Apply 3 times daily.  
 (*Curative as well as ano-*  
*dyne.*)

**R** Acidi Picrici  
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Acidi Citrici  
 Mercki . . . 3 v  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iii  
 Apply on compresses after  
 opening vesicles.

## Remedies for Herpes

## SIMPLE

Acid, Tannic.  
 Alum: 1:8 solution in herpes pre-  
 putialis.  
 Arsenic.  
 Bismuth Subgallate or Subni-  
 trate.  
 Calomel: 1:8 ointment.  
 Camphor.  
 Cocaine.  
 Collodion.  
 Ichthyol: useful externally.  
 Iron Arsenate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grains daily.  
 Magnesium Citrate: as cooling lax-  
 ative.  
 Potassium Carbonate: 1:250 lo-  
 tion; or 1:25 ointment, applied  
 at night and washed off in the  
 morning with the solution.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Zinc Sulphate.

## HERPES TONSURANS

Alkalies: Internally, often control  
 mild cases.  
 Borax: sat. solution, to cleanse  
 scalp; or glycerite, as paint.  
 Chrysarobin.  
 Ichthalbin: internally, as altera-  
 tive tonic and regulator of di-  
 gestive functions.  
 Lead-Subacetate Solution: with  
 equal part glycerin and 2 parts  
 water, as lotion when inflamma-  
 tion high.  
 Mercury: Intern. in obstinate cases;  
 Donovan's solution useful.

**R** Morphinae Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ext. Hyoscyami grn. xvi  
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. ii  
 Div. in pil. no. viii.  
 One every 2 to 4 hours.  
 (For pain.)

**R** Morphinae Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 iv  
 Use as a dusting powder.

**R** Zinci Phosphidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One every 2 to 4 hours as a  
 nerve tonic.

Mercury, Ammoniated: 1 % oint-  
 ment.  
 Mercury Oleate, 5 %, as paint.  
 Mercury Iodide: 1:50 ointment.  
 Pyrogallol.  
 Sulphur: as 1:8 ointment every  
 morning; with almond-oil in-  
 unction at night.  
 Sulphurated Potassa:  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to pint  
 lime water, as lotion.  
 Thyraden: as stimulant of cut-  
 aneous circulation.

## HERPES ZOSTER

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Aconite and Opium: locally for  
 pain.  
 Alcohol: locally.  
 Collodion.  
 Ichthyol: externally.  
 Menthol.  
 Mercury, Ammoniated: as oint-  
 ment to relieve pain and allay  
 irritation.  
 Methylene Blue.  
 Morphine.  
 Silver Nitrate: painted on before  
 or as soon as vesicles begin to  
 form.  
 Tar.  
 Veratrine: 1:25-12 ointment in  
 neuralgia following shingles.  
 Zinc Ointment.  
 Zinc Phosphide:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain every 3  
 hours to abort eruption and  
 control pain.



**HERPETIFORM DERMATITIS.—DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS.—**

A skin inflammation resembling herpes.

**R** Arsen-hemolis . grn. lxxx  
 Ichthalbini . . grn. c  
 Pulv. Extr. Gly-

cyrrhizæ. . . grn. xl

Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s.

Div. in pil. no. 50.

Three pills a day after meals. Increase every fourth day one pill until 10 pills are taken daily; then decrease same way. When daily dose of three pills is again reached,

discontinue for a few days, after which resume as before.

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**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Ol. Amygdalæ

Express.. . . fl 3 i

Liquoris Calcis . fl 3 i

Emulsify the oil with the lime-water and then add the ichthyol.

Rub in several times daily.

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**HICCOUGH.—SINGULTUS.—**A peculiar inspiratory sound caused by spasm of the diaphragm and glottis.

**R** Zinci Valeratis

Mercki . . . grn. xii

Ext. Belladon. . grn. iii

Div. in pil. no. xii.

One every four hours as required.

**R** Amylis Nitritis

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Inhale 3 to 5 drops from a handkerchief.

(In *obstinate cases*.)

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**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Chloroformi

Mercki . . . ℥ xx

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iss

Tinct. Capsici . ℥ xxv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful in a table-spoonful water, to be swallowed slowly.

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**R** Sodii Bicarbonatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 i

Spir. Chloro-

formi . . . . fl 3 ii

Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 i

Tr. Gentianæ Co. fl 3 iiiss

Teaspoonful in water after meals.

(Where *gastric or intestinal indigestion* exists.)

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**Remedies for Hiccough**

Amyl Nitrite.

Apomorphine:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain hypodermically.

Atropine or Belladonna.

Bromides or Bromipln.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Chloroform: with opium.

Cocaine.

Dionin.

Morphine: alone, or with atropine.

Mustard: teaspoonful with half a glass hot water.

Pressure over phrenic nerve, hyoid bone, or epigastrium.

Zinc Valerate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain with a small dose extract belladonna.

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**HIDE-BOUND DISEASE.—**See SCLERODERMA.

**HIVES.—**See URTICARIA.

**HOARSENESS.**—Harshness of the voice from laryngeal disease.

**R Potassii Acetatis**

Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . grn. xv  
 Menthol Mercki grn. ss  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Camph. . ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful every two  
 hours, swallowed slowly.

**R Ammonii Chloridi**

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx  
 Dionini . . . grn. iv  
 Tr. Belladon. . fl 3 i  
 Fluidextr. Gly-  
 cyrrhizæ. . . fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 or 3  
 hours.

**Remedies for Hoarseness**

Aconite.  
 Alum.  
 Belladonna.  
 Cannabis Indica.

Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Dionin.  
 Menthol.  
 Potassium Chlorate.

**HODGKIN'S DISEASE.**—See PSEUDO-LEUKEMIA.

**HORDEOLUM.**—**STYE.**—Inflamed sebaceous glands of the eye.

**R Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri**

Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 iv  
 Bathe the eye night and  
 morning with hot water, and  
 apply the ointment.

**R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ v**

Hydrarg. Oxidi  
 Flavi Mercki . grn. i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
 Apply several times daily.

**R Acidi Borici**

Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. ii  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply freely to the eyelid.

**R Hydrargyri Oxidi**

Flavi Mercki . grn. i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
 Apply twice daily, and rub  
 in well.

**Remedies for Hordeolum**

Copper Salts.  
 Iodine Tincture.  
 Mercury Oleate with Morphine.

Silver Nitrate.  
 Tannin.  
 Zinc Sulphate.

**HYDROCELE.**—Accumulation of fluid around the testicle.

**R Ammonii Chloridi**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Alcoholis Diluti fl 3 iv  
 Apply on lint.

**R Tinct. Iodi. . . fl 3 iv**

Aq. Sterilisatæ. fl 3 iv  
 For injection after tap-  
 ping.

**Remedies for Hydrocele**

Acid, Carbolic; as injection into sac.  
 Ammonium Chloride; as discutient  
 lotion.  
 Chloroform.

Iodine; as injection into sac after  
 tapping.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Silver Nitrate.

**HYDROCEPHALUS.**—Excessive fluid in the cranium.

**R Potassii Iodidi**

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Tinct. Digitalis . ℥ xv  
Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ ii  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iv  
Teaspoonful every 3 hours,  
for infants.

**R Syr. Ferri Iodidi**

Mercki . . . fl ℥ ii  
Vini Gaduoli . . fl ℥ iv  
Teaspoonful after meals.

**R Ung. Hydrargyri**

Mercki . . . ℥ i  
Rub into the scalp.

**R Hydrargyri Iodidi**

Rubri Mercki grn. v-x  
Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
Rub into the scalp every  
four hours.  
(Use in conjunction with  
potassium iodide.)

**Remedies for Hydrocephalus**

Blisters: to nape of neck.  
Bromipin.  
Calomel:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain twice a day,  
with mercurial inunction to the  
head.  
Croton Oil: liniment.  
Elaterium.  
Iodine: as lotion to scalp, or in-  
unction as iodine ointment.  
Iodipin.  
Iodoform or Iodoformogen: dis-  
solved in collodion, or as an oint-

ment, to neck and head; along  
with small doses of calomel as  
enema.  
Mercuric Chloride: small doses in-  
ternally.  
Mercurial Ointment: inunctions to  
shaved head, the treatment be-  
ing kept up for a month or  
longer.  
Potassium Iodide.  
Syrup Iron Iodide.  
Tartar Emetic: ointment.

**HYDROPERICARDIUM.**—Liquid effusion into the pericardial sac. See  
HEART DISEASES; *Pericarditis*.

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—**RABIES.**—A disease caused by infection following  
the bite of a rabid animal, infection following.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—*Incubation period* varies according to the age, site,  
extent of and severity of the bite; and animal conveying the  
virus. Incubation is shortest in children. The extremes are  
15–90 days. Average 30–45 days.

**Prodromes:** The wound heals and there is irritation, pain, and tender-  
ness at the site of the bite.

Restlessness and excitability.

Laryngeal spasm causing dyspnea.

Spasms soon become general. Frothy saliva.

Maniacal delirium.

Marked asthenia as a result of convulsions.

Sensory impressions may bring on a convulsion.

The mind is clear.

If rabbits be inoculated with the medulla of a rabid animal, after 15  
to 20 days the rabbit will have reached the paralytic stage and  
Negri Bodies can be demonstrated.

**R Potassii Permanganatis**

Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Aquæ Dest. . . fl ℥ i  
Inject hypodermicall  
around the bite after sucking  
the wound.

use suction, and freely cau-  
terize.

*For convulsions*

**R Chloroformi Pro Narcosi**

Mercki . . . fl ℥ ii

Aetheris Pro Nar-

cosi Mercki . fl ℥ i

Administer by inhalation  
cautiously.

**R Formaldehydi (Medicin-**  
**alis) Mercki . fl ℥ i**

Incise the wound, apply,



## Remedies for Hydrophobia

Acid, Carbolic or Trichloracetic.  
 Actual Caustery.  
 Amyl Nitrite.  
 Atropine or Belladonna: in all hyperemic conditions of brain and spinal cord.  
 Cannabis Indica.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Chloroform: to control spasms.  
 Curare: sometimes useful.  
 Dionin.  
 Escharotics.

Ether: to control spasms.  
 Excision of bitten parts.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Hyoscyne or Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide.  
 Iodine.  
 Morphine: deeply injected into tetanized muscle.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Potassium Permanganate.  
 Silver Nitrate: useless even though used immediately.

**HYDROTHORAX.**—Liquid effusion into the pleural cavity. See PLEURISY: *Hydrothorax*.

**HYDROPYOPNEUMOTHORAX.**—See PLEURITIS: *Hydropyopneumothorax*; (Bedside Diagnosis).

**HYPERIDROSIS.**—Excessive sweating. Commonly applied to excessive sweating of the feet and arm-pits. See also BROMIDROSIS, and PHTHISIS: *Night-sweats*.

**R** Acidi Borici

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Tannoformi . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Olei Caryophylli  $\mathfrak{M}$  iv  
 Olei Lavandulæ  $\mathfrak{M}$  xii  
 Use as dusting powder.

**R** Formaldehydi (Medicinalis)

Mercki . fl 3 iv  
 Lanum Anhydrici 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
 Apply morning and night.

**R** Tannoformi . . . 3 iss

Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Pulv. Talci . . . 3 iv  
 Use as dusting powder.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii

Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. l  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Use every night.

## Remedies for Hyperidrosis

Acid, Boric.  
 Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Chromic.  
 Acid, Gallic or Tannic.

Acid, Salicylic.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Tannoform.  
 Zinc Salts.

**HYPOCHONDRIASIS.**—A nervous condition in which there is morbid fear of or belief in suffering from ill-health. See also NEURASTHENIA.

**R** Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

**R** Bromipini . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Olei Cinnamomi gtt. ii  
 1-2 teaspoonfuls 3-4 t. p. d.

**R** Auri Chloridi

Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One pill 3 t. p. d.  
 (In anemic cases.)

**R** Liq. Potassii Arsenitis  
 Mercki . . .  $\mathfrak{M}$  xl  
 Tinct. Opii . .  $\mathfrak{M}$  xl  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiss  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.  
 (In old people with gloomy fancies.)

## Remedies for Hypochondriasis

Alcohol: as temporary stimulant.  
 Arsenic: in the aged, particularly combined with opium.  
 Asafetida: where flatulence and gloom.  
 Bromipin.  
 Caffeine: as cerebral stimulant.  
 Cimicifuga: in puerperal hypochondriasis, and in spermatorrhea.

Cocaine Hydrochloride: in debility and nervousness; in depression.  
 Codeine.  
 Gold Chloride:  $\frac{1}{30}$  to  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain thrice daily in giddiness, depression, and cerebral anemia.  
 Hyoscyamus: in syphilophobia.  
 Opium: in small doses.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Valerian: in flatulence.

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**HYSTERIA.**—A nervous disease in which the patient loses self-control. Women are more subject to it than men. The name is derived from Greek word meaning "womb."

**R Ergotini Bonjeani**  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Ammonii Val-  
 eratis Mercki. grn. xl  
 Ext. Hyoscyami grn. xx  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One every four hours.  
 (For *restlessness*.)

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**R Sodii Glycerinophosphatis**  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Small teaspoonful 3 times daily.  
 (As *nerve tonic*.)

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**R Fl'extr. Ergotæ** fl 3 iv  
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 ii  
 Calcii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Aq. Camph. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 Tablespoonful in water every 4 hours.  
 (In epileptoid variety; for *restlessness and headache*.)

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**R Bromo-hemolis** .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 ii  
 Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. iv  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One powder morning and noon, and two powders at night.  
 (As *nerve tonic* )

**R Veronalis** . . . 3 ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One powder, repeated if necessary.  
 (Veronal blunts the sensorium, diminishes the vigor of the manifestations, and is useful when the bromides have worn out or caused bromism).

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**R Ammonii Bromidi**  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Spir. Ammonia  
 Arom. Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful well diluted three times daily.

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**R Quininæ Valeratis**  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Ferri Valeratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Zinci Valeratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Div. in capsulas gelatinas no. xx.  
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

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**R Chlorali Hydrati**  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iii  
 Dionini . . . . grn. ii  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Tablespoonful at bedtime.  
 (To *produce sleep*.)

## Remedies for Hysteria

- Acetanillide.  
 Alcohol.  
 Ammonia: as aromatic spirit (30 to 60 minims) in acidity, eructations, etc.  
 Ammonium Carbonate.  
 Ammonium Valerate.  
 Anesthetics.  
 Antispasmodics.  
 Apomorphine:  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain hypoderm.; also in hystero-epilepsy.  
 Asafetida: in hysterical convulsive affections, and in headache.  
 Atropine:  $\frac{1}{120}$  to  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain morning and evening in hysterical aphonia.  
 Bromides: of calcium, potassium, sodium, and strontium.  
 Bromopin.  
 Bromo-hemol: as nervine and hematinic.  
 Camphor, or Camphor Monobromated, in hysterical excitement.  
 Cannabis Indica.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Chloroform: in hystero-epilepsy.  
 Codeine.  
 Cold Water: poured over mouth to cut short attack.  
 Dionin.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: with iron and tonics, where due to subinvolution of uterus.  
 Ether: in sudden hysterical paroxysms.  
 Hyoscyamus.  
 Iron: useful in anemia and uterine obstruction.  
 Morphine.  
 Nux Vomica: in middle-aged persons where there is flatulence.  
 Opium: small doses useful.  
 Paraldehyde.  
 Phosphorus: in hysterical paralysis.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Spirit Nitrous Ether: to relieve spasm.  
 Veronal.  
 Zinc Valerate: particularly useful at climacteric period.

**ICHTHYOSIS.**—A disease in which the skin gets hard, rough, and scaly like that of a fish.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p> <b>R</b> Pulv. Camphoræ grn. x<br/>           Zinci Oxidi<br/>               Mercki . . . 3 i<br/>           Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i<br/>           Lanum Mercki . 3 i<br/>           Apply 3 times daily.         </p>             | <p> <b>R</b> Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv<br/>           Aquæ . . . . . ℥ xxx<br/>           Lanum Mercki . 3 v<br/>           Petrolati . . . 3 iii<br/>           Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi<br/>           Rub in twice a day.         </p> |
| <p> <b>R</b> Acidi Salicylici<br/>               Mercki . . . 3 i<br/>           Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii<br/>           Olei Amygdalæ<br/>               Express. . ad fl 3 ii<br/>           Apply several times daily.         </p> | <p> <b>R</b> Zinci Sulphatis<br/>               Mercki . . . 3 i<br/>           Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i<br/>           Lanum Mercki . 3 v<br/>           Petrolati . . . 3 ii         </p>  |

## Remedies for Ichthyosis

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>           Acid, Salicylic.<br/>           Betanaphthol.<br/>           Borax.<br/>           Chrysarobin.<br/>           Cod-liver Oil: applied locally with friction.<br/>           Glycerin.<br/>           Ichthyol: locally, pure or as ointment; internally, 5 to 15 minims daily.         </p> | <p>           Potassium Carbonate.<br/>           Sodium Bicarbonate.<br/>           Thyroid Preparations.<br/>           Zinc Oxide: as ointment or glycerite.<br/>           Zinc Sulphate: as 1:8 ointment.         </p> |
|---|---|

**ICTERUS.**—A yellowing of the skin from the absorption of bile pigment.  
 See JAUNDICE.



**IMPETIGO.**—An acute inflammatory skin disease characterized by one or more pustules, unattended, as a rule, by itching or other subjective symptoms.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 v  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Apply freely thrice daily,  
 after thorough bathing with  
 warm water and soap.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Bismuthi Subni-  
 tratis Mercki . 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Pulv. Amyli . . grn. xlv  
 Apply 3 times daily.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xx  
 Lycopodii . . . 3 i  
 Use as a dusting powder.

**R** Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Apply with a camel's-hair  
 brush during the day.

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. iss  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Use twice daily.  
 (In impetigo of *scalp*.)

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Euquininae . . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pil. no. lx.  
 Two to four pills after  
 meals.  
 (As an *alterative antiphlo-*  
*gistic*.)

#### Remedies for Impetigo

Acid, Boric or Carbolic: to relieve  
 itching.  
 Acid, Chrysophanic: locally.  
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: locally to re-  
 lieve itching.  
 Acid, Salicylic: as ointment.  
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides, So-

#### Contagious

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. xx  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Apply once or twice daily.

**R** Hydrargyri Ammoniaci  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 i  
 Apply 3 or 4 times daily.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 iv  
 Apply after removing the  
 crusts and cleaning.

#### To remove crusts

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. v  
 Ol. Amygdalæ  
 Express . . . fl 3 iv  
 Keep crusts soaked with  
 the mixture until soft and  
 removable.

#### For itching

**R** Acidi Carbolic  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 viii  
 Use as a wash several times  
 daily.

lution: 5 to 10 minim doses.  
 Bismuth Subnitrate.  
 Calcium Chloride: 15 to 30 grains  
 daily.  
 Calomel: applied to pustules after  
 opening and washing out.  
 Chrysarobin.

Collodion: to cover pustules where exposed to friction or irritation.  
 Glycerite of Tannin: applied during the day, with poultices at night to remove scabs.  
 Ichthyalbin: internally, as a regulator of digestive functions and as an alterative.  
 Ichthyol: locally.

Mercury Nitrate Ointment.  
 Mercury, Ammoniated: weak ointment in contagious impetigo.  
 Mercury: as ointment.  
 Oil Cade.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Sulphur: internally.  
 Tar or Zinc Ointment: after subsidence of inflammation.

**IMPOTENCE.**—Want of virility; inability to perform the normal sexual act.

**R̄ Ferri Arsenatis**

Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. xv  
 Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One after meals.

**R̄ Arseni Trioxidi**

Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
 Hemogallolis . . 3 iiss  
 Div. in pil. no. 60.  
 Two pills 3 times daily, after meals.

**R̄ Zinci Phosphidi**

Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Extr. Damianæ. 3 i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One morning and night.

**R̄ Acidi Phosph. Dil. fl 3 i**

Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Fluidextr. Muiræ  
 Puamæ Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Elix. Cinchonæ,  
 q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**Remedies for Impotence**

Acid, Phosphoric: full doses, particularly in advanced years.  
 Arsenic Trioxide.  
 Cannabis Indica: with ergot and nux vomica in functional impotence.  
 Cantharides: 10 to 20 drops tincture, with iron and nux vomica.  
 Damiana: recommended, but action doubtful.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically

about dorsal vein of penis, when it empties too rapidly.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Muiræ Puamæ: fluid extract.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Phosphorus.  
 Strychnine.  
 Testaden.  
 Yohimbine.  
 Zinc Phosphide:  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain three times daily.

**INCONTINENCE OF URINE.**—See **ENURESIS**.

**INDIGESTION.**—Inability to digest food. See **DYSPEPSIA**.

**INFLAMMATION.**—A diseased condition of any tissue of the body with redness, swelling, heat, and pain. See under **HEPATITIS**, **NEPHRITIS**, **PNEUMONITIS**, **GASTRITIS**, etc.

**INFLUENZA.—GRIPPE.**—An epidemic disease with cold in the head, pains over the body, fever, and other uncomfortable symptoms.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—The *respiratory form* is the most common one:

Invasion with catarrhal symptoms:

Eyes watery and nose runs.

Sore throat and signs of *bronchitis*.

Chill or chilly sensations and fever, 102–105° F.

Severe generalized pains causing *prostration*.

Intense *headache* and *backache*.

Cough is first dry, then with thick, greenish-yellow muco-purulent expectoration.

Profuse perspiration.

In the *gastro-intestinal* form: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and colicky pains accompany the prostration.

The *nervous form* must be diagnosed from meningitis.

The *febrile form* must be diagnosed from typhoid fever.

Complications: Otitis media and mastoiditis in children.

Bronchopneumonia.

Sequels: Chronic ill-health.

All organic diseases are increased and an incipient tubercular process may be lighted up.

### *Bronchial*

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. vi  
 Ammonii Chlo-  
 ridi Mercki. . . 3 v  
 Tr. Hyoscyami. fl 3 v  
 Syr. Pruni Virg. fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful every 2 or 3  
 hours.

**R** Bromoformi  
 Mercki . . . . ℥ xlv  
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xlv  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Shake! Teaspoonful in  
 water three times daily.

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . . grn. xxvi  
 Codeinæ Merck grn. ii  
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. i  
 Morphinæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Merck . grn. iss  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xii.  
 One capsule 3 to 4 times  
 daily.

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. x  
 Spir. Chlorof. . fl 3 iv  
 Tr. Benzoini Co. fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful to a pint of  
 boiling water. Envelop the  
 head and container with a  
 large towel, and inhale the  
 vapor for 15 minutes three  
 times a day.

### **R** Terpini Hydratis

Mercki . . . . 3 iss  
 Tinct. Vanillæ . fl 3 ii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii  
 Glycerini . . . fl 3 iii  
 Syrupi . q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful three times  
 daily.

### **R** Sodii Benzoatis

Mercki . . . . 3 i  
 Ammonii Aceta-  
 tis Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Comp. Mercki ℥ xxx  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Codeinæ Mercki grn. iv  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 v  
 Tablespoonful 3 to 4 times  
 daily.

### *For catarrhal symptoms*

**R** Pulv. Extr. Bella-  
 donnæ . . . . grn. iv  
 Codeinæ Mercki grn. iv  
 Pulv. Capsici. . grn. iv  
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i  
 Acetanilidi  
 Mercki . . . . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xx.  
 One every three hours.

**R** Euquininæ . . . grn. xxx  
 Sodii Benzoatis  
 Mercki . . . . grn. xxx  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. xxx  
 Dionini . . . . grn. vii  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One 3 to 4 times daily.



**R** Camphoræ . . grn. iv  
 Acetpheneti-  
 dini Mercki . grn. xxiv  
 Quininæ Salicy-  
 latis Mercki . grn. xxxvi  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xii.  
 One every 4 hours.

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. xx  
 Petrolati Albi  
 Liquidii . . . fl 3 i-ii  
 Use as spray from atom-  
 izer, after a douche.

*Depressed circulation*

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xxx  
 Extr. Taraxaci . grn. xx  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One every 6 hours.

*Gastric irritability*

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Creosoti Mercki  
 (Beechwood).  $\pi$  v  
 Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 i  
 Bismuthi Subni-  
 tratis Mercki . grn. lxxx  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful every  
 hour or two until relieved.

**Remedies for Influenza**

Acetanilide: with salicylic acid  
 and ammonium bromide. .  
 Acetphenetidini: as prophylactic.  
 Acid, Boric: as gargle, and as oint-  
 ment applied to nasal cavities.  
 Acid, Camphoric: to prevent  
 sweating, 20 to 25 grains about  
 2 hours before expected attack.  
 Acid, Carbolic: spray and gargle.  
 Aconite and Spirit Nitrous Ether,  
 with Potassium Citrate: in early  
 stage.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Belladonna.  
 Benzoin, Comp. Tincture:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fl.  
 dr. inhaled from hot water.  
 Bromides or Bromopin.  
 Bromoform

*In neuralgic form*

**R** Codeinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xii  
 Acetphenetidini  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xii.  
 One every 2 hours for pain.  
 (As a substitute for mor-  
 phine and atropine.)

*Pain and malaise*

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Ol. Terebinth. . fl 3 ii  
 Extr. Belladonnæ grn. iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 v  
 Rub over painful muscles 2  
 or 3 times daily.

**R** Quininæ Salicy-  
 latis Mercki . grn. xxxvi  
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxiv  
 Pulv. Camph. . grn. iv  
 Pulv. Capsici . grn. ii  
 Pulv. Ext. Bellad. grn. ii  
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xii.  
 One every 2 or 3 hours till  
 relieved.

**R** Salolis Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Triphenini . . . grn. xxx  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One every 2 hours.

Camphor: in grippal pneumonia,  
 hypodermically.  
 Camphor, Monobromated.  
 Cannabis Indica.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Cocaine Hydrochloride: 4 % solu-  
 tion snuffed up the nostrils or  
 used as spray in early stage.  
 Digitalin: in grippal pneumonia.  
 Dionin: in catarrh and cough.  
 Diplosal.  
 Ichthyol: often abates symptoms  
 and relieves the cough.  
 Menthol: as inhalation in chloro-  
 formic solution; also as spray in  
 5 to 10 % solution.  
 Opium and Ipecac: for cough.  
 Phenacetin.

Potassium Nitrate: 1 to 2 dr. in solution, freely diluted, as lemonade, in the course of the day.  
 Quinine: in the last stages.  
 Salol: alone or with acetphenetidin.  
 Sodium Benzoate: with quinine and caffeine in simple grip.

Sodium Salicylate: 5 grains every half hour for 6 doses, then every hour till pain relieved, then ev. 2 to 3 hours for a day or two.  
 Strychnine: in weakness and depression.

### INGROWING TOE-NAIL.

**R** Potassii Hydroxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl ʒ i  
 Apply on absorbent cotton.  
 (To *soften* nail.)

**R** Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . ʒ i  
 Aquæ . . . . . ʒ i  
 Paint soft parts twice daily.

**R** Argenti Nitratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl ʒ ii  
 Apply two or three times daily with a brush.

**R** Liq. Plumbi  
 Subacetatis . fl ʒ iv  
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl ʒ v  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ viii  
 Apply freely on lint.  
 (To reduce *inflammation* and ease *pain*.)

### Remedies for Ingrowing Toe-nail

Acid, Acetic or Tannic.  
 Lead Subacetate.  
 Opium.

Potassium or Sodium Hydroxide.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Silver Nitrate.

**INSANITY.**—More or less permanent disorder of the mental faculties, without loss of consciousness or will.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—General symptoms:—Disorders of perception:

Insufficiency of perception; illusion; hallucination. All special senses included.

Disorientation: As to time, place and personality.

Clouding of consciousness. Disorders of intellect.

Insane delusions may be: Fixed or changeable; systematized or unsystematized; depression; persecution; grandeur.

Obsessions: fixed ideas; distractibility; circumstantiality; retardation.

Disturbances in volition: Impulsion; compulsion.

Stereotype: In speech (verbigeration). In motion.

Negativism.

Memory disturbed as to fixation and representation.

Emotions are modified. Depression and exaltation.

Amnesia. Insomnia.

### Remedies for Insanity

Codeine.

Colchicine: in gouty cases.

Coniine.

Duboisine:  $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$  grain hypodermically twice daily in mental excitability of insane

Hyoscine or Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide: particularly useful in violent conditions.

Morphine or Opium: injurious in

mania, but useful in melancholia and in climacteric and senile cases.

Potassium Bromide: in epileptic cases.

Scopolamine Hydrobromide: like hyoscine.

Thyraden: in adolescent, climacteric, and puerperal periods.

Veronal: excellent as hypnotic,

**INSOLATION.**—A febrile condition due to exposure to intense sun heat.  
See **SUNSTROKE**.

**INSOMNIA.**—Inability to sleep; sleeplessness.

*In Alcoholism*

**R** Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Tinct. Zingiberis fl 3 ii

Spir. Ammoniae

Arom. Mercki fl 3 ii

Tinct. Valerianæ fl 3 ii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii

Tablespoonful in water  
every 3 to 4 hours.

**R** Veronalis Mercki 3 i

Div. in pulv. no. vi.

One or two powders at bed-  
time, in single or divided  
doses, in a hot liquid.

*In Debility*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Ferri Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Euquininæ . . 3 i

Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iv

Div. in pil. no. lx.

Two pills thrice daily.

*In Melancholia*

**R** Paraldehydi

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii

Ol. Amygdalæ

Express. . . fl 3 ii

Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. i

Half at bedtime.

**R** Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Camphoræ Mono-

brom. Mercki grn. lxxx

Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
xvi.

One every 2 to 4 hours  
until effective.

**Remedies for Insomnia**

Aconite: 1 minlm tincture every  
15 minutes when skin dry and  
harsh.

Apomorphine:  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain hypoder-

*In Hysteria*

**R** Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 iiii

Tinct. Asafœt. . fl 3 iv

Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful every 2 hours  
until sleep is produced.

*In Nervousness*

**R** Chloralosi Mercki grn. xxx

Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Saccharini Merck grn. ii

Div. in pulv. no. vi.

One in hot water, repeated  
in 2 hours if necessary.

**R** Amyleni Hydrati

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i

Aquæ Aurantii

Flores. . . . fl 3 i

Take half at a dose; the  
other half in an hour if neces-  
sary.

*For Pain*

**R** Morphinae Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Aquæ Cinnam. . fl 3 i

Teaspoonful in water every  
2 or 3 hours till relieved of  
pain, or asleep.

**R** Dionini . . . grn. i

Veronalis . . . grn. xxiv

Div. in pulv. no. vi.

One or two powders at  
bedtime.

mically as hypnotic; particu-  
larly useful in insomnia of acute  
alcoholism.

Atropine: in prostration and low



arterial tension;  $\frac{1}{120}$  to  $\frac{1}{160}$  grain may be given with  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain morphine.  
 Bath: cold in cerebral anemia, hot in nervous irritability.  
 Bromipin: in nervous insomnia.  
 Bromural.  
 Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: if heart is weak.  
 Camphor, Monobromated.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: alone or with potassium bromide; particularly in cases of nervous type; the addition of a small quantity of opium to the combination assists its action.  
 Chloroform: to produce sleep, by inhalation, when other measures fail.  
 Codeine.  
 Coffee: causes insomnia, but has been recommended in insomnia from deficient nervous power, and in chronic alcoholism.  
 Digitalis: when deficient tone of vaso-motor system.  
 Dionin: in insomnia from pain.  
 Duboisine:  $\frac{1}{160}$  to  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain alone or with  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain morphine hypodermically, as calmative and hypnotic where high mental excitement exists.  
 Ether: by inhalation.  
 Gelsemium: in simple wakefulness,

and in that of drunkards, mania, and excitement.  
 Hyoscin or Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide:  $\frac{1}{160}$  grain hypodermically in insanity.  
 Hyoscyamus: alone or with cannabis indica; useful with quinine; good substitute for opium in children.  
 Morphine:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain in insomnia due to pain.  
 Opium: 15 to 20 min. tinct., alone or with hydrated chloral.  
 Paraldehyde: 1 to 2 fl. dr. as hypnotic.  
 Potassium Bromide: in full doses, alone or with other hypnotics; useful in insomnia due to cerebral overaction.  
 Resorcinol: to produce sleep in general nervous excitability, and insomnia of typhus and tuberculosis.  
 Scopolamine Hydrobromide: like hyoscin.  
 Sodium Bromide.  
 Sulfonal: 15 to 30 grains in nervous irritability and chronic alcoholism.  
 Veronal: 8 to 15 grains most reliable, efficient, and safe. Average dose of 10 grains suffices to produce natural sleep for 6 to 8 hours.  
 Veronal-sodium.

### INTERCOSTAL NEURALGIA.—See NEURALGIA.

**INTERMITTENT FEVER.**—A fever in which the paroxysm intermits and returns at nearly regular intervals; caused by the *Plasmodium malariae*.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Recurrent periodical paroxysms of chill, fever and sweat.

Temperature: Quotidian, tertian (75%), and quartan types.

Persistent headache precedes the paroxysms and is replaced by delirium in the hot stage.

Bronchitis increased with each paroxysm.

Periodical diarrhea, neuralgia and gastralgia are diagnostic.

Herpes labialis is very frequent.

Whitewashed arsenic tongue.

Spleen enlarged during paroxysm.

Blood: Parasite found. Leucopenia.

Complications: Pneumonia; nephritis.

#### *Antiperiodic treatment*

**R** Euquininæ. . . grn. c  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xx  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Pulv. Capsici . grn. x  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One pill two to three times daily.

#### **R** Quininæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Acidi Hydrochlorici Dil. . fl 3 iii  
 Acidi Hydrobromici Dil. . . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 v  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily, between paroxysms.

**R** Methyleni Cœrulei

Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl  
 Pulvis Myristicæ grn. xx  
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xx.  
 One or two, four times  
 daily for two days, then one  
 three times daily.

**R** Quininæ Hydrochloridi

Merck . . . grn. xxx  
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xx  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i  
 10 minims hypodermically  
 every 3 or 4 hours.

**R** Cinchonidinæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xv.  
 One capsule 2 or 3 t. p. d.

*In convalescence***R** Eucalyptolis

Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Quininæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn. x  
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 xi  
 Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. i  
 Make an emulsion.  
 Shake! Teaspoonful three  
 times daily.

**R** Ferri, Quininæ et Strychn.

Citr. Mercki . grn. xl  
 Elix. Cinchonæ . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*In obstinate cases***R** Ferri Ferrocyanidi

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Ferri Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. iss  
 Pulv. Res. Guaiaci 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xxiv.

Two capsules two or three  
 times daily.

*In irritable stomach***R** Quininæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Rub in under the armpits  
 every 2 hours. Desist when  
 the ears ring.

**R** Guaiacolis Mercki . fl 3 i

Paint 20 to 40 minims over  
 abdomen two or three times  
 daily.

*In malarial cachexy***R** Quininæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. xlviii  
 Ferri Pyrophosph.  
 Solub. Mercki grn. xxiv  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Oleoresinæ Cap-  
 sici Mercki . grn. vi  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xxiv.  
 One, 3 times daily, after  
 meals.

**Remedies for Intermittent Fever**

Acetanillide: to reduce fever.  
 Acid, Nitric: in obstinate cases.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Acid, Tannic: sometimes useful  
 where quinine fails, particularly  
 in hemoglobinuric fever.  
 Aconite.  
 Ammonium Picrate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain  
 in pill.  
 Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation to re-  
 lieve or shorten cold stage.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Apioi: in mild cases, 15 grains

during an hour, in divided doses,  
 four hours before the paroxysm.  
 Arsenic: useful, especially in irreg-  
 ular malaria and in chronic  
 agues of quartan type; small  
 doses of Fowler's solution also  
 useful as prophylactic.  
 Atropine: subcutaneously, to ar-  
 rest or cut short cold stage.  
 Camphor: taken before the fit to  
 prevent it.  
 Capsicum: to promote action of  
 quinine.

Chloral, Hydrated: as antipyretic when fever is high; also to check vomiting or convulsions in adults and children during malarious fever.

Chloroform: 1 to 2 fl. dr. of the spirit internally to prevent or cut short cold stage; also by inhalation.

Cinchonidine or Cinchonine.

Emetics: if chill follows full meal.

Ergot: in enlarged spleen.

Euquinine: very efficient, and does not cause cinchonism.

Gelsemium: pushed until it produces dilated pupils or double vision.

Ipecac: as emetic where chill follows full meal.

Mercury with Chalk: in obstinate infantile intermittents in the tropics.

Morphine: with quinine, to lessen chill and assist action of the antiperiodic.

Methylene Blue: as antiperiodic, particularly for children, and where quinine not well borne. Should be given with a little powdered nutmeg.

Mustard: to soles of feet.

Narcotine: 2 to 5 grains 3 times daily sometimes useful as anti-

pyretic; claimed to be equally as efficient as quinine.

Nux Vomica: to assist action of quinine.

Opium: given with quinine to lessen chill and assist action of the antipyretic.

Pepper: given with quinine to promote action of latter.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain during cold stage to incite profuse perspiration and lessen the attack.

Potassium Nitrate: 10 grains in brandy and water, or dry on tongue, to prevent fit.

Purgatives: in the intermission, before giving the antiperiodic.

Quinine: 5 to 10 grains every morning as prophylactic to abort fit and prevent recurrence; its action is aided by purgatives, emetics, and aromatics like capsicum and pepper.

Resorcinol.

Salicin: 10 to 40 grains, given like quinine.

Strychnine: as adjunct to quinine.

Tartar Emetic:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grains every 2 hours in mild, uncomplicated cases.

Warburg's Tincture.

**INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.**—Arrest of or interference with the progress of the feces.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In STRANGULATION BY BANDS:—Occurs between the ages of 20 and 40.

Previous history of peritonitis in 70%.

Lapse of time: Average 7 years.

Sudden onset with shock in 70%.

Pain: Severe and griping; first referred to umbilicus; on second or third day to seat of obstruction.

Tenderness: Early at the seat of obstruction; when peritonitis occurs it is general.

Vomiting: Logical sequence of gastric, bilious, and stercoraceous vomiting. As a rule the vomiting is fecal by the fifth day.

Character: Pea-soup, yellow, and very offensive.

The vomiting follows the pain immediately.

Absolute constipation.

Intense thirst, and urine diminished or suppressed.

Tongue: White, dry or brown.

Prostration occurs as a late feature except when the obstruction is high up.

Peritonitis comes on after 12 hours and not sooner. The temperature then rises.

Small intestines most frequently involved, therefore notice the situation of the tympanites.

**In STRICTURE OF THE BOWEL:**—Previous history of ulcerations.

Typhoid, dysentery, or peptic ulcer.

Syphilitic ulcer in the rectum. Cancer or tubercular ulcer.

Onset always gradual.

Constipation approaches gradually.

Pain: Colicky and paroxysmal. Intermissions of attacks 1–30 days.

Vomiting: Irregular and scanty; finally feculent when stricture is complete.

Constipation: Pronounced in 60%; alternating with diarrhea in 40%.



Tenesmus only if located low down.

Abdomen: Flaccid at first.

Vermicular movements are seen which stop at the seat of the stricture and one detects a gurgle by means of a stethoscope.

The movements always take the same course.

Progressive anemia and emaciation.

Acute occlusion of the bowel finally occurs and death in 12 days.

**INTERTRIGO.**—Redness of the skin due to chafing. See **CHAFING**.

**INTESTINAL DISEASES.**—See **COLIC**, **CONSTIPATION**, **CHOLERA**, **DIARRHEA**, **DYSENTERY**, **ENTERITIS**, **HERNIA**, **INTUSSUSCEPTION**, **TYPHOID FEVER**, etc.

**INTUSSUSCEPTION.**—Partial or complete occlusion of the intestine by one portion being pushed into the other.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Fifty per cent. of the cases occur *during first 10 years*.

Previous history of occasional colicky pains.

Onset: Sudden in ileo-colic cases; gradual in colic and rectal.

Pain: Constant, conspicuous, colicky and increasing.

Tenderness: First localized. When diffuse it signifies peritonitis.

Vomiting: Occurs late, not conspicuous and seldom distressing.

Feculent in only 25% of the cases.

*Bloody and mucous diarrhea.*

Tenesmus: Ileo-cecal location in 75% of the cases.

Abdomen: There is no distension or meteorism because there is an opening for the passage of feces.

*Tumor* is the diagnostic feature.

Sausage-shaped tumor along the margin of the liver or arching across the epigastrium.

It can be palpated through the rectum.

Blood and mucus come down after an enema.

*Absolute relaxation* of the child as if it had been given ether.

Marked pallor and apathy.

**R** Creolini-Pearson fl 3 iv  
Aquæ Calidæ. . Cong. i  
Inject through long rectal tube, high up in intestines, as much as possible of this solu-

tion, to distend bowel at point of obstruction. Knee-chest position is best. Narcosis may be necessary.

**IRITIS.**—Inflammation of the iris.

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. i  
Potassii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . fl 3 iss  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.  
(In *syphilitic* iritis.)

eye 2 or 3 times daily, after bathing with hot water for 15 minutes. Use hot-water baths every hour till pain is relieved.

**R** Scopolaminæ Hydrobromidi Mercki . grn. ¼  
Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
Aquæ Destillatæ fl 3 iv  
Instil 1 or 2 drops into the

**R** Morphinae Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. iv  
Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
Zinci Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. iii  
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 i  
Use as lotion, very cautiously.

## Remedies for Iritis

Acid, Salicylic.  
 Adrenaline.  
 Atropine: as mydriatic.  
 Belladonna: locally and internally.  
 Cantharides: as plaster behind the ear.  
 Counter-irritation.  
 Dionin: 5% solution used by instillation.  
 Duboisine: like atropine.  
 Homatropine: as mydriatic.

Iron with Quinine: in anemic conditions.  
 Morphine: hypodermically, to lessen pain.  
 Opium: to lessen pain.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Pyoktanin.  
 Sodium Salicylate: large doses useful in non-specific iritis.  
 Tropacocaine.  
 Turpentine Oil: in rheumatic iritis.

**IRRITABILITY.**—Abnormal sensitiveness. See NERVOUSNESS.

**ITCH.**—A disease due to the burrowing under the skin of the itch mite. See SCABIES.

**ITCHING.**—See PRURITUS.

**IVY POISONING.**—**DERMATITIS VENENATA.**—An erysipelas-like eruption of the skin from contact with the green leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*.

**R Plumbi Acetatis**  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Alcoholis (50%) fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 Rub in thoroughly several times during a few days.

**R Ichthyolis** . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Apply warm on lint and cover with oiled silk.

**R Ammonii Chloridi**  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . . . . . O iv  
 Apply warm with cloths or absorbent cotton, and cover with oiled silk or rubber tissue.

## Remedies for Ivy Poisoning

Borax.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Lead and Opium Wash.

Mercury Salts.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Sodium Bicarbonate.  
 Zinc Salts.

**JAUNDICE.**—**ICTERUS.**—Yellow pigmentation of the eyes and skin from the absorption of the coloring matter of the bile.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Associated Symptoms:

Icterus: Yellow discoloration of the skin and conjunctiva.  
 Itching. Secretions contain bile.  
 Clay-colored stools. No bile passes into the intestines.  
 Sweat: Generalized or confined to the palms and abdomen.  
 Bradycardia. Tendency to hemorrhage.  
 Brain symptoms: Irritability and depression.

In **HEPATOGENOUS** or **OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE**:

Gall stones, tumors and gastro-duodenitis most frequent.

In **HEMATOGENOUS JAUNDICE**: **TOXEMIC JAUNDICE**:

Poisons like arsenic and phosphorus.  
 Specific fevers: Yellow fever and malaria.  
 The stools here are not clay-colored.

In **HEREDITARY JAUNDICE**.

Icterus Neonatorum.

In **CATARRHAL JAUNDICE**: **Gastro-duodenal catarrh**:

Add to the above symptoms of obstructive jaundice:  
 An enlarged liver without splenic enlargement.  
 The young are most frequently attacked.

**In MALIGNANT JAUNDICE or ACUTE YELLOW HEPATIC ATROPHY:**

Headache passing into delirium, convulsions and coma.

Vomiting and hemorrhage.

The rule is that fever is not present.

Jaundice increases in intensity until death.

Reduction in liver dullness.

Urinalysis: Bile, leucin and tryosin. Nitrogen of ammonia increased.

Clay-colored stools is the rule.

*From catarrh of duct***R** Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Ammonii Chlo-

ridi Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iAq. Menthæ Pip.  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  vi

Two teaspoonfuls after meals.

**R** Fellis Bovis Inspiss.

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Salolis Mercki . 3 ii

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki. grn. iv

Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . 3 i

Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One every hour till they operate, then give a saline cathartic.

*For itching***R** Acidi CarboliciMercki . . .  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  ii

Resorcin. Mercki grn. x

Aquæ . . . . . O i

Apply with a sponge over body after a bath.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Pulv. Acidi Borici

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Rub over body, after bathing.

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. xlLanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iPetrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Rub in frequently.

**R** Ichthyolis . . .  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  iiAlcoholis . . .  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  iAetheris . . .  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  i

Externally.

*For nausea and vomiting***R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Resorcin. Mercki grn. iii

Spir. Vini Gallici  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  iAquæ . q. s. ad  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  ii

Teaspoonful every hour or two.

**R** Creosoti (Beechwood)Mercki . . .  $\text{m} \text{v}$ 

Bismuthi Subcar-

bonatis Mercki 3 i

Aquæ Calcis . .  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  i

Shake! Teaspoonful every half hour.

*In flatulence***R** Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. v

Bismuthi Subcar-

bonatis Mercki 3 iii

Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . 3 i

Bismuthi Sub-

salicyl. Mercki 3 i

Div. in pulv. no. xx.

One three times daily.

**Remedies for Jaundice**

Acid, Benzoic.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: Internally 5 to 10 minims of dilute acid before meals; locally as application over liver, or as bath in catarrhal cases.

Alkaline Mineral Waters: in catarrh of duodenum or bile ducts.

Aloes: in simple atonic jaundice, and when hypochondriasis prominent.



Ammonium Chloride: 20 grains every 4 to 5 hours in jaundice from mental emotion.  
 Ammonium Iodide: 1 to 3 grains every 2 to 3 hours in catarrh of bile ducts.  
 Arsenic: in malaria, and in catarrh of bile ducts.  
 Calomel: followed by saline purgative.  
 Ether: when due to gall-stones.  
 Euquinine: in malarial cases.  
 Hydrastine: in catarrh of bile ducts.  
 Magnesium Sulphate.  
 Manganese Sulphate: in malarial and catarrhal cases.

Mercurials.  
 Ox-Gall.  
 Podophyllin: in catarrhal and malarial conditions.  
 Potassium Bicarbonate: to increase fluidity of bile.  
 Potassium Sulphate: as laxative.  
 Quinine: in malarial cases.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Rhubarb: in children.  
 Saline Purgatives.  
 Salol: in catarrhal jaundice.  
 Sodium Phosphate: in catarrh of bile ducts; adults, 1 dr. every 4 hours; children, 5 to 20 grains.

**JOINTS, DISEASES OF.**—See GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, SYPHILIS, TUBERCULOSIS, and SYNOVITIS.

**KELOID.—CHELOID.**—A cutaneous tumor that generally develops on the site of a cicatrix.

**R Thiosinamini**

Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.  
 Two, twice daily. Increase the dose each day by 1 capsule until 12 are being taken daily.—Do not give in the evening.

**R Fibrolysini** . . . Ampul. i  
 Inject the entire contents of the tube.

Acid, Acetic, Glacial.  
 Fibrolysin or Thiosinamine.  
 Ichthyol.

**Remedies for Keloid**

**R Thiosinamini**

Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Glycerini Mercki ℥ c  
 Aquæ Destillatæ ℥ c  
 Inject 10 to 15 minims under keloid every third day.—  
 Note! The distilled water used in making the solution should be freshly boiled.

**R Ichthyolis** . . . fl 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Apply frequently until softened.

Lead Iodide.  
 Potassium Hydroxide.  
 Potassium Iodide.

**KERATITIS.**—Inflammation of the cornea.

*Interstitial*

**R Acidi Borici**  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iii  
 Instil 1 drop into the eye night and morning.

**R Fibrolysini** . . . Ampul. i  
 Inject contents of tube intramuscularly.

**R Thiosinamini**

Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Glycerini Mercki ℥ l  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iiss  
 Inject 10 to 15 minims into triceps or gluteus muscle every 3 days.—Note! The distilled water used in making the solution should be freshly boiled.

*Phlyctenular***R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful after meals.  
 (In *strumous* children.)

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi

Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ammonii Chlo-  
 ridi Mercki. . grn. vi  
 Tr. Belladon. Fol. fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 viii  
 Teaspoonful in a wineglass  
 of tepid water, to be applied  
 frequently with a pledget of  
 lint on the closed lids.

**R** Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi

Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Petrolati . . . 3 i  
 Insert a small quantity  
 into the conjunctival sac  
 daily.—Caution! Iodine in  
 any form must not be given  
 while this ointment is being  
 used.

## Remedies for Keratitis

Arsenic.  
 Atropine Sulphate: to contract  
 vessels.  
 Cadmium Sulphate.  
 Calcium Sulphide:  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain  
 thrice daily.  
 Calomel.  
 Dionin.  
 Fibrolysin.  
 Homatropine Hydrobromide.  
 Ichthyol: very efficient.  
 Iodine: tincture painted on tem-  
 ples, as counter-irritant.  
 Iron Chloride: solution locally in  
 panniform keratitis.

*Ulcerative***R** Physostigminæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii  
 One drop in the eye thrice  
 daily. Use atropine solution  
 at bedtime.

**R** Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Homatropinæ Hydro-  
 brom. Mercki. grn. i  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 iv  
 Three to five drops in the  
 eye every 3 hours.

**R** Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi

Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Petrolati Albi . 3 i  
 Put a small portion be-  
 tween the lids, and rub gently  
 over cornea several minutes.  
 (To hasten absorption of  
*opacities* after inflammation  
 has subsided.)

Massage of Cornea: and introduc-  
 tion of yellow mercury oxide.  
 Mercuric Chloride: in syphilitic  
 subjects.  
 Mercurial Ointment.  
 Physostigmine: to lessen intraocu-  
 lar tension.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Pyoktanin.  
 Silver Nitrate.  
 Sodium Salicylate: in non-specific  
 interstitial keratitis.  
 Syrup Iron Iodide.  
 Thiosinamine.

**KIBE.**—Painful inflammation from exposure to cold. See **CHILBLAINS**.

**KIDNEY DISEASES.**—See **NEPHRITIS**, **DROPSY**, and **CALCULI**.

**LABOR.**—**PARTURITION.**—Giving birth to a child.

*Uterine inertia*

**R** Euquininæ. . . grn. xx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One every hour.

**R** Morphinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i  
 Tr. Lactucarii . fl 3 iv  
 Aq. Aurant. Flor. fl 3 vi  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

**R** Quininæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xii.  
 One every hour for 3 doses.

*In Retained placenta*  
**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. vi.  
 One every 3 hours.

*In Post-partum hemorrhage*  
**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
 Mercki . . . grn. xii  
 Stypticini . . . grn. v  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. ii.  
 One at once; repeat in 30  
 minutes if necessary.

*For after-pains*  
**R** Morphinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Aq. Camphoræ. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Teaspoonful every 3 to 4  
 hours as required.

*In Rigid os*  
**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Morphinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Syr. Aurantii. . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 vi  
 Tablespoonful repeated in  
 an hour or two if necessary.

*To prevent premature delivery*  
**R** Morphinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours  
 as required.

*In hour-glass contraction of  
 uterus*  
**R** Amylis Nitritus  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Three to five drops to be  
 inhaled from a handkerchief.

#### Remedies for Labor

Amyl Nitrite: in hour-glass con-  
 traction of uterus.  
 Anesthetics.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Borax: to excite activity of uterus  
 in tedious labor.  
 Cannabis Indica: 30 drops tinc-  
 ture to stimulate uterine con-  
 tractions.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: 15 grain doses  
 every hour if necessary, to re-  
 lieve pain.  
 Chloroform: should not be given  
 to complete anesthesia, as uter-  
 ine action may be interrupted.  
 Cimicifuga: to allay nervous ex-  
 citement after labor, and check  
 post-partum hemorrhage.  
 Cotton-Root Bark: used like ergot.  
 Creolin-Pearson: 1% wash for  
 uterus.

Dionin: instead of morphine, to  
 relieve pain.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: in uterine in-  
 ertia, after first stage; given to-  
 wards close of labor prevents  
 flooding.  
 Ethyl Bromide: anesthetic well  
 suited for labor cases.  
 Mercury Bichloride: may be dan-  
 gerous to use as antiseptic.  
 Morphine:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain in tedious labor  
 with severe pains.  
 Opium: facilitates dilatation, and  
 lessens hemorrhage.  
 Perhydrol: for disinfecting the  
 passages, etc.  
 Quinine: to strengthen uterine  
 contraction.  
 Stypticin: to check flooding.  
 Styptol.  
 Veronal: in prolonged labor.

**LA GRIPPE.**—See INFLUENZA.

**LACTATION DISTURBANCES.**—Excess, deficiency, or other defect of  
 lactation in nursing mothers. See GALACTORRHEA and AGALACTIA.



**LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.**—False or spasmodic croup in growing children.

*For laryngeal spasm*

**R** Bromipini Merck. fl ʒ ii  
Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ i  
Ol. Cinnamomi. ℥ iii  
One or two teaspoonfuls  
according to age, after meals.

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**R** Tr. Belladonnæ. ℥ xii  
Chlorali Hydrati Mercki. grn. xx  
Potassii Bromidi Mercki. ʒ i  
Syr. Aurantii. . fl ʒ iv  
Aquæ. q. s. ad fl ʒ ii  
Teaspoonful every hour  
until difficult inspiration is  
relieved.  
(For a child 2 years old.)

#### Remedies for Laryngismus Stridulus

Acetanilide.  
Aconite: to check spasm and relieve croupous breathing.  
Amyl Nitrite.  
Antipyrine.  
Atropine:  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain in a goblet water, of which 1 teaspoonful every hour or half hour.  
Bromides: useful in large doses.  
Bromoform.  
Chloral, Hydrated: 5 to 15 grains to prevent or cut short attack.  
Chloroform: a few drops inhaled to stop spasm.

*For anemia*

**R** Hemogalolis. . . grn. xl  
Euquininæ. . . grn. x  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour before meals.

*For rachitis*

**R** Vini Gaduoli. . . fl ʒ iii  
Syr. Ferri Iodidi  
Mercki. . . . fl ʒ ii  
Teaspoonful after meals.  
(For children of 1 to 2 years.)

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**R** Iodipini (10%) . fl ʒ ii  
Ichthyolis. . . . ℥ xxx  
Ol. Cinnamomi. ℥ ii  
Half to one teaspoonful  
after meals.

**LARYNGITIS.**—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

*Fetid*

**R** Potassii Permanganatis  
Mercki. . . . grn. ii  
Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ ii  
Spray throat 3-4 t. p. d.

*Acute*

**R** Acidi Benzoici  
Mercki. . . . grn. viii  
Sodii Boratis  
Mercki. . . . grn. xii  
Sacchari Lactis  
Mercki. . . . grn. xx  
Div. in pulv. no. xvi.  
One every hour.

**R** Dionini. . . . grn. vi

Potassii Citratis  
Mercki. . . . ʒ iv  
Tinct. Aconiti. . ℥ xxiv  
Spir. Aetheris

Nitrosi. . . . fl ʒ vi  
Syrupi. . . . fl ʒ iv  
Aquæ. q. s. ad fl ʒ iii  
Teaspoonful in water every  
2 hours.  
(To relieve cough, fever and  
hoarseness.)

**R** *Mentholis Mercki* 3 iss  
*Ol. Eucalypti Mercki*  
*Ol. Pini Sylvestris Mercki* aa fl 3 i  
*Tr. Benz. Co.* . fl 3 i  
*Tinct. Tolutani.* fl 3 i  
 Inhale from a steam-kettle or vaporizer, or evaporate in an iron spoon over a lamp, several times daily for 10 to 15 minutes each time.

### *Catarrhal*

**R** *Thymolis Mercki* grn. xv  
*Eucalyptolis Mercki* . . . ℥ xx  
*Methylis Salicylatis Mercki* . fl 3 i  
*Creosoti (Beechwood) Mercki* fl 3 ii  
*Ol. Pini Pumilionis Mercki* . fl 3 iv  
 Inhale 2 to 5 drops from a sponge several times daily.

**R** *Ichthyolis* . . . fl 3 is  
*Thymolis Mercki* grn. ii  
*Aquæ* . . . . fl 3 vi  
 Spray lukewarm with an atomizer, and inhale 3 or 4 minutes 3 times daily.

### Remedies for Laryngitis

*Acid Benzolic.*  
*Acid. Carbolic:* 1-2:8 glycerin solution in chronic laryngitis.  
*Acid. Lactic:* 30 % solution, gradually increased to 75 %, brushed over affected part, in tuberculous laryngitis, after first applying cocaine.  
*Acid. Tannic:* 1-2:200 solution in chronic catarrh, as spray.  
*Aconite:*  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 minim every half hour till fever reduced, in acute catarrhal laryngitis.  
*Alum.*  
*Benzoin:* as spray or inhalation.  
*Bismuth Subnitrate:* by insufflation in chronic and tuberculous laryngitis.  
*Borax.*  
*Bromides:* in full doses.  
*Calomel:* in small and repeated doses followed by saline purges.  
*Cocaine:* 20 % solution as spray or applied with brush, or the powder by insufflation, in chronic and tuberculous laryngitis.

### *Syphilitic*

**R** *Hydrargyri Bichloridi Mercki* . . . grn. i  
*Potassii Iodidi Mercki* . . . 3 ii  
*Aq. Cinnamomi* fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful three to four times daily.

**R** *Hydrargyri Cyanidi Mercki* . . . grn. ii  
*Sacchari Lactis Mercki* . . . grn. xv  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One pill twice daily.

### *Tubercular*

**R** *Formaldehydi Mercki (Medicinal)* . fl 3 i  
 Add 2 drops to 2 fl. oz. water and use as a gargle; also spray 3 times daily.  
 A 1-per cent. solution gradually increased to a 10-per cent. solution is employed 2 or 3 times a week; before using the strongest solution, a 4-per cent. cocaine solution is applied.

*Copper Sulphate:* as emetic in acute catarrhal laryngitis; 4 % solution locally twice a week in chronic laryngitis.  
*Dionin.*  
*Dover's Powder.*  
*Eucalyptol.*  
*Formaldehyde:* in tubercular cases.  
*Guaiaicol:* guaiaicol 25, menthol 10, and olive oil 65, in tuberculous laryngitis.  
*Hydrogen Peroxide:* as antiseptic wash.  
*Ichthyol:* 2 % solution as spray useful in acute catarrhal, and applied locally pure in tuberculous, laryngitis.  
*Iodine:* by inhalation, or painted over neck as counter-irritant, in both acute catarrhal and chronic laryngitis.  
*Iodoform or Iodoformogen:* insufflations in tuberculous cases.  
*Iron Subsulphate:* 1 part Monsel's solution to 3 parts water and

glycerin locally in acute catarrhal laryngitis.  
 Menthol: solution 1 part menthol to 10 parts olive oil brushed over affected parts, in tuberculous laryngitis.  
 Morphine: small doses to allay cough in acute catarrhal cases.  
 Perhydrol: as antiseptic wash.  
 Resorcinol: strong solution locally in tuberculous laryngitis.

Silver Nitrate: solution locally in chronic and tuberculous cases.  
 Tartar Emetic:  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain in acute catarrhal laryngitis.  
 Thymol.  
 Tracheotomy.  
 Zinc Chloride: 1:25-15 glycerin solution locally in chronic cases.  
 Zinc Sulphate: 1:25 solution locally in acute catarrhal laryngitis; also as emetic.

**LEAD POISONING.—PLUMBISM.**—Poisoning from the absorption of lead. (See also COLIC.)

**Bedside Diagnosis:—**

Toxic anemia: Nucleated red cells appear.

Basophilic degeneration of the red cells.

Blue line upon the gums. (Lead sulphide.)

Lead colic preceded by constipation.

Pain is paroxysmal and diffuse; or pain radiates from the nipple.

Lead palsy: Peripheral neuritis.

Upper extremities most often affected giving the double wrist drop.

Occurs without fever; reaction of degeneration; muscular atrophy; foot drop and steppage gait.

Arteriosclerosis associated with contracted kidney; hypertrophy of the heart.

Attacks of gout. Tremor is constant.

Secretions and excretions contain lead.

*Acute*

**R Sodii Sulphatis**

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Magnesii Sul-

phatis Mercki  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Aquæ . . . . . O i

Half at once, and the rest in 15 to 30 minutes.

**R Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. xii**

Ext. Belladonnæ grn. ii

Ol. Tiglii Mercki  $\mathfrak{m}$  xii

Div. in pil. no. xii.

One ev. 2 hrs. till relieved.

**R Magnesii Sulphatis**

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Acidi Sulph. Dil.  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  i

Aquæ . . . . .  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Tablespoonful 3 times daily

preceded by 5 to 10 grains potassium iodide.

*Chronic*

**R Potassii Iodidi**

Mercki . . . . 3 iv

Aq. Menthæ Pip.  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Teaspoonful in milk or coffee, three times daily.

*For lead palsy*

**R Strychninæ Sulphatis**

Mercki . . . grn. i

Elix. Cinchonæ .  $\mathfrak{fl}\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily, increase the dose to the physiological limit.

(In conjunction with potassium iodide given separately.)

**Remedies for Lead Poisoning**

Acid, Sulphuric: the aromatic or dilute acid, given well diluted with water, as a prophylactic.

Alum: probably most useful remedy; 10 grains every hour, or 1 to 4 dr. daily given with large doses tincture opium, and castor oil or croton oil occasionally.

Atropine:  $\frac{1}{160}$  grain with 5 grains potassium iodide to relieve colic and headache.

Calomel: full dose, followed by a brisk cathartic.

Croton Oil:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 drop doses with opium, every 3 to 4 hours.

Magnesium Sulphate: for constipa-



tion, and to free system from lead as sulphate; best given in conjunction with potassium iodide administered separately. Morphine:  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain hypodermically, for pain.

Oplum: 1 to 4 grains, with castor oil, for pain.  
Potassium Iodide: 5 to 10 grains, with magnesium sulphate given separately.  
Potassium or Sodium Sulphate,

**LENTIGO.**—A pigmentary discoloration of the skin. See **CHLOASMA**.

**LEPRA.**—See **LEPROSY**.

**LEPROSY.**—A chronic, somewhat infectious skin disease, due to the bacillus leprae.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x  
Apply freely night and morning.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Ol. Amygdalæ  
Express. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Apply to tubercles.  
(In *tuberculous* leprosy.)

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Infus. Calumbæ fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  v  
Teaspoonful twice daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
Eucalyptolis  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
(In *tuberculous* leprosy.)

**R** Ichthalbini . . . 3 iv  
Euquininæ . . . grn. xl  
Saccharini Merck grn. i  
Div. in pulv. no. xl.  
One powder, increased to two, before each meal.  
(In conjunction with topical treatment.)

**R** Chrysarobini  
Mercki . . . grn. xx-xxx  
Collodi . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Paint the affected patch with a camel's-hair pencil.  
(In *chronic* lepra.)

**R** Sodii Carbonatis  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful twice daily.  
(Where *mercurials* contra-indicated.)

### Remedies for Leprosy

Ammonium Iodide.  
Anacardium Occidentale: the oil has been used with good results.  
Arsenic Iodide.  
Arsenic Trioxide: given with black pepper.  
Gurjun Balsam.  
Ichthyol: very useful, given internally, and also applied locally as ointment.  
Iodipin.  
Iron Arsenate:  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain daily.  
Mercurial Ointment.  
Mercury Bichloride.

Mercury Iodide, Red: as ointment, 1 to 2 grains to the oz.  
Oil Chaulmoogra: externally and internally sometimes useful.  
Potassium Iodide.  
Resorcinol.  
Sodium Salicylate: 15 grains 4 times daily, gradually increased, for prolonged periods.  
Solution Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides.  
Solution Potassa.  
Sulphur Iodide.  
Thyroid Preparations.

**LEUCEMIA.**—See **LEUCOCYTHEMIA**.

**LEUCOCYTHEMIA.**—An exceedingly fatal disease in which the white blood corpuscles of the blood are enormously increased in number. Called also **LEUCEMIA** and **LEUKEMIA**.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In **SPLENO-MYELOGENOUS LEUCEMIA**:—Onset is very insidious, patient often seeking advice for progressive enlargement of the abdomen and for dyspnea.

The *largest spleen* ever known to occur.

*Anemia associated with ascites and dropsy* due to the splenic tumor.

Tendency to hemorrhage, especially *epistaxis*.

Curious *remissions* are characteristic of the disease.

Pyrexia alternating with apyrexia.

Gastro-intestinal disturbances are present.

Excess of uric acid in the urine.

Duration of the disease 2 to 5 years.

In **LYMPHATIC LEUCEMIA**: Superficial lymphatic glands, especially the cervical are greatly enlarged causing pressure symptoms.

Death occurs much earlier in this form.

Blood Pictures:

*Spleno-Myelogenous Leucemia*:

*Leucocytosis*: 300,000 to 500,000, of which

Myelocytes..... 20%.

Polymorphonuclears.... 75%.

*Red Blood Cells decreased*.

Nucleated red cells appear.

R.B.C. : W.B.C. :: 10 : 1 (Normal it is 55:1).

*Lymphatic Leucemia (Lymphocytosis)*:

95% of all W.B.C. are lymphocytes.

They may be large or small.

When megaloblasts appear the prognosis is bad.

The prognosis is also based upon the reduction of the number of red blood cells.

**R** Capsulæ Suprarenalis  
Siccæ Merck . 3 ii  
Arsen-Hemolis  
Mercki . . . grn. xl  
Euquininæ. . . grn. xxiv  
Saccharini Merck grn. i  
Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
One powder 2 hours after meals.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
Mass. Ferri Carbonatis Mercki 3 iii  
Div. in pil. no. xlviii.  
One after meals.

**R** Sodii Arsenatis  
Mercki . . . grn. i  
Div. in pil. no. xl.  
One pill three times daily.  
(Use in connection with the following ointment:)

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. xx  
Chloroformi q. s. solvere  
Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. i  
Rub over the spleen at night. (Use with the above pills.)

**R** Quininæ Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Ferri Sulphatis  
Exsicc. Mercki 3 iss  
Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
Four or five pills daily.

**R** Eucalyptolis  
Mercki . . . ℥ c  
Piperinæ Mercki 3 i  
Boli Albæ, q. s.  
Div. in caps. gel. no. 50.  
One to two capsules thrice daily.

## Remedies for Leucocythemia

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: as baths.  
 Arsen-hemol.  
 Digitalis: in young subjects.  
 Ergot: to contract spleen.  
 Hypophosphites.

Iron Salts.  
 Phosphorus:  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain doses.  
 Piperine.  
 Quinine: large doses.  
 Suprarenal Extract.

**LEUCOMA.**—A form of corneal opacity. See **KERATITIS**.

**LEUCOPLACIA BUCCALIS.**—White patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth, sometimes becoming the seat of cancer. (See also **APHTHÆ**.)

## Remedies for Leucoplacia Buccalis

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Balsam Peru.

Borax.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide or Perhydrol.  
 Resorcinol.

**LEUCORRHEA.—WHITES.**—Whitish, muco-purulent discharge from the vagina.

**R** Aluminis Mercki  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
 Pulv. Acidi

Borici Mercki  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

A level teaspoonful in a quart of warm water as a vaginal douche twice daily; followed by introduction of one of the following vaginal suppositories, kept in place with small tampons.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Extr. Belladonnæ grn. iv  
 Ol. Theobromatis 3 iii  
 Div. in supposit. no. xii.

**R** Creolini-Pearson  $\mathfrak{m}$  xxx  
 Fluidextr. Hy-  
 drastis . . . fl 3 iis  
 Two teaspoonfuls to a pint of warm water for one vaginal injection.

**R** Zinci Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Teaspoonful to 2 quarts warm water for injection night and morning.  
 (In watery discharge.)

**R** Sodii Boratis

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Potassii Chlo-  
 ratis Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Two level tablespoonfuls in 2 quarts of warm water twice daily as a douche.  
 (In acid discharge.)

**R** Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Glycerini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Tablespoonful to a quart tepid water as a vaginal injection night and morning.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv

Iodoformogeni . 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Apply twice daily to cervix with a swab.

(Where *cervix* is ulcerated.)

**R** Potassii Permanganatis

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Aquæ . . . . . O i

Inject a small quantity several times daily.

(In fetid discharge.)



**R** Zinci Sulphatis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Aluminis Mercki 3 i

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi

Tablespoonful to a quart of  
water as an injection.

**R** Lig. Plumbi

Subacetatis . fl 3 iii

Phenolis Mercki fl 3 i

Aquæ . . . . . O i

Use as an injection.

## Remedies for Leucorrhea

Acid, Boric or Carbolic: as anti-  
septic douche.

Acid, Chromic.

Acid, Tannic: as Injection or sup-  
pository, in chronic cases.

Alum: with or without borax, as  
injection.

Borax: 1% solution as vaginal  
wash in leucorrhea in pregnancy.

Ceridin.

Copper Sulphate: as injection.

Creolin-Pearson: in fetid dis-  
charge.

Glycerin: in erosions and ulcerations  
of cervix; also as vehicle  
for other remedies, as ichthyol.

Hot Water: injections as tonic to  
pelvic vessels to relieve venous  
congestion.

Ichthyol: valuable, as injection,  
application, or suppository.

Iodine: the diluted tincture as  
alterative and stimulant.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen: alone  
or with tannic acid locally.

Iron: styptic preparations locally.

Iron Iodide: internally useful.

Lead Acetate: as astringent in-  
jection.

Potassium Bicarbonate: dilute so-  
lution as injection.

Potassium Permanganate: useful  
in fetid discharge.

Resorcinol: 1-15:100 solut. locally.

Silver Nitrate: solution locally, or  
on tampons with alum and bis-  
muth when leucorrhea due to  
granular vaginitis.

Sodium Bicarbonate: as Injection  
when secretion acid.

Tannoform.

Thymol: as antiseptic.

Zinc Sulphate: as astringent.

## LEUKEMIA.—See LEUCOCYTHEMIA.

LICE.—PEDICULI.—A species of parasitic insect infesting the head,  
clothing, pubes, eyebrows, etc. of man.

*Body lice***R** Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i

Ol. Lavandulæ. gtt. v

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vi

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi

Wash the body with soap  
and water, and apply this  
solution with a sponge.

(Boil or destroy the clothing.)

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Acidi Acetici

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Alcoholis, q.s.ad fl 3 ii

Rub on with flannel.

*Head lice***R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi

Mercki . . . grn. v

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vi

Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl 3 vi

Poison! Apply every morn-  
ing after a shampoo.

**R** Tr. Cocculi Indici fl 3 ii

Apply at bedtime; wash  
off thoroughly the following  
morning.

**R** Tinct. Delphinii fl 3 ii

Apply at bedtime, and  
wash off in the morning.

**R** Hydrargyri Ammoniat  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply to head.

*Pubes lice*

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Acidi Acetici  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Poison! Apply night and morning.

**R** Pulv. Cocculi  
 Indici . . . 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Hydrarg. Ammon.  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply twice daily.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . 3 iv  
 Dust on pubes, while standing on a large sheet of paper.

**Remedies for Lice**

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Sulphurous.  
 Cocculus Indicus: the undiluted tincture.  
 Creolin-Pearson: as wash.

Larkspur: the tincture.  
 Mercury: the ointment or oleate.  
 Mercury, Ammoniated or Bichloride or Oxide (Red or Yellow): as ointment.

**LICHEN.**—The name applied to a group of papular skin diseases.

*Agrius*

**R** Potassii Cyanidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. iv  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . .  $\mathfrak{M}$  x  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vii  
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

**R** Liq. Plumbi Sub-  
 acetatis . . . fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv

*Marginatus*

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Ichthyolis . . .  $\mathfrak{M}$  xxx  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply night and morning.

*Infantile*

**R** Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

*Planus and Ruber*

**R** Bismuthi Subnitratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
 Give an alkaline bath containing sodium bicarbonate and bran; then apply this lotion, well shaken.

**R** Acidi Carbolic  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki. grn. ii  
 Ichthyolis . . .  $\mathfrak{M}$  xxx  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 viss  
 Apply night and morning on lint.

**R** Potassii Hydroxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Picis Liquidæ . grn. xxx  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Use locally.  
 (In *lichen ruber*.)

**R** Ol. Rusci Mercki fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v  
 Apply twice daily.  
 (In *lichen ruber*.)

*Simple*

**R** Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Ol. Olivæ, q.s.ad fl 3 iii  
 After a bath and thorough  
 drying, rub in the liniment.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii  
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 v  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x  
 Apply night and morning.

*In scrofulous cases*

**R** Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 v  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Tablespoonful after meals.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply ev. day after bathing.

*Urticatus*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 i  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Mercki, q.s.ad fl 3 ii  
 Paint on 2 or 3 times daily.

**R** Ol. Cadini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Mercki, q.s.ad fl 3 ii  
 Paint on 2 or 3 times daily.  
 Give also the following:

**R** Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 iii  
 Euquininae . . 3 i  
 Sodii Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. iss  
 Div. in pil. no. 50.  
 One pill, increased to two,  
 after each meal.

**Remedies for Lichen**

Acid, Salicylic.  
 Alkalies.  
 Antipyrine: internally for itching.  
 Arsenic: useful generally.  
 Bismuth Subnitrate.  
 Cod-liver Oil or Gaduol.  
 Glycerin.  
 Ichthyol: internally and locally.  
 Iodides.

Lead Water: with zinc oxide,  
 starch, or calamine.  
 Oil Cade.  
 Silver Nitrate: solution locally  
 Sulphides or Sulphur.  
 Tar Ointment.  
 Thymol.  
 Zinc Oxide.

**LIPOMA.**—A tumor composed of fat.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Iodi Mercki . . grn. vi  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Aquæ . . q. s.  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Apply several times daily.

**R** Chrysarobini  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Ung. Hydrar-  
 gyri Mercki . 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Rub in twice daily.

**LIPS, CHAPPED.**—Superficial cracking of the mucous membrane of the lips. See CHAPPING.



**LITHEMIA.**—An abnormal increase of the urates and uric acid in the blood. (See also GOUT and RHEUMATISM.)

**R** Saliformini . . . 3 ii  
 Lithii Salicylatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Syrupi . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful thrice daily.

**R** Strontii Salicylatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Lithii Salicylatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
 Two teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

**R** Lithii Bromidi  
     Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Potassii Citratis  
     Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Vini Colchici  
     Radiciis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
 Teaspoonful in sweetened  
 water two hours after each  
 meal. Reduce the dose after  
 a week.

#### Remedies for Lithemia

Acid, Benzoic.  
 Acid, Nitric Diluted: 10 minims  
     with water 3 times daily.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Alkaline Mineral Waters.  
 Arsenic: small doses.  
 Colchicum: in gouty and rheu-  
     matic diathesis.  
 Formin: uric-acid eliminant.  
 Lithium Carbonate.  
 Lithium Citrate: 20 grains 3 times  
     daily very efficient.

Methyl Salicylate.  
 Piperazine.  
 Potassium Acetate, Carbonate, or  
     Citrate.  
 Potassium Permanganate: said to  
     convert uric acid into urea, and  
     thus prevent formation of uric  
     calculi.  
 Salicylates.  
 Sodium Benzoate.  
 Sodium Phosphate.  
 Solution Potassium Hydroxide.

**LITHIASIS.**—The formation of stony concretions. See CALCULI.

**LITHURIA.**—See LITHEMIA.

**LIVER DISEASES.**—See HEPATIC DISEASES.

**LOCK-JAW.**—See TRISMUS and TETANUS.

**LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.**—**TABES DORSALIS.**—**POSTERIOR SPINAL**

**SCLEROSIS.**—A chronic, progressive degenerative disease, developing slowly, and characterized chiefly by incoördination of muscular movements, lancinating pains, and disturbances of cutaneous sensibility

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—History of syphilis. 6 to 15 years elapses.

Incipient stage: Lightning pains in the legs.

Argyll-Robertson pupil. "Third nerve."

Westphal symptom: Loss of knee jerk.

Slowness in emptying in the bladder.

Girdle sensation.

Ataxic stage: Romberg's symptom of incoördination:

With eyes closed and feet together, he sways.

Characteristic tabetic gait: Raises foot high and brings  
     the foot down with a thump *heel* first.

Loss of power of localization.

No loss of muscular power in spite of incoördination.

Tabetic crisis may occur. Gastric and laryngeal.

Charcot's joint and perforating ulcer may occur.

**Pseudo-paralytic stage:** Becomes bed-ridden and dies from intercurrent affections.

Pneumonia; tuberculosis; pyelonephritis.

*For debility*

**R** Arsen-hemolis . grn. xxx  
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xx  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One, three times daily; gradually increase dose to 2 pills by giving an extra pill every fourth day.

*For syphilitic and metal-poisoned cases*

**R** Sodii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
 Teaspoonful in milk or coffee, three times daily; gradually increase till physiological effects are produced.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Ten drops in milk, 3 times daily, increasing the dose gradually.

*In ascites*

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iii  
 Pulv. Scillæ . . grn. xii  
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xii  
 Div. in pil. no. xii.  
 One, three times daily.

*For "lightning" pains*

**R** Acetanilidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. ii  
 Dionini . . . . grn. viii  
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xv  
 Div. in pulv. no. xv.  
 One or two powders for 2 doses half an hour apart, if necessary; then one every 4 to 6 hours as required.

**R** Methyleni Cœrulei  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Pulv. Myristicæ. grn. xl  
 Dionini . . . . grn. xv  
 Extr. Cannabis  
 Indicæ Mercki grn. iv  
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xx.  
 One after each meal.

**R** Antipyrin. Merck 3 iv  
 Dionini . . . . grn. xii  
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 One or two teaspoonfuls as required.

**R** Chloralformamidi grn. xl  
 Acidi Hydrochlorici Diluti  $\pi$  v  
 Syrupi . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Aquæ . . . . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Taken in two doses, in a little water.

**Remedies for Locomotor Ataxia**

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidn or Antipyrine in lancinating pains.  
 Amyl Nitrite.  
 Cannabis Indica.  
 Chromium Sulphate: in 4 to 8 grain doses.  
 Dionin: to relieve pains.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Gold: useful in sclerosis.  
 Hyoscin or Hyoscyamine: in the crises.  
 Iodides.  
 Iodipin: in syphilitic cases.  
 Mercury Benzoate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain daily hypodermically.  
 Mercury Bichloride.

Methylene Blue.  
 Morphine: in lancinating pains.  
 Phosphorus.  
 Pilocarpine: in early stage.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Potassium Iodide: for syphilitic taint.  
 Silver Nitrate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain 3 times daily, withholding after a few weeks to prevent argyria.  
 Silver Oxide.  
 Sodium Hypophosphite.  
 Sodium Iodide: in syphilitic taint.  
 Strychnine:  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain with hypophosphites 3 times daily, when system saturated with silver.

**LUMBAGO.—BACKACHE.**—Pain in the structures about the loins, whether neuralgic or rheumatic.

*Rheumatic*

**R** Euquininæ . . . grn. x  
Morphinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Syr. Tolutani. . fl 3 iv  
Take at bedtime.

**R** Cinchonidinæ Sali-  
cylatis Mercki 3 i  
Codeinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. vi  
Extr. Cascaræ  
Sagradæ. . . 3 i  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
xxiv.

Two capsules every three hours.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Camphoræ . . . 3 ii  
Chlorali Hy-  
drati Mercki . 3 ii  
Oleoresinæ Cap-  
sici Mercki. . grn. xxx  
Ol. Sinapis Vola-  
tilæ Mercki . gtt. xv  
Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Apply with friction 3 times  
a day.

**R** Atropinæ Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. i  
Morphinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. xvi  
Aquæ Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
5 minims injected deeply  
into the muscles of the back.

**Remedies for Lumbago**

Acetanilide.  
Acid, Formic: 5 drops of 2 % solu-  
tion hypodermically, preceded  
by 8 drops 1 % solution cocaine,  
injected in several places.  
Acid, Salicylic.  
Aconite: minim doses of tincture  
every 2 hours, and as liniment.  
Eupyrine: to relieve pain; may  
be given hypodermically.

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. x  
Chloroformi  
Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
Tinct. Aconiti  
Radicis . . . fl 3 x  
Lin. Saponis, ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Apply every few hours  
locally.

**R** Vini Colchici  
Radicis . . . fl 3 ii  
Sodii Salicylatis  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Potassii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Syrupi . . . fl 3 iv  
Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Teaspoonful in water, after  
meals.

*Influenzal*

**R** Acetanilidi Merck 3 i  
Salolis Mercki . 3 i  
Div. in pulv. no. xv.  
One every 4 hours.

**R** Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxv  
Caffeinæ Mercki grn. i  
Sodii Bicarbo-  
natis Mercki . grn. xxx  
Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
One every 3 hours.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
Ol. Terebinth. . fl 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
Rub in well several times  
daily.

Belladonna: as plaster.  
Camphor Monobromated.  
Capsicum: as plaster or oleoresin  
locally.  
Chloroform Liniment.  
Electricity.  
Foot-bath and Dover's Powder.  
Hot Douche or Hot Poultice.  
Ice Bag or Ether Spray to loins:  
if hot applications fail.



Ichthyol: 10—50 % solution or ointment extern. highly useful.  
 Iodides: in syphilitic subjects.  
 Iodine: as counter-irritant.  
 Massage.  
 Morphine: with or without atropine hypodermically to relieve pain.  
 Mustard: plaster or blister over painful part.

Oil Betula.  
 Opium.  
 Phenacetin and Salol: 5 grn. each.  
 Potassium Nitrate: 10 grains every hour or two when urine scanty or high-colored.  
 Poultices.  
 Quinine Sulphate.  
 Salicylates: in cases due to uric acid.

**LUËS.**—See SYPHILIS.

**LUMBAGO.**—Rheumatic or neuralgic pains in the muscles of the back.  
 See BACKACHE.

**LUPUS.**—A skin disease believed to be caused by the bacillus tuberculosis, and characterized by reddish or brownish new formations, usually terminating in ulceration.

**R Acidi Salicylici**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Zinci Oxidi Merck 3 iv  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Hydrargyri Ole-  
 at. (5%) Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply twice daily.

**R Olei Cadini**

Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Sulphuris Præ-  
 cipitati Mercki 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Apply twice daily.

**R Thiosinamini**

Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Cocainæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki. grn. ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i

Inject 10 to 20 minims into back twice weekly. (The water should be freshly boiled.)

**R Iodi Mercki . . 3 iv**

Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Apply locally.

**R Fibrolycini . . Ampul. i**

Inject the entire contents of the tube into the back twice weekly.

**R Acidi Pyrogallici**

Mercki . . . grn. l  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. l  
 Collodii Mercki. fl 3 i

Paint on the part every day until a slough is produced.

**R Acidi Carbolici**

Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Apply with a cotton swab every other day as a cauterant.  
 (In ulceration.)

**R Potassii Permanganatis**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Apply with a brush at frequent intervals.

**Remedies for Lupus**

Acid, Carbolic: as mild escharotic.  
 Acid, Cinnamic.  
 Acid, Lactic: for destroying diseased tissue.

Acid, Pyrogallie or Salicylic: to destroy neoplastic growth.  
 Arsenic Trioxide: internally in chronic cases not of syphilitic

origin; also locally, in lupus of head and face.  
 Cantharidin.  
 Chaulmoogra Oil.  
 Chromium Trioxide: 1:5 solution. as escharotic.  
 Chrysarobin.  
 Cocaine.  
 Fibrolysin or Thiosinamine.  
 Formaldehyde: locally.  
 Gualacol: with equal volume glycerin applied twice daily.  
 Ichthyol: topically.  
 Iodine: with glycerin, locally.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: with collodion (1:30) locally.  
 Lead Subacetate Solution: with glycerin (1:2) locally.

Lead Nitrate: as escharotic.  
 Mercuric Nitrate.  
 Mercury: small doses internally, and ointment externally.  
 Oil Cade.  
 Phosphorus: internally.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Silver Nitrate: solution locally.  
 Sodium Ethylate: as caustic.  
 Solution Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides.  
 Sulphur, Precipitated.  
 Thyraden: to stimulate cutaneous functional activity.  
 Zinc Chloride.  
 Zinc Oxide.

**LYMPHADENOMA.**—See PSEUDO-LEUKEMIA.

**LYMPHANGITIS.**—Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Ung. Belladon. . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . . 3 iii  
 Apply freely.

**R** Syrupi Ferri Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful after meals.

**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Tablespoonful to a pint of warm water as a lotion, applied freely.

#### Remedies for Lymphangitis

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Picric.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Belladonna: ointment.  
 Gualacol.  
 Ichthyol: topically.

Lead Acetate.  
 Lime, Sulphurated.  
 Mercury Salts.  
 Quinine.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Syrup Iron Iodide.

**MALARIA.**—An infectious, usually intermittent or remittent, fever, formerly ascribed to emanations from damp ground, but now known to be caused by a micro-organism, *Plasmodium malarie*, which gains access to the blood through the bite of mosquitos of the genus *Anopheles*. (See also INTERMITTENT FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER.)

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In PERNICIOUS MALARIAL FEVER.

Comatose Form: Cerebral symptoms predominate:

Sudden delirium or coma with high fever; 106° F.

Coma lasts 10 hours and patient recovers *completely*.

The paroxysm may be repeated three times.

Algid Form: Gastric symptoms predominate:

Vomiting, diarrhea and intense prostration.

Subnormal temperature.

May go into collapse as in algid form of cholera.

Jaundice after a few days.

Hemorrhagic Form: Hemorrhages from mucous membranes.

Hematuria in 75% of the cases.

Hematogenous jaundice.

In MALARIAL CACHEXIA:—Progressive anemia and edema; ague-cake; large spleen.

Marked tendency to hemorrhage. Dyspnea.

**R** Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Pulv. Pip. Nig. . grn. xxx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xv.  
 One to two capsules two or  
 three times daily.

**R** Euquininæ. . . 3 iss  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xviii  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Pulv. Capsici. . grn. x  
 Div. in pil. no. 40.  
 Two pills after each meal.  
 For remedies for malaria see INTERMITTENT FEVER and  
 REMITTENT FEVER.

**MAL-DE-MER.**—See SEA-SICKNESS.

**MAMMARY INFLAMMATION.**—Inflammation of the breasts. See  
 MASTITIS.

**MANIA.**—Insanity with great mental excitement.

*Acute*  
**R** Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi  
 Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Morphinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. iv  
 Extr. Taraxaci . 3 i  
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.  
 One every 4 to 6 hours,  
 with caution.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxv  
 Tinct. Carda-  
 momi Comp. . ℥l xxx  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 vi  
 Take the whole one dose,  
 and repeat in an hour if nec-  
 essary.

**R** Paraldehydi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Amyleni Hy-  
 drati Mercki . fl 3 ii  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iii  
 Two tablespoonfuls with  
 water every 3 hours.

**R** Quininæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv  
 Antipyrinæ  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iss  
 Inject 15 minims at a dose.

**R** Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki  
 (Medicinal) . 3 i  
 Quininæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki . 3 iss  
 Pulv. Myristicæ. 3 i  
 Pulv. Pip. Nig. . grn. xv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xxx.  
 One capsule 3 to 6 t. p. d.

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Tr. Hyoscyami . ℥l xxx  
 Spir. Chlorof. . ℥l x  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 i  
 Take at once.

**R** Scopolaminæ Hydrobro-  
 midi Mercki . grn.  $\frac{1}{6}$   
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iiss  
 Inject 4 to 15 minims sub-  
 cutaneously as required.

*Chronic*  
**R** Bromipini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Ol. Cassiæ . . . gtt. iv  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 tablespoonful 3 t. p. d.

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. xx  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xx  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xx  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One after each meal and at  
 bedtime.



**R** Sodii Bromidi  
 Moreki . . . 3 ii  
 Ammonii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iv  
 Fluidextr. Can-  
 nabis Indicæ . fl 3 i  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 xiv  
 Teaspoonful in water every  
 4 hours; increase the dose to  
 2 teaspoonfuls if required.

*Epileptic*  
**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Merck . . . 3 v  
 Camphoræ Brom-  
 brom. Merck . grn. lxxv  
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxx  
 Saccharini Merck grn. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xv.  
 One every 3 hours until  
 attack is overcome.

### Remedies for Mania

Aconite: in puerperal mania, when  
 much fever.  
 Anesthetics: during paroxysms.  
 Apomorphine:  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain hy-  
 podermically.  
 Atropine or Belladonna: in mono-  
 mania with fixed hallucinations.  
 Bromides: in puerperal mania,  
 mania of pregnancy, nympho-  
 mania, etc.; also in acute, peri-  
 odical, and senile mania.  
 Bromopin: where bromides not  
 well borne.  
 Bromural.  
 Camphor, or Camphor Monobro-  
 mated.  
 Chloral Hydrated: in all forms as  
 sedative and hypnotic; in full  
 dose if kidneys healthy.  
 Chloroform: to temporarily con-  
 trol violent cases, by inhalation;  
 also for insomnia.  
 Cimicifuga: useful in pregnancy or  
 in cases following confinement,  
 and not due to permanent  
 causes; also in hypochondriasis.  
 Cold Douche: in maniacal delir-  
 ium.  
 Conline: alone or with morphine  
 in acute mania.  
 Croton Oil: as purgative.  
 Daturine:  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain hypo-  
 dermically in acute mania.  
 Digitals: 30 to 60 minims tincture  
 in acute and chronic mania,  
 especially when complicated

**R** Ferri Bromidi Mercki  
 (Ferrosus) . . grn. xxx  
 Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
 Teaspoonful after meals.

### *Puerperal*

**R** Sodii Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Take at one dose.

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . . . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

with general paresis and epi-  
 lepsy.  
 Dionin: instead of morphine.  
 Duboisine:  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain gradually in-  
 creased to  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain hypoder-  
 mically in acute mania as seda-  
 tive and hypnotic.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: large doses in  
 recurrent mania.  
 Ether: in maniacal paroxysms.  
 Gelsemium: large doses (15 to 20  
 minims tincture) when much  
 motor excitement and wakeful-  
 ness.  
 Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, or Hy-  
 drobromide: particularly useful  
 in maniacal violence.  
 Hyoscyamus: in hallucinations  
 and hypochondriasis; also in  
 puerperal mania.  
 Morphine or Opium: alone or with  
 tartar emetic.  
 Paraldehyde: 30 to 60 minims as  
 hypnotic.  
 Quinine: when much sickness in  
 puerperal mania.  
 Stramonium: when delirium furi-  
 ous but intermittent, or suicidal,  
 or when impulse to destroy  
 child, in puerperal mania; also  
 in nymphomania.  
 Veratrum Viride: in excitement  
 of acute mania.  
 Veronal: most efficient as a hyp-  
 notic in all cases.  
 Veronal-Sodium.

**MARASMUS.**—A wasting away of infants from mal-assimilation of food.  
**INFANTILE ATROPHY.**

**R** Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Ferri Iodidi  
     Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
 Teaspoonful to a table-  
 spoonful, according to age,  
 three times daily.

**R** Euquininæ . . . grn. viii  
 Hemogallolis  
     Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Sacchari Lactis  
     Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One 3 times daily.

**R** Quininæ Sulphatis  
     Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Syr. Yerbæ  
     Santæ . . . fl 3 iss  
 Tr. Gentianæ Co. fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful three  
 times daily.

**R** Ferri, Quininæ et Strychn.  
     Citr. Mercki . grn. viii  
     Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times  
 daily.

#### Remedies for Marasmus

Cod-liver Oil.  
 Euquinine.  
 Gaduol.  
 Hemogallol.  
 Hypophosphites.  
 Ichthalbin.  
 Iodides.

Iron Salts.  
 Mercury Salts.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Pancreatin or Pepsin.  
 Peptonizing Powder.  
 Quinine.  
 Syrup Iron Iodide.

**MASTITIS.**—**MAMMITIS.**—An inflammation of the breasts.

**R** Atropinæ Sulphatis  
     Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply locally; discontinue  
 if dilatation of pupils or dry-  
 ness of throat supervenes.

**R** Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Ung. Belladonnæ 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Apply freely 3 times daily,  
 and apply a tight bandage.

**R** Euquininæ . . . grn. xxx  
 Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 ii  
 Iodo-hemolis . . 3 ii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xlvi.iii.  
 Two capsules 3 times daily.

**R** Oleatis Morphinæ  
     Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Oleatis Hydrarg.  
     Mercki (25%) grn. xxx  
 Acidi Oleici  
     Mercki . . . 3 ixss  
 Apply to the breast 3 times  
 daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Ung. Hydrar-  
     gyri Mercki . 3 iv  
 Ung. Belladon. . 3 i  
 Cerat. Plumbi  
     Subacetatis . 3 i  
 Apply to breast freely 3  
 times daily, and apply a tight  
 bandage. Give a saline purge  
 in the beginning.

## Remedies for Mastitis

Ammonium Chloride: as lotion locally, especially after the abscess has suppurated.  
 Belladonna: liniment or ointment, to check milk secretion when inflammation imminent; 5 to 10 minims of the tincture internally also.  
 Camphor: locally in congestion with threatened abscess.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: locally, where much pain.  
 Friction: with oil.  
 Hyoscyamus: as plaster to relieve painful distention from milk.

Ichthyol: topically one of the best remedies; applied early will prevent suppuration.  
 Iodine: as tincture or ointment to remove indurations after inflammation.  
 Lime, Sulphurated: internally, if abscess is forming.  
 Mercury and Morphine Oleate: In abscess.  
 Plaster: to support and compress mammae.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Tartar Emetic: In small, frequent doses at commencement.

**MASTOIDITIS.**—Inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In the course of otitis media:

Discharge; suddenly ceases or becomes diffuse.

A discharge persisting over two weeks means mastoiditis.

Pain: Increasing even after incision of the drum.

*Three points of tenderness over the mastoid.*

1. Over antrum supra-meatal triangle.

2. Over mastoid tip.

3. Over emissary vein at posterior border.

Temperature: Is of no value in adults; in children, fluctuating between 102–104° F.

Conical Fundus: Sinking of upper and posterior wall of bony canal.

**MEASLES.—MORBILLI.**—Also **RUBEOLA** (*German Measles*).—A contagious disease, with skin eruption and catarrhal symptoms of throat, eyes, nose, and ears.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In **MEASLES**:—Incubation: 11 days exactly.

*First to third days:*

Fever and malaise.

Coryza: Red eyes, dry brassy cough, and sneezing.

Koplick spots on buccal mucosa.

*Fourth day:*

A blotchy rash beginning behind the ears and at the hair margin. The face is somewhat swollen.

With appearance of the rash the temperature goes up.

*Sixth to seventh days:*

Desquamation begins, which is fine and branny.

Temperature declines by crisis (in uncomplicated cases).

It requires 48–72 hours for the rash to extend, and desquamation begins even before the rash has covered the entire body.

Complications: Bronchopneumonia; otitis media, and mastoiditis.

Sequels: Tuberculosis; cervical adenitis.

In **GERMAN MEASLES**.—As compared with measles: Incubation is shorter —7–14 days.

Prodromal stage lasts only 2 days. Catarrhal symptoms absent.

Eruption appears first on the face like measles but it is more discrete and of a brighter red color.

The face is not as much swollen here.

The eruption lasts 2 or 3 days which is longer than in measles.

The eruption is characteristic on the throat.

Temperature lasts only 2 or 3 days; 100.5° F.

Lymph nodes markedly enlarged early; desquamation is infrequent.

Adults are more susceptible.

Rapid convalescence; there are no complications.



*For cough*

**R** Codeinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Syr. Ipecac. . . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Pruni Virginianæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours,  
 for children of 6 years;  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful for younger  
 children.

**R** Dionini . . . grn. iss  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i  
 Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours,  
 for children of 10 years.

*For itching*

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 i  
 Anoint the body 3 or 4  
 times daily.

*For fever*

**R** Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Tinct. Aconiti . m vi  
 Spir. Aetheris  
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 ii  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Half to one teaspoonful  
 every 2 hours, for children of  
 1 to 2 years; less for small  
 infants.

**R** Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Vini Ipecac. . . fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Opii  
 Camphoratæ . fl 3 iii  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Cinnamomi, ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful with water,  
 every three hours, for a child  
 of 6 years.

**Remedies for Measles and Rubeola**

Aconite: for fever,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drop tincture  
 every 2 hours; particularly use-  
 ful to arrest catarrhal pneu-  
 monia.  
 Ammonium Acetate: for fever.  
 Ammonium Carbonate: 3 to 6  
 grains every hour or two.  
 Codeine Sulphate.  
 Cod-liver Oil: with iron, to scrofu-  
 lous children, after convales-  
 cence.  
 Digitalis.  
 Euquinine: like quinine.  
 Fat: rubbed over hands and feet  
 to relieve heat and tension of  
 skin.

Ichthyol: as ointment, excellent.  
 Iodine.  
 Lanum.  
 Mustard Bath: when retrocession  
 of rash.  
 Pilocarpine: with hot bath, as a  
 diaphoretic in delayed eruption.  
 Potassium Bromide: in sleepless-  
 ness.  
 Quinine: 1 to 3 grain doses for ady-  
 namia; 15 grain doses for hyper-  
 pyrexia and catarrhal pneumo-  
 nia.  
 Tartar Emetic: as expectorant.  
 Triphenin: for fever.  
 Veratrum Viride.

**MEDIASTINAL TUMOR.**—Its malignant nature should be borne in mind.

Cancer and sarcoma are the most common varieties.

As compared with thoracic aneurism:

Pursues a more rapid course. (Malignancy.)

Attacks younger subjects than does aneurism.

Metastatic deposits especially in sarcoma.

Cachexia and constitutional disturbances are greater.

Displacement of heart backward is more marked.

Pleural effusion very frequently co-exists.

A case having persisted for more than one year and a half is an aneurism and not a tumor.

Physical signs: Marked cyanosis of the upper part of the body.

Fremitus absent over tumor if it reaches chest wall.

An irregular outline of percussion dullness.

Signs of pleural effusion and displaced heart.

Absence of diastolic shock and expansile pulsation.

**MELANCHOLIA.**—Insanity with gloomy forebodings and depression of spirits.

**R Arseni Trioxidi**

Mercki . . . grn. i

Hemogallolis . . 3 iiss

Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. ii

Div. in pil. no. lx.

Two pills after each meal.

**R Zinci Valeratis**

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ferri Valeratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Quininæ Valeratis Mercki . grn. xxx

Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One pill three times daily.

**R Veronalis Mercki 3 ii**

Div. in pulv. no. xv.

One powder, dissolved in hot tea or milk.

(For *sleeplessness*.)

**R Potassii Bromidi**

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Tinct. Calumbæ fl 3 iiii

Spt. Ammoniae

Arom. Mercki fl 3 ii

Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 ii

Tablespoonful 2 or 3 times daily.

**R Arseni Trioxidi**

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Euquininæ. . . grn. xl

Ferri Sulphatis

Exsicc. Mercki grn. xl

Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Div. in pil. no. xl.

One after each meal.

(As a *general tonic*.)

**Remedies for Melancholia**

Acid, Hydrocyanic.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: after meals, if oxaluria present.

Alcohol.

Arsenic: along with opium, very useful in the aged.

Bromides: particularly useful for city people, especially despondent women.

Caffeine.

Camphor.

Chloral, Hydrated: as hypnotic.

Chloroform: for insomnia.

Cimicifuga: in puerperal or uterine despondency.

Dionin.

Gold Chloride:  $\frac{1}{30}$  to  $\frac{1}{20}$  grains 3 times daily in cerebral anemia.

Ignatia: in mental depression.

Iron Salts: as tonic.

Morphine: hypodermically.

Opium: small doses in suicidal impulse, great despair, etc.

Paraldehyde.

Phosphorus: in depression from overwork.

Strychnine.

Veronal: exceedingly useful in sleeplessness.

Zinc Valerate.

**MENIÈRE'S DISEASE.**—A form of vertigo due to disease of the middle ear. See DEAFNESS and VERTIGO.

**MENINGITIS.**—**BRAIN FEVER; CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.**—Meningeal inflammation of the brain or spinal cord. (See also MYELITIS.)

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS:—Onset: As a rule is *sudden* with chill, high fever, headache and vomiting.

Painful rigidity of muscles of back or neck occurs early.

The "gun hammer" attitude is characteristic.

Photophobia and phonophobia.

Petechial eruption gives this disease the name of "spotted fever."

Herpes labialis.

A very slow pulse, and irregular fever curve.

Kernig's sign is diagnostic.

Spasticity of this form as compared with relaxation of tubercular meningitis.

Leucocytosis. 30,000. It is diagnostic of pus.

Lumbar puncture: Fluid is turbid, containing polymorphonuclear leucocytes, intracellular diplococcus.

Complications: Pneumonia is most important.

Pleurisy, pericarditis and arthritis.

**In TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.**—Onset with prodromal symptoms:

Change in disposition of the child. Becomes cranky.

Convalescing from measles, whooping-cough, or else the child has a tubercular hip.

With irritative symptoms: Headache; projectile vomiting; hydrocephalic cry; slight fever—up to 102° F.

Pulse: varies in quarters of a minute.

Respiration: First sighing then Cheyne-Stokes.

In the stage of coma due to compression:

Bulging fontanelles; mask-like dead face; one-sided paralysis of any kind. Eye, face or leg.

Automatic movements of O'Dwyer.

Convulsions may occur at any stage.

Relaxation is characteristic of the tubercular form.

Lumbar puncture: A clear fluid containing:

Mononuclear lymphocytes.

Tubercle bacilli on centrifugalizing.

Kernig's sign may or may not be present.

Obstinate constipation throughout the disease. (Obstipation.)

### *Acute*

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis

Mercki . . . grn. v

Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . grn. xx

Sacchari Lactis

Mercki . . . grn. xl

Div. in pulv. no. xxx.

One every hour, until they act, then one every 3 hours; continue for 2 days.

(Initial treatment.)

**R** Tinct Aconiti . fl 3 i

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i

One or two drops, according to age, hourly till pulse is soft.

(In early stage.)

**R** Paraldehydi

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii

Dessertspoonful to table-spoonful in water at bedtime (For insomnia.)

**R** Antipyrin. Merck grn. xxx

Morphinae Sul-

phatis Merck grn. i

Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 i

Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i

Half to two teaspoonfuls, according to age, every two hours.

(During stage of excitement.)

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Sodii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Sodii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful in water every 2 to 3 hours, for child of 3 to 4 years.

(For convulsions and for insomnia. Contraindicated in marked circulatory depression.)



**R Morphinae Sulphatis**  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i  
 5 minims hypodermically  
 every 3 to 5 hours.  
 (In *cerebro-spinal* form.)

### Chronic

**R Calcii Glycerinophosphatis**  
 Merck . . . 3 iiss  
 Iodo-hemolis . 3 iiss  
 Euquininae . . . grn. xl  
 Saccharini Merck grn. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One after each meal.  
 (For *adults*.)

**R Fl'extr. Ergotæ** fl 3 iv  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 i  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Dessertspoonful in water,  
 after meals.  
 (For *adults*.)

**R Syr. Ferri Iodidi**  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 iiss  
 Teaspoonful after meals.  
 (For *children*.)

### Remedies for Meningitis

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Dil.: 1 to 2 minims every 3 to 4 hours to relieve vomiting.

Aconite: 2 drops tincture with 5 drops tincture opium every 2 hours in cerebral hemorrhage during stage of excitation; also useful in cerebro-spinal and in spinal meningitis.

Antipyrine: in cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Belladonna: in all hyperemic conditions of brain and spinal cord, in all forms of meningitis.

Blister: to nape of neck in early stage, to prevent effusion; also in comatose state.

Bromides: with hydrated chloral to allay nervous symptoms; 20 grains every 4 hours with opium in cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Bromopin: efficient substitute for bromides.

Calomel with Opium: in early stages.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Digitals: in early stage of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Dionin: to relieve pain.

Ergot: 30 minims fluidextract with 30 grains potassium bromide every 4 hours in cerebral meningitis; also in cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Gelsemium: 5 minims fluidextract in cerebral and cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Heat: to body, except head and neck, in cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Hyoscyamus: in subacute form of

cerebral meningitis, and in nervous irritability during convalescence.

Ice-bag to head.

Iodipin.

Iron Chloride: 20 to 30 minims tincture every 2 hours in cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Mercury: the ointment by inunction, or calomel in small, frequent doses, in cerebral meningitis;  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain doses of bichloride, with inunctions of ointment, in spinal meningitis.

Morphine: to relieve pain.

Opium: small doses, alone or with tartar emetic, in cerebro-spinal meningitis; also in spinal meningitis.

Paraldehyde.

Phosphorus: in chronic cases.

Potassium Bromide: in convulsions following simple meningitis; also with potassium iodide in tuberculous meningitis.

Potassium Iodide: in all forms of meningitis, either alone, or with mercury bichloride.

Purgatives: at commencement; calomel and jalap most useful.

Quinine: in cerebro-spinal, and spinal, meningitis; contraindicated in acute stage.

Tartar Emetic: internally, and also as ointment externally to scalp, in tubercular meningitis.

Venesection: in early stage in sthenic cases, if aconite or veratrum viride not at hand. also when much excitement.

Veratrum Viride.

**MENOPAUSE.**—The period in a woman's life when menstruation comes to an end.

**R Ferri Valeratis**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
Zinci Valeratis  
Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Euquininæ . . . grn. xl  
Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One after meals.

(For *anemia* and *nervousness*.)

**R Sodii Arsenatis**

Merck . . . grn. iss  
Hemolis . . . 3 i  
Euquininæ . . . 3 i  
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v  
Saccharini Merck grn. ss  
Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
One after each meal.

**Remedies for Menopause**

Bromides or Bromipln.  
Euquinine.  
Iron Valerate.

Nux Vomica.  
Valerian: alcoholic extr.  
Zinc Valerate.

**MENORRHAGIA.**—Excessive menstruation.

**R Fl'extr. Ergotæ fl 3 iv**

Stypticini . . . grn. x  
Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii

Two teaspoonfuls every 2 or 3 hours till checked; one teaspoonful 4 or 5 times daily for a few days before periods.

**R Ext. Ergotæ . . grn. xii**

Ext. Opii Mercki grn. vi  
Div. in pil. no. xii.

One pill every hour.

(In *profuse menstruation of atonic type*.)

**R Stypticini . . . grn. xv**

Ergotini Bon-  
jeani Mercki . grn. xxx

Extr. Gossypii . grn. xxx

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.

One every 2 or 3 hours, according to severity, until checked.

**R Hydrastininæ Hydrochlori-**

ridi Mercki . grn. iv

Ergotini Bon-  
jeani Mercki . grn. ix

Cannabinæ Tan-  
natis Mercki . grn. vi

Stypticini . . . grn. iii

Div. in pil. no. xii.

One thrice daily.

**Remedies for Menorrhagia**

Acid, Gallic or Tannic.

Acid, Sulphuric: when due to fibroid or polypus.

Aloes, as adjuvant to iron.

Arsenic: with iron.

Calcium Chloride: 5 to 10 grains every 2 hours, to increase coagulability of the blood.

Calcium Phosphate: in anemia from excessive menstruation.

Dionin.

Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically.

Euquinine.

Gossypium: 30 minims fluidextract every 4 hours as uterine hemostatic.

Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.

Iodoform.

Iron Perchloride or Subsulphate.

Opium: to reduce uterine circulation.

Potassium Bromide: 15 grains, with ergot, three times daily.

Quinine: 6 grains every 3 hours.

Savin: 5 to 10 minims tincture every ½ to 3 hours, when uterus relaxed and passively congested.

Stypticin: ¼ to 1 grain every 2 to 3 hours a most useful and powerful vaso-constrictor; almost a specific in uterine hemorrhage.

Styptol.

**MENTAGRA.**—See BARBER'S ITCH.

**MERCURIALISM.**—Chronic poisoning by salts of Mercury. See PTYALISM.

**METEORISM.**—Accumulation of gas in intestines. See **TYMPANITES**.

**METRITIS.**—Inflammation of the uterus.

*Constitutional treatment*

℞ Stypticini . . . grn. viii  
Fl'extr. Gelsemii fl 3 i  
Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 i  
Teaspoonful 2 or 3 t. p. d.

℞ Ichthalbini . . 3 iii  
Hemolis . . . 3 ii  
Euquininæ . . grn. xl  
Saccharini Merck grn. i  
Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
One, three times daily.

℞ Ergotini Bonjeani  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Strychninæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. ss  
Euquininæ . . grn. xl  
Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
1 after dinner and supper.

*Local treatment*

℞ Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
Apply to uterus on swab,  
and to vagina on tampon left  
in place for 2 days. Irrigate  
previously with a 1:1000 solu-  
tion corrosive sublimate.

℞ Tinct. Iodi Comp. fl 3 i  
Apply on cotton wrapped  
around the tip of a probe,  
once or twice a week, and  
place a glycerin tampon  
against the cervix. During  
the intervals hot water should  
be used as a vaginal injection  
twice daily.

**Remedies for Metritis**

Acid, Carbollic.  
Aconite: in early stage of simple  
inflammatory fever.  
Aloes: as enema.  
Ergotin, Bonjean.  
Heat: to the feet, and hot poultice  
to abdomen; also hot-water  
vaginal injections.  
Ichthyol: with glycerin as applica-  
tion, or on tampons.

Iodine.  
Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
Mercury Bichloride.  
Opium: as suppository or enema.  
Potassium Hydroxide.  
Potassium Iodide.  
Poultices: to relieve pain.  
Saline Laxatives.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Stypticin: most useful.

**METRORRHAGIA.**—Hemorrhage from the uterus. Treatment internally  
the same as for Menorrhagia; locally, with styptics such as Iron salts,  
Ichthyol, Antipyrine, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Alum, etc.

**MIGRAINE.**—A unilateral, paroxysmal headache. See **HEADACHE:**  
*Migraine.*

**MILK, DEFICIENCY OF.**—See **AGALACTIA**.

**MILK, EXCESS OF.**—See **GALACTORRHEA**.

**MILK FEVER.**—Fever attending the establishment of lactation.

℞ Tinct. Aconiti . . ʒ xx  
Antimonii et Potassii  
Tart. Mercki . grn. ii  
Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 i  
Aquæ . . . . fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

℞ Antimonii et Potassii  
Tart. Mercki . grn. ii  
Spir. Aetheris  
Nitrosi . . . fl 3 i  
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
Aquæ . . . . fl 3 i  
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.



**MILK LEG.**—Inflammation of the femoral vein from obstruction by thrombosis, in puerperal women. See PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.

**MITRAL DISEASES.**—See HEART DISEASES.

**MORBILLI.**—See MEASLES.

**MORNING SICKNESS.**—See VOMITING: *Pregnancy*.

**MORPHINISM.—OPIUM HABIT.**—Morbid condition induced by the constant use of morphine or opium.

**R** Codeinæ Phosphatis

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iiss

Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$

Inject 15 minims subcutaneously, as required.—As much as 45 grains of codeine phosphate have been injected in one day.

**R** Dionini . . . grn. xxx

Aquæ Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Inject 15 to 20 minims as required to relieve symptoms.

—As much as 15 grains dionin may be injected subcutaneously per day; generally, however, 6 to 10 grains daily suffice. Reduce dose gradually as symptoms abate.

**R** Phosphori . . . grn. i

Ferri Reducti

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Euquininæ . . . 3 iss

Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. xv

Div. in pil. no. xc.

One after each meal.

(As a *restorative*.)

#### Remedies for Morphine Habit

Atropine.

Bromides or Bromipn.

Cannabis Indica.

Capsicum.

Chloral, Hydrated

Cocaine.

Codeine.

Conium.

Dionin: most efficient.

Gold and Sodium Chloride.

Hyoscyne Hydrobromide.

Physostigmine.

Strychnine.

Veronal: in Insomnia.

**MOUTH, SORE.**—See APHTHÆ, CANCRUM ORIS, etc.

**MUMPS.—PAROTITIS.**—A contagious disease in which the parotid glands become inflamed and swollen.

#### *Constitutional treatment*

**R** Potassii Citratis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Tinct. Aconiti . .  $\mathfrak{M}$  iv

Spir. Aetheris

Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iii

Syr. Tolutani ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Teaspoonful in water every 2 hours.

(In *febrile* stage.)

**R** Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 i

Euquininæ . . . grn. xx

Iodo-hemolis . 3 iss

Fl. massa, et div. in capsul. gelat. no. xv.

One, three times daily.

#### *Local treatment*

**R** Plumbi Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xlv

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Ammonii Chlo-

ridi Mercki . grn. xxx

Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Apply freely 3 times daily.

**R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Vini Gaduoli . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vii

Half to one tablespoonful after each meal.

**R** Guaiacolis Mercki ℥l xxx  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Rub over parotid region  
 and wrap the part in cotton.

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. viii  
 Petrolati Liquidi fl ℥ i  
 Instil into nasal passages  
 two or three times a day.  
 (As *local disinfectant*.)

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii  
 Ung. Belladonnæ 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Ol. Rosæ . . . ℥l ii  
 Apply 3 times daily.

**R** Thymolis Mercki grn. xxx  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xv  
 Alcoholis . . . fl ℥ iv  
 10 to 15 drops in half a  
 glass water as a mouthwash  
 and as a gargle.

#### Remedies for Mumps

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Aconite.  
 Ammonium Acetate.  
 Belladonna.  
 Euquinine.  
 Gaduol: internally, as alterative.  
 Gualacol.  
 Ichthalbin: internally, as tonic  
 and alterative.

Ichthyol.  
 Iodine.  
 Jaborandi.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Mercury:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. of gray powder  
 three or four times a day.  
 Potassium Citrate.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Syrup Iron Iodide.

**MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.**—A condition in which little specks appear to  
 float before the eyes.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl ℥ vi  
 Tablespoonful three times  
 daily.

**R** Zinci Valeratis Mercki  
 Ferri Valeratis Mercki  
 Euquininæ . aa grn. xx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xv.  
 One, three times daily.

#### Remedies for Muscæ Volitantes

Alteratives, and correction of  
 anomalies of refraction.  
 Blue Pill: in biliousness.  
 Iron Perchloride: in anemia and

climacteric.  
 Potassium Iodide: where due to  
 hepatic derangement.  
 Zinc Valerate.

**MYALGIA.**—Pain in the muscles. See LUMBAGO, TORTICOLLIS, INFLU-  
 ENZA, and RHEUMATISM: *Muscular*.

**MYELITIS.**—Inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord. (See  
 also MENINGITIS: *Acute*.)

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In ACUTE MYELITIS: Loss of motion and sensation  
 below the lesion.

Loss of control over bladder and rectum.

Trophic disturbances. Bedsores within 24 hours.

Reflexes exaggerated except in lesions high up.

If the lesion is at the second lumbar segment, knee-jerk is lost.

Recovery is never total. They pass on to the chronic stage.

Very high fever.

The paralysis is not accompanied by wasting in lumbar region.

In the cervical region the arm wastes, and there is also  
 vomiting, hiccough and bradycardia.

Secondary changes: Reaction of degeneration.

Ascending degeneration of posterior column.

Descending degeneration of lateral tract.

This gives spastic paralysis below the  
 lesion.

In ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS. — Onset: Sudden with loss of motion in a limb.

Fever; Lasts 3 to 7 days. Not accompanied by vomiting.

Pain in the early stage.

The loss of power is followed by wasting.

Flaccid paralysis; loss of reflexes.

Tendency to involve special bundles of muscles, especially the anterior tibial.

Irregularity and lack of symmetry of the paralysis.

*Any part of the gray matter of the brain and cord may be involved.*

Electrical response in *spinal and nerve lesions*:

1. Loss of faradic irritability.

2. Reaction of degeneration. AC > or = KC.

Sequel: Deformities, as club foot.

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . . fl ʒ iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ iv  
 Teaspoonful, increased to 2  
 teaspoonfuls, after meals.  
 (In *sypilitic subjects*.)

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsic. Mercki grn. xl  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xl  
 Div. in pil. no. xl.  
 One after each meal.  
 (As a *general tonic*.)

### Remedies for Myelitis

Arsenic Trioxide.  
 Cold: ice-water bags along spine.  
 Ergot: in large doses.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Iodides or Iodipin.  
 Massage.  
 Mercury Bichloride.

Phosphorus: in paraplegia from excessive venery.  
 Silver Nitrate: in chronic inflammation of spinal cord.  
 Sodium Phosphate: hypodermically useful in syringo-myelitis.  
 Strychnine.

**MYXEDEMA.**—A kind of dropsy with a mucous deposit in the connective tissues.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Increase in weight.

Inelastic edema over forehead and clavicle.

Full-moon face. Expression marks lost, due to edema.

Alopecia; defective memory.

Skin is coarse and dry; speech is slow and difficult.

Albumin and casts may occur in the urine.

This when combined with edema of the face might be mistaken for chronic parenchymatous nephritis.

**R** Tablettae Thyradeni,  
 aa grn. ii, no. c  
 One to 2 tablets, gradually  
 increased to 4, three times  
 daily.

**R** Thyroidini  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Arsen-hemolis . 3 i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iii  
 Div. in pil. no. 60.  
 One, gradually increased to  
 2, 3, and 4, after meals.  
 When beneficial effect is pro-  
 duced, diminish dose.



## Remedies for Myxedema

Arsenic Trioxide: as tonic.  
 Hypophosphites.  
 Iodothyrene.  
 Iron Salts: as tonic.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.  
 Strychnine: as tonic.  
 Thyraden or Thyroidin: most useful of all remedies.

## NAILS, INGROWING.

**R** Plumbi Acetatis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Apply freely until inflamed matrix better; then cut nail.

**R** Potassii Hydroxidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 i  
 Apply on cotton-wool to margin of nail at point of ulceration until nail is soft, then remove latter.

**R** Acidi Picrici

Mercki . . . . 3 i  
 Alcoholis Diluti fl 3 iv  
 Apply freely after removing corner of nail.

**R** Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily with a brush.

## Remedies for Ingrowing Nails

Acid, Picric.  
 Alum.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Iron Perchloride or Persulphate.

Lead Acetate or Nitrate.  
 Potassium Hydroxide.  
 Silver Nitrate.  
 Tannin.  
 Thymol Iodide.

**NARCOTISM.**—Stupor produced by narcotic drugs.

**R** Apomorph. Hydrochlor.

Cryst. Mercki grn. ii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Inject 30 minims hypodermically as an emetic.

**R** Atropinæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{8}$   
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
 Inject 15 minims every hour until physiological effect.

## Remedies for Narcotism

Apomorphine Hydrochloride.  
 Atropine.  
 Caffeine.  
 Emetics.

Exercise and Galvanism.  
 Ipecac.  
 Strychnine.  
 Zinc Sulphate.

**NASAL DISEASES.**—See ACNE, CATARRH, EPISTAXIS, INFLUENZA, OZENA, etc.

**NAUSEA.**—See VOMITING.

**NECROSIS.**—Death of bone. See CARIES.

**NEOPLASMS.**—New formations. See CANCER, CONDYLOMATA, etc.

**NEPHRITIS.—BRIGHT'S DISEASE.**—Inflammation of the kidneys. (See also DROPSY.)

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In ACUTE NEPHRITIS:—Onset: Sudden if due to cold. Gradual if due to infectious fevers, especially scarlet fever. Watch for it on the 21st day. With chill, rigor and pyrexia. Adults 102°, children 106° F

*Marked anemia associated with dropsy.*

Face: Puffiness of lower eyelids.

Edema: Elicit over sternum and shinbone.

It increases during sleep.

Pulse: Rapid and *high-tension*.

Accentuated aortic second sound.

Pain in back is always present. Absent in chronic cases.

Urinalysis: Amount . . . . 0 to 5 ounces.

Sp. Gr. . . . . increased.

Albumin. . . . abundant.

Blood . . . . . gives smoky or pink color.

Casts. . . . . bloody, granular, hyaline and epithelial.

Complications: Pleurisy and pneumonia.

Pericarditis and endocarditis. Uremia and apoplexy.

Sequel: Chronic Bright's disease.

**In CHRONIC INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS.**—Onset: Very insidious. Patient often comes for palpitation, dyspnea and intermittent headache.

*Sudden blindness* very characteristic.

*Edema here is cardiac.*

Anemia not marked. Oftentimes patient has ruddy appearance.

*Nocturnal polyuria.*

*Heart and blood vessels always involved.*

Cardiac Hypertrophy. Arteriosclerosis and myocarditis.

Persistent high-tension pulse: 160–200 Mm. Hg.

Urinalysis: Amount . . . . . greatly increased.

Specific gravity . . . . . low. 1.002

Albumin. . . . . a fleeting trace.

Casts. . . . . few hyaline.

Dangers: Cerebral hemorrhage; dilatation of the heart.

**In CHRONIC PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS.**—Progressive signs of *Uremia*.

*Progressive toxic anemia.*

Bright's countenance: An anemic, waxy, expressionless face.

Eye symptoms less frequent than in the interstitial variety.

Cause is a hemorrhagic or albuminuric retinitis.

Dropsy and anasarca more frequent in stage of enlargement.

Exacerbations are very characteristic.

Within one year there are symptoms of contracted kidney.

Hypertrophy of the heart.

Accentuated aortic sound.

Urinalysis: First Stage: "Large White Kidney."

Amount . . . 500 Cc.

Albumin . . . abundant.

Casts . . . . . numerous, especially large granular.

*Many hyaline casts* also present.

Second Stage: "Contracted Kidney."

Amount . . . . . gradually increases.

Albumin . . . . . decreases.

Sp. Gr. . . . . lowered.

(Compare with chronic interstitial nephritis, noting the similarity.)

Danger: Uremia.

### *Acute*

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. i

Sodii Bicarbo-

natis Mercki . grn. x

Div. in pulv. no. vi.

One every half-hour, followed 6 hours after the last powder by Rochelle salt.

(*Initial treatment.*)

**R** Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xii

Spir. Aetheris

Nitrosi . . . fl 3 vi

Potassii Citratis

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx

Syr. Tolutani. . fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

(*In early stage.*)

**R** Methyleni Cœrulei

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xxx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.  
 One or two, 3 times daily.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Camphoræ . . . 3 i  
 Olei Terebin-  
 thinæ Mercki. fl 3 ii  
 Olei Sinapis  
 Volat. Mercki gtt. x  
 Pulv. Capsici. . 3 ii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Apply with friction over region of kidneys every 3 to 6 hours. Cover with a flannel bandage and apply hot-water bags.

*Chronic***R** Tablettæ Ichthalbini

Mercki, aa grn. v, no. c  
 Two to four tablets before meals.  
 (For *albuminuria*.)

**R** Strontii Lactatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 vi  
 Half to one tablespoonful in water, with meals.  
 (Said to diminish *albumin* and increase urine.)

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 iv  
 Acidi Acetici  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iss  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Liq. Ammonii  
 Acetatis . ad fl 3 vi  
 Tablespoonful every six hours, followed by a glass of water.  
 (For the *anemia*.)

**R** Sodii Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Lithii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Infus. Juniperi . fl 3 vi  
 Tablespoonful three times daily.  
 (In *gouty* subjects.)

**R** Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 iv

Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Spir. Ammoniaë  
 Arom. Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful with water after meals.

*For convulsions***R** Chloroformi pro narcosi

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Administer by inhalation to check convulsions.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful in water when convulsions threaten; two teaspoonfuls in wineglassful boiled starch as enema during convulsions.

**R** Amylis Nitritis Mercki . 3 i

Three to five drops inhaled from a handkerchief.

*For dropsy***R** Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 iii  
 Infus. Juniperi . fl 3 iii  
 Tablespoonful every two hours.



**R** Elaterini Mercki grn. iPotassii Bitar-  
tratis Mercki.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One every two hours until bowels move. (The elaterin should be dissolved in a little alcohol and the solution mixed with the potassium bitartrate, the latter being triturated until the alcohol has evaporated.)

**R** Theobrominæ-Sodii Sodii

Salicyl. Mercki 3 iii

Potassii Bitar-  
tratis Mercki. 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.

One or two powders every 2 or 3 hours, followed by water.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki. grn. xii

Pulv. Scillæ. . grn. xii

Pulv. Digitalis. grn. xii

Div. in pil. no. xii.

One pill three times daily.

*For hematuria***R** Stypticini. . . grn. viii

Ergotini Bon-

jeani Mercki. grn. xxx

Euquininæ. . . grn. viii

Div. in pil. no. xvi.

Two every 2 hours till relieved.

*For pulmonary edema***R** Tinct. Digitalis. fl 3 iiStrychninæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. ssElix. Aurantii ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily.

(Hot pack, bleeding, and cathartics, are good adjuvants.)

*For weak heart***R** Digitalini Germanici

Mercki. . . grn. i

Sparteina Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. iiElix. Aurantii. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*Parenchymatous***R** Lithii Bromidi

Mercki. . . 3 iss

Sodii Bicarbo-  
natis Mercki. 3 iSyrupi Aurantii fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iAquæ. q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Teaspoonful with water, 3 or 4 times daily.

*In pyelitis***R** Terebinth. Venet. 3 iss

Pulv. Camphoræ grn. xxx

Ext. Opii Mercki grn. v

Extr. Aconiti

Radicis. . . grn. iii

Div. in pil. no. xx.

One pill every 8 hours with a small glass infusion uva ursi sweetened.

(Where there is pain.)

**Remedies for Nephritis**

Acid, Gallic: lessens albumin and hematuria, in chronic nephritis.

Acid, Picric:  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain every 3 hours, in acute nephritis.

Aconite: to lower high temperature; also in the onset of acute nephritis in scarlet fever.

Alcohol: injurious in acute stage; useful when a slight trace of albumin is persistent.

Alkaline Diuretics: to prevent

formation of fibrinous plugs in the renal tubules.

Arsenic: in very chronic cases. Albumin will return if the use of the drug be stopped.

Belladonna: to diminish the chronic inflammatory condition left by an acute attack.

Bromides: in convulsions in chronic diabetes.

Caffeine: to increase secretion of

solids, especially in cases dependent on cardiac disease. Should be combined with digitalis. Very useful in chronic Bright's disease; should be used with great caution in the acute stage.

Cantharides: 1 minim tincture every 3 hours, when acute stage has passed, to stop hematuria.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Copalba: to remove ascites and albuminuria dependent on cardiac or chronic Bright's disease, and in some cases of hematuria.

Counter-Irritation: dry cupping when tendency to uremia.

Digitalis: infusion in acute and tubal nephritis, and in renal disease attended with dropsy due to cardiac disease. Must be given with caution in granular kidney.

Elaterin or Elaterium: as hydragogue cathartic for dropsy; and when uremic symptoms have come on.

Fuchsine, Medicinal: in 1 to 3 grain doses per day, in albuminuria of renal origin in children.

Glycerinophosphates.

Gold Chloride: in contracted kidney, in the chronic disease, in doses of  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain.

Hyoscyamus: in irritable kidneys in acute nephritis.

Ichthalbin or Ichthyol: internally. Iron: the per-salts to diminish anemia with a flabby tongue. In dropsy associated with high tension, iron must be cautiously given, and withheld unless improvement is quickly shown. It always does harm if allowed to constipate.

Jalap: as a cathartic.

Lithium Bromide or Citrate.

Mercuric Chloride:  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain twice daily in chronic nephritis.

Methylene Blue.

Oxygen: compressed, will, on inhalation, temporarily diminish albumin.

Pilocarpine:  $\frac{1}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain for adults as diaphoretic.

Potassium Bitartrate: as diuretic.

Potassium Bromide: in uremic convulsions.

Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic cases.

Sodium Arsenate.

Sparteine.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: in acute and chronic albuminuria.

Tartrates: as diuretics.

Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate.

Theophyllin.

Urophen B., and S.

Water: in large draughts as diuretic when excretion of solids is deficient; and in dropsy.

**NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.**—See NEURASTHENIA.

**NERVOUSNESS.**—Morbid psychological irritability.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$

Ammonii Vale-

ratis Mercki . grn. xxx

Spir. Lavandulæ

Comp. . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

**R** Morphinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ viii

Spir. Aetheris

Comp. Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

One to two teaspoonfuls every two to three hours, in water.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Euquininæ. . . 3 i

Ferri Sulphatis

Exsicc. Mercki grn. xxx

Phosphori . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{3}$

Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One, three times daily.

**R** Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Fl'extr. Guaranæ fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss

Syr. Tolutani . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi

One to two teaspoonfuls 3 or 4 times daily.

## Remedies for Nervousness

Aconite: 1 minlm tincture at bed time for restlessness.  
 Ammonium Valerate.  
 Antipyrine: for nervous irritation.  
 Bromipin: where bromides not well borne.  
 Camphor: in reflex irritability.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: in restlessness and irritability.  
 Chloroform: the spirit internally.  
 Conium: in exaggerated nervousness and delirium.  
 Dionin.  
 Electricity.  
 Ignatia: small doses in mental excitement and nervous erethism.

Lupulin: where opium not tolerated.  
 Morphine or Opium: to quiet nervous system.  
 Phosphorus.  
 Potassium Bromide: in overwork and worry.  
 Sodium or Strontium Bromide.  
 Strychnine: in functional irritability of nervous system.  
 Sumbul: 20 to 40 minlms tincture in restlessness of pregnancy, and after acute illness.  
 Valerian: as sedative in reflex excitability, restlessness, anxiety.  
 Veronal: to induce sleep.

**NETTLE RASH.**—A form of skin eruption. See URTICARIA.

**NEURALGIA.**—Paroxysmal acute pain in a nerve. (See also HEADACHE.)

**R** Ichthyolis . . . grn. xv  
 Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki . grn. xv  
 Chloroformi Mercki . . . fl 3 iss  
 Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 iss  
 Shake! Anoint or paint painful region.

*Anemic*

**R** Arseni Trioxidi Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Hemogallolis . . 3 ii  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One after meals.

*Dysmenorrheal*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 iiss  
 Chloroformi Mercki . . . fl 3 ss  
 Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 iv  
 Alcoholis, q.s.ad fl 3 ii  
 Paint over lumbar region.

*Gastralgic*

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Dionini . . . grn. iv  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours till relieved.

*Malarial*

**R** Methyleni Coerulei Mercki (Medicinal) . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xxx  
 Codeinæ Mercki grn. viii  
 Extr. Cannabis Indicæ Mercki grn. iv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.xv.  
 One after each meal, or 4 times a day, if necessary.

**R** Aconitinæ (*Potent*)

Mercki . . . grn. 1/20  
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. 1/10  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xxiv  
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.  
 One every 4 or 5 hours.  
 (For severe pain.)

**R** Arsen-hemolis . 3 iss  
 Euquininæ . . 3 i  
 Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki, q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. lx.

Three pills per day, after meals. Increase every fourth day by one pill until 10 pills are taken daily; then decrease the same way. When the daily dose of 3 pills is reached again, discontinue for a few days; then resume as before.



*From cold*

**R** Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxiv  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. viii  
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . grn. lxxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One every half-hour till relieved, or till 4 doses taken.

**R** Mentholi Mercki grn. xlv  
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. xv  
 Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . grn. xv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
 Rub in well over painful area.

*Rheumatic*

**R** Antipyrin. Merck 3 ii  
 Sodii Salicylatis Merck . . . 3 iv  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours till relieved.

**R** Acidi Salicylici Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Extr. Belladon. 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Rub in well 3 times daily.

**R** Ol. Betulæ Mercki . . . ℥ xv  
 Guaiacolis Mercki ℥ xv  
 Mentholi Mercki grn. x  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Rub in a small bit at site of pain morning and evening.

*Sciatic*

**R** Dionini . . . grn. xii  
 Triphenini . . . 3 iii  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One to four powders daily, at least 4 hours apart.

**R** Aconitinæ (*Potent*)

Mercki . . . grn. 1/20  
 Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki . . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xxx  
 Codeinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. viii  
 Extr. Cannabis Indicæ Mercki grn. iv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xv.  
 One capsule every four or five hours.  
 (For severe pain.)

**R** Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ii  
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. 1/15  
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ x  
 Fluidextr. Cannabis Indicæ . ℥ xxv  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours till relieved.

**R** Calcii Glycerinophosphatis Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Magnesii Glycerinophos. Mercki . grn. xviii  
 Potassii Glycerinophos. Mercki (75%) ℥ xxx  
 Sodii Glycerinophos. Mercki (75%) fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 viss  
 Inject 30 to 60 minims into seat of pain, once a day.

**R** Ol. Betulæ Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Chloroformi Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Tinct. Aconiti . fl 3 iv  
 Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 ii  
 Mentholi Mercki grn. xxx  
 Alcoholis, q.s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Apply freely over seat of pain.

**R** Morphinae Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Cocainæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn. ii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
 Inject 60 minims deep into  
 tissues.

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*Syphilitic*

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Hydrargyri Bi-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Aq. Menthae Pip. fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 4 times daily.  
 (In conjunction with some  
 anodyne application as in  
 other forms of neuralgia.

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*Trigeminal (tic douloureux)*

**R** Butyl-chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. lxxx  
 Dionini . . . grn. iv  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every half-  
 hour till relieved, or two to  
 three teaspoonfuls every 3 or  
 4 hours.

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**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 v  
 Ol. Hyoscyami  
 Comp. (N. F.) fl 3 i  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Apply externally, and give  
 ichthyol internally.

**Remedies for Neuralgia**

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidn: in  
 facial and intercostal neuralgias.  
 Acid, Formic: 5 drops of a 1 %  
 solution by deep injection, along-  
 side of nerve, and preceded by  
 8 drops 1 % cocaine solution.  
 Aconite: as ointment or liniment  
 in congestive neuralgias.  
 Aconitine:  $\frac{2}{100}$  grain, cautiously in-  
 creased to  $\frac{5}{100}$  grain, in severe tri-  
 geminal neuralgia; also locally,  
 alone or combined with vera-  
 trine, as ointment, taking care  
 not to apply where the skin is  
 abraded or open.

**R** Veratrinæ  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Morphinae Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. x  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 viss  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . 3 iss  
 Rub in three times daily.

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**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. xl  
 Cocainæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn. x  
 Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Apply locally.

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**R** Tablettae Diplo-  
 sali . . aa grn.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  No. x  
 One tablet as required.

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*Superficial*

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Mentholis Mercki 3 i  
 Thymolis Mercki 3 i  
 Camphoræ . . . 3 iii  
 Triturate until liquefied.  
 Apply carefully with a  
 brush.

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**R** Dionini . . . grn. vi  
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xlv  
 Acetphenetidini  
 Merck . . . grn. xlv  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One every 4 hours.

Alcohol.  
 Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation in  
 dysmenorrhœal and facial neu-  
 ralgias.  
 Antipyrine: in all forms of neural-  
 gia.  
 Aspirin.  
 Atropine: as liniment, or hypo-  
 dermically near the nerve, in  
 facial neuralgia.  
 Belladonna:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain extract every  
 hour till giddiness, then smaller  
 doses for several days.  
 Bromides: useful in ovarian neu-  
 ralgia.

Bromopin: superior to ordinary bromides.  
 Bromural.  
 Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: in trigeminal neuralgia.  
 Camphor Monobromated.  
 Cannabis Indica:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain extract 2 or 3 times daily in neuralgic headache.  
 Cantharides or Capsicum: locally.  
 Chloral with Camphor, or Morphine, or Menthol: locally.  
 Chloroform: locally, by deep injection, or by inhalation, when pain very severe, particularly in trigeminal neuralgia.  
 Cocaine: hypoderm. near nerve.  
 Codeine.  
 Dionin.  
 Diplosal.  
 Ether or Ethyl Chloride.  
 Gelsemium: in trigeminal neuralgia, and especially of the dental branches.

Gualacol: a few drops rubbed in relieves ciliary neuralgia.  
 Ignatia: in hysterical and intercostal neuralgias.  
 Menthol: locally.  
 Morphine: hypoderm. near nerve.  
 Mustard Poultices.  
 Oil Croton, or Mustard, or Peppermint: locally.  
 Phenacetin.  
 Physostigmine: solution 2 grains to 1 fl. oz. water by instillation in neuralgia of eyeball.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Quinine: large doses just before periodical neuralgia; especially useful in supra-orbital forms.  
 Triphenin: useful in all forms.  
 Veratrine: locally in facial neuralgia and sciatica.  
 Veronal: in all forms to relieve insomnia.  
 Veronal-Sodium.  
 Zinc Valerate: with ext. hyoscyamus, in trigeminal neuralgia.

**NEURASTHENIA.**—An exhausted or debilitated condition of the nervous system. (See also HYPOCHONDRIASIS).

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Strontii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 v  
 Elix. Phosphori  
 (N. F.) . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful after each meal.

**R** Phosphori . . . grn. i  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i  
 Hemolis . . . 3 ii  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. xv  
 Div. in pil. no. lx.  
 One after meals.

**R** Calcii Glycerinophosphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Quininæ Glycerinophosph. Mercki grn. xv  
 Ferri Glycerinophosph. Mercki grn. xv  
 Strychninæ Glycerinophos. Mercki grn. i  
 Papaini Mercki . 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxx.  
 One capsule 3 times daily.  
 (As tonic and digestive.)

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 vi  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One in half a glass water,  
 2 or 3 times daily.  
 (In *nervous excitement, genital irritation*, etc.)

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
 Hemogallolis . . 3 iiss  
 Div. in pil. no. lx.  
 Two pills after each meal.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . 3 v  
 Ammonii Bromidi Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Extr. Hyoscyami Sicc. . . grn. iv  
 Extr. Cannabis Indicæ Mercki grn. iv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Pulv. Acaciæ,  
 Aquæ, aa q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Ft. emulsio.  
 Teaspoonful in a glass of water at bedtime.  
 (For *insomnia*.)



## Remedies for Neurasthenia

Aromatic Spirit Ammonia: half  
teaspoonful in water, 3 t. p. d.  
Arsen-hemol.  
Arsenic Trioxide: 3 to 5 minims  
Fowler's or Pearson's solution  
after each meal.  
Bromidin: to allay nervousness.  
Caffeine: 1 grain or more with  
coffee to relieve brain weariness  
and nervous exhaustion.  
Cocaine:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain doses in nervous  
exhaustion.  
Codeine.  
Ferratin.  
Glycerinophosphates: as tonic.

Hemol or Hemogallol.  
Hypophosphites of Calcium, So-  
dium, or Iron: as tonics in ner-  
vous depression.  
Lecithin.  
Nuclein.  
Nux Vomica.  
Orexine: as appetizer.  
Phosphorus: in nervous break-  
down from over-study.  
Potassium or Strontium Bromide.  
Strychnine: as tonic.  
Veronal: useful to produce sleep.  
Zinc Oxide: as tonic and sedative  
in nervous irritability and de-  
pression.

**NEURITIS.**—Inflammation of a nerve.**Bedside Diagnosis.**

May be local or general.

Boring or stabbing pain along the course and distribution of the  
nerve.

The nerve itself is sensitive to pressure.

Motion is painful. Muscular atrophy ultimately occurs.

Neuritis may spread up or down.

Reaction of degeneration may be present if severe.

*Alcoholic Neuritis* is a multiple neuritis.

Lower extremities first paralyzed—"foot drop;" then upper  
extremities—"wrist drop."

Extremities frequently congested and swollen.

Korsakoff's Syndrome.

*Arsenical Neuritis* attacks feet more often than the upper extremities.

Leuconychia (transverse ridges on nails).

*Lead Neuritis:* Upper extremities first attacked.

*Acute*

**R** Guaiacolis Merck  $\text{fl 3 iv}$

Chloroformi

Merck  $\text{. . . fl 3 iv}$

Paint about 45 minims  
over painful spot 2 or 3 times  
daily; superimpose a cover  
with impervious dressing.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Merck  $\text{. . . 3 ii}$

Camphoræ  $\text{. . . 3 ii}$

Tinct. Aconiti  $\text{. fl 3 ii}$

Paint over painful nerve 3  
times daily.

**R** Codeinæ Merck grn. ii

Sodii Salicylatis

Merck  $\text{. . grn. xxxvi}$

Quininæ Sul-  
phatis Merck grn. xii

One every 4 hours.

**R** Ichthyolis  $\text{. . . fl 3 i}$

Extr. Bella-

donnæ  $\text{. . . grn. xxx}$

Extr. Aconiti.  $\text{. 3 i}$

Liq. Plumbi

Subacetatis  $\text{. fl 3 i}$

Adipis Lanæ

Anhydr. Merck 3 vi

Rub in well several times  
daily.

**R** Acetanilidi Merck 3 i

Caffeinæ Merck grn. x

Dionini  $\text{. . . grn. x}$

Sodii Bicarbo-

natis Merck  $\text{. grn. xx}$

Saccharini Merck grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$

Div. in pulv. no. x.

One every 3 or 4 hours till  
pain is relieved.

*Optic***R** Rubidii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxv

Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i

Instil a few drops into eyes  
several times daily.*Tubercular***R** Guaiacolis Mercki ℥ xv

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii

Inject into muscles of pain-  
ful region.**Remedies for Neuritis**

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidin.

Aconite.

Antipyrine: in acute febrile cases.

Arsenic.

Aspirin: in polyneuritis.

Belladonna.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Chloroform.

**R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki . . . . fl 3 vi

Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii

Tablespoonful after meals.

*Gouty***R** Colchicinæ Cryst.

Mercki . . . . grn. i

Dionini . . . . grn. xxx

Euquininæ. . . . 3 ii

Ext. Colocynth. 3 i

Div. in pil. no. lx.

One pill 3 times daily.

**NEVUS.**—A mole; a pigmented spot on the skin, either congenital or  
acquired.**R** Sodii Ethylatis

Mercki . . . . grn. x

Alcoholis Abso-

luti Mercki . . fl 3 ii

Apply with a glass rod, and  
cover with collodion.(For *small birth-marks*.)**R** Chromii Trioxidi

Mercki . . . . grn. c

Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i

Apply locally.

**Remedies for Nevus**

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Nitric: applied strong for  
small superficial nevi, and fol-  
lowed by olive oil.

Acid, Trichloroacetic.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Chromium Trioxide: locally.

Galvano-Cautery.

Ichthyol: topically.

Iodine: as paint.

Mercury Nitrate, Acid: as caustic  
for moles on face.

Sodium Ethylate.

Zinc Chloride: as caustic.

**NIGHTMARE.**—An oppressive dream attended with fright.**Remedies for Nightmare**

Camphor Water.

Potassium Bromide.

**NIGHT-SWEATS.**—Excessive sweating at night. (See also **PHTHISIS**.)**Remedies for Night-Sweats**

Acid, Acetic: as a lotion.

Acid, Agaric.

Acid, Camphoric.

Acid, Gallic.

Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Sulphuric, diluted.

Agaricin

Alum.

Atropine.  
 Atropine Methylbrom.: in phthisis.  
 Bromural.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Ergotin.  
 Homatropine Hydrobromide.

Iron Sulphate.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Picrotoxin.  
 Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.  
 Thallium Acetate.  
 Zinc Sulphate.

**NIPPLES, SORE.**—See *FISSURES: of nipples.*

**NODES.**—A swelling or protuberance.

#### Remedies for Nodes

Arsenic Trioxide.  
 Arsen-hemol.  
 Cadmium Iodide.  
 Ichthalbin; internally.  
 Ichthyol; topically.

Iodipln.  
 Mercury Oleate with Morphine.  
 Potassium Iodide: internally and externally.  
 Stramonium Leaves: as poultice.

**NOSE-BLEED.**—See *EPISTAXIS.*

**NUTRITION, DEFECTIVE.**—See List of *TONICS, GASTRIC TONICS, etc.*

**NYPHOMANIA.**—Abnormal sexual desire in females.

#### **R** Sodii Iodidi

Merceki . . . 3 ii

#### Sodii Bromidi

Merceki . . . 3 iv

Tr. Lupulini . . fl 3 iv

Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv

Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i

Aquæ Camphoræ fl 3 vi

One tablespoonful in water  
 after meals.

#### **R** Hyoscyaminæ Cryst.

Merceki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{6}$

Camphoræ Mono-  
 brom. Mercki . 3 i

Extr. Stramonii grn. xii

Div. in pil. no. xx.

One, three times daily.

#### Remedies for Nymphomania

Acid, Sulphuric: internally when  
 due to hemorrhoidal congestion.  
 Anaphrodisiacs.  
 Camphor: large doses.  
 Camphor Monobromated.  
 Hyoscline or Hyoscyamine Hydro-  
 bromide: in sexual excitement.

Iodipln.  
 Lupulin.  
 Opium.  
 Potassium or Sodium Bromide:  
 large doses.  
 Sodium Iodide.  
 Stramonium.

**OBESITY.**—Over-fatness.

#### **R** Thyroidini

Merceki . . . grn. xxx

#### Potassii Iodidi

Merceki . . . 3 iiss

#### Pulv. Extr.

Phytolaccæ . 3 i

Pepsini Mercki . 3 i

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.

One after meals, cautiously  
 increased to 4 capsules per  
 dose, if required.

#### **R** Tabl. Thyradeni no. c

One or two tablets 3 times  
 daily.

#### **R** Tinct. Adonidis Aestivalis

Merceki . . . fl 3 i

#### Fluidextr. Baccæ

Phytolaccæ . fl 3 iv

Thirty to 60 drops in water  
 three times daily.



**R Sodii Phosphatis Mercki**  
**Sodii Sulphatis**  
 Mercki . . aa  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Tablespoonful in water every morning.

**R Salis Carolini**  
 Fact. N. F. .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Half to one teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning.

#### Remedies for Obesity

Acid Hydrilodic.  
 Acids, Vegetable.  
 Adonis Vernalis: tincture useful.  
 Alkalies.  
 Alkaline Waters.  
 Fucus Vesiculosus.  
 Iodides or Iodipin.

Laxative Fruits and Purges.  
 Phytolacca.  
 Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Saccharin: to replace sugar in diet.  
 Salines.  
 Thyraden or Thyroidin.

**ODONTALGIA.**—Aching of teeth due to necrosis and exposure of nerve.  
 See TOOTHACHE.

**CEDEMA.**—**EDEMA.**—See DROPSY.

**ONYCHIA.**—**PARONYCHIA.**—Inflammation of the matrix of a nail.

**R Ichthyolis** . . . fl 3 ii  
 Extr. Opii Mercki grn. xv  
 Liq. Plumbi  
 Subacetatis . . m xl  
 Lanum Anhydric. 3 vi

opening, to hasten healing.

**R Phenolis Mercki grn. xl**  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply after poulticing and

**R Pyoktanini** . . grn. x  
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Apply on lint after evacuating pus, or as prophylactic as soon as inflammation has begun.

#### Remedies for Onychia

Acid, Carbolic: as local anesthetic.  
 Arsenic Trioxide: 2 grains to 1 oz. ointment in malignant onychia.  
 Cocaine: hypodermically as anesthetic.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: local antiseptic.  
 Glycerin: as cataplasm of kaolin.  
 Heat: moist heat, as poultices.  
 Ichthyol: 50 % ointment.  
 Iodine: strong alcoholic solution.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen: locally in syphilitic onychia.  
 Lead Nitrate: locally, relieves pain and hastens healing.  
 Mercury: ointment rubbed in, and alternating with poultices.  
 Morphine.  
 Silver Nitrate: strong solution in nitrous ether applied early.

**OÖPHORITIS.**—Inflammation of the ovaries. See OVARITIS.

**OPHTHALMIA.**—Severe inflammation of the eye or of the conjunctiva.  
 (See also CONJUNCTIVITIS.)

**R Potassii Permanganatis**  
 Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Aquæ Dest. . . O ii  
 Use as an irrigation to the lids, from which the secretions have first been removed by absorbent cotton. Three or four hours later apply the following:

**R Argenti Nitratis**  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 v  
 After application, neutralize by applying sodium chloride.  
 (In *purulent ophthalmia*.)

**R** Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . grn. xvi

## Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Glycerini Mercki ℥ xl

Aquæ Fervidæ . fl 3 i

Instil into eye.

(In *trachoma*.)**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i

Use locally.

(In *gonorrheal ophthalmia*.)**R** Iodoformi

Mercki . . . grn. iv

Lanum Mercki . 3 ii

Petrolati . . . 3 iss

(Where corneal infiltration  
or ulceration exists.)**R** Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi

Mercki . . . grn. v

Zinci Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 iii

## Remedies for Ophthalmia

Acid, Boric.

Acid, Carbolic: pure for chronic  
granulation; excess removed  
with water.Acid, Tannic: powder, or solution,  
1 to 10 grains to 1 fl. oz.Alum: 1:60 solution every 15 to  
30 minutes in purulent ophthal-  
mia of children.Arsenic: in inveterate strumous  
ophthalmia.Atropine or Atropine Methyl-  
bromide: locally in strumous  
ophthalmia to relieve pain.Boroglyceride (20 to 50 %): in  
ophthalmia neonatorum.Calomel: dusted over membrane in  
phlyctenular ophthalmia.Copper Sulphate: 1 grain to 1 oz.  
camphor water in purulent in-  
fantile ophthalmia; also in gran-  
ular conjunctivitis applied in  
substance to inner surface of  
lids.

Dionin: as lymphagogue.

Formaldehyde: in purulent oph-  
thalmia.Hydrogen Peroxide: as antiseptic.  
Ichthyol.Iodine: locally in scrofulous oph-  
thalmia.Iodoform: locally in gonorrheal  
ophthalmia and purulent con-  
junctivitis.

Mercury Bichloride: as lotion.

Mercury Oxide, Red or Yellow: as  
ointment.

Perhydrol: as antiseptic.

Silver Nitrate: 4 % solution in  
granular lids; use cautiously  
where there are corneal ulcers;  
1 % solution in purulent oph-  
thalmia neonatorum, and wash  
off with weak solution sodium  
chloride.

Zinc Acetate.

Zinc Chloride: 1 grain to 1 fl. oz.  
water in gonorrheal ophthalmia.Zinc Sulphate: 1 to 4 grains to 1  
1 fl. oz. water as collyrium.**OPIUM HABIT.**—See MORPHINISM.**ORCHITIS.**—Inflammation of the testicle. See EPIDIDYMITIS.**ORIENTAL PLAGUE.**—See PLAGUE, BUBONIC.**OSTEOMALACIA.**—Lessening of the earthy constituents of the bones,  
and their consequent softening.**R** Calcii Glycerinophosphatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 vi

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful, increased to 2  
teaspoonfuls, 3 times daily.**R** Calcii Lactophosphatis

(Solub.) Mercki grn. l

Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 iii

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii

Tablespoonful three times  
daily.

## Remedies for Osteomalacia

Arsenic.

Cod-liver Oil.

Gaduol.

Glycerinophosphates.

Iron Iodide Syrup.

Mercury.

Phosphates.

Phosphorus.

**OTALGIA.**—Earache.*Inflammatory*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Drop into ear three times daily.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xx  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Ol. Ricini . . . fl 3 i  
 Pour into ear warm, to fill it; cover with cotton and a cloth wet with warm water.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Thoroughly cleanse the ear with warm water, then insert small quantity of the ointment into the ear so as to anoint the auditory canal. Do this morning and night.

**R** Aquæ Hydrogenii Dioxidi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ Calidæ. . fl 3 iii  
 Inject into the ear until cleaned; then insert a pledget of cotton soaked in the solution.

*Neuralgic***R** Chloroformi

Mercki . . . gtt. v  
 Ol. Amygdalæ  
 Express. . . . fl 3 iv  
 Instil a little into meatus, and hold there until it warms up canal. Warm slightly before introducing.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. viii  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iv  
 Instil a few drops, warm.

**Remedies for Otalgia**

Aconite Tincture: with tincture opium by instillation.  
 Atropine: 1 grain to 1 fl. oz. water; instil 3 to 4 drops into ear and allowed to remain for 10 or 15 minutes.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Chloral-Camphor.  
 Chloroform.

Cocaine.  
 Croton Oil: as blister behind ear.  
 Dionin.  
 Dry Heat.  
 Glycerin.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Morphine: with atropine in solution by instillation.  
 Oils.

**OTITIS.**—Inflammation of the ear (external, internal, or middle ear).**Remedies for Otitis**

Acid. Boric: the fine powder by insufflation after removing secretions and drying.  
 Acid. Carbol: 1:5 solution instilled into ear relieves pain and checks progress of moderate otitis.  
 Aconite: to relieve pain; used both internally and locally.

Borax: as spray to soften secretions and permit their outflow.  
 Cocaine.  
 Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.  
 Ichthyol: in otitis media.  
 Resorcinol: solution (1 to 15 %) locally.  
 Thymol Iodide: as dusting powder.



**OTORRHEA.**—Purulent discharge from ear.

*Internal treatment*

**R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki . . . fl 3 iv

Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 v

Tablespoonful three times daily.

(In *scrofulous* cases.)

**R** Sodii Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. iii

Ferri Reducti

Mercki . . . 3 i

Euquininæ . . . 3 i

Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x

Div. in pil. no. lx.

One after meals.

(As a general tonic.)

*Local treatment*

**R** Aquæ Hydrogenii Dioxidi

Mercki . . . fl 3 iv

Syringe the ear with a mixture of 1 part of the solution and 2 parts water.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Pulv. Acidi Borici

Subtil. Mercki 3 iv

Insufflate ear with the powder, after washing with warm water and drying.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii

After thoroughly syringing the ear with warm chamomile tea, allow 4 to 8 drops to run into ear.

**R** Pulv. Iodoformi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Insufflate into ear, after thoroughly cleansing and drying it.

(In *chronic* cases where discharge is slight.)

**Remedies for Otorrhea**

Acetanilide: by insufflation daily, after cleansing canal, in purulent otitis media of children.

Acid, Boric: as insufflation.

Acid, Carbolic: 1:40 solution as wash.

Acid, Tannic: the glycerite locally.

Alcohol.

Bismuth Subgallate: on tampon,

in acute or chronic otorrhea.

Creosote, Beechwood: instead of carbolic acid locally in fetid otorrhea.

Formaldehyde: as wash in 1:1000

to 2000 solution.

Hydrogen Peroxide.

Ichthyol: as wash.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Lead Lotions.

Perhydrol: as wash.

Potassium Permanganate: 1 to 5 grains to 1 fl. oz. water as wash or injection.

Resorcinol.

Salol and Camphor: equal parts, locally.

Solution Chlorinated Soda: locally in fetid discharge.

**OVARITIS.**—**OÖPHORITIS.**—Inflammation of the ovaries.

**R** Ovariin Mercki . 3 ii

Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki . 3 i

Div. in pil. no. xl.

One or 2 pills 3 times daily.

daily, before meals, in conjunction with local treatment per vaginam.

**R** Tablettæ Ichthalbini

Mercki . aa grn. v, no. c

One or 2 tablets 3 times

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii

Lanum Mercki . 3 vi

Introduce far up vagina on absorbent cotton.

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. vi  
 Extr. Cannabis  
     Indicæ Mercki grn. vi  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. vi  
 Div. in pil. no. vi.  
 One twice daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xlv  
 Ung. Hydrar-  
     gyri Mercki . 3 vi  
 Extr. Belladon. . 3 ii  
 Rub in twice daily.

#### Remedies for Ovaritis

Belladonna.  
 Camphor.  
 Cannabis Indica.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: on tampons  
     locally, before begining ich-  
     thyol treatment.  
 Dionin.  
 Ergot: with potassum bromide in  
     chronic ovaritis.  
 Ichthyol: 1:20 glycerin mixture

valuable in chronic ovaritis.  
 Mercury Bichloride.  
 Mercury Ointment: with camphor  
     and belladonna by friction over  
     seat of disease.  
 Opium.  
 Ovarin.  
 Tartar Emetic: ointment as coun-  
     ter-irritant.  
 Zinc Salts.

**OXALURIA.**—Oxalic acid or oxalates in the urine.

**R** Acidi Nitrici Dil. fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Cinchonæ  
     Comp. . . . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful after meals, in  
 water.

**R** Acidi Lactici  
     Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ x  
 Tinct. Gentianæ fl 3 ii  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 4 times daily,  
 in water.

#### Remedies for Oxaluria

Acid, Lactic.  
 Acid, Nitric.  
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.  
 Acid, Phosphoric.

Alkalies: when uric acid in excess,  
     with oxalic acid in urine.  
 Bromides: full doses at bedtime in  
     insomnia.

**OZENA.**—Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose,  
 with fetid discharge.

#### Local treatment

**R** Phenolis Mercki grn. v  
 Sodii Boratis  
     Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Sodii Bicarb-  
     natis Mercki . 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Use as a spray several  
 times daily.

**R** Potassii Permanganatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . O i  
 Tablespoonful to a pint of  
 tepid water as nasal douche.

**R** Acidi Carbolic  
     Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xlv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 x  
 Use as a nasal douche, or  
 as spray.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 ss-i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Use locally as a spray.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xv  
 Pulv. Acidi Borici  
 Subtil. Mercki 3 ii  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii

Use as a snuff 3 times daily,  
 after cleansing with douche.  
 (In *syphilitic* ozena.)

**R** Creolini-Pearson gtt. v-x  
 Aquæ . . . . . O i  
 As a douche for the nose.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xl  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. v  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Cleanse the nostrils with 5-  
 per cent. solution hydrogen  
 peroxide or a weak solution of  
 sodium chloride. At bedtime  
 introduce a piece of ointment  
 as large as a bean, and snuff  
 back.

#### Remedies for Ozena

Acid, Boric.  
 Acid, Carbolic: 1 % solution in-  
 haled from atomizer.  
 Acid, Chromic.  
 Acid, Salicylic: weak solution as  
 disinfectant, antiseptic wash.  
 Acid, Sulphurous.  
 Acid, Trichloroacetic.  
 Alum: as powder or 1 % solution  
 as wash.  
 Betanaphthol.  
 Borax.  
 Boroglyceride  
 Calcium Chloride: 1:8 solution,  
 with some astringent, by in-  
 jection.  
 Calomel: as snuff.  
 Chlorinated Soda: the solutions by  
 injection.  
 Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.  
 Glycerin and Iodine.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide: as nasal spray  
 or douche.

*Constitutional treatment*  
**R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 vi  
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful after meals.  
 (As *anticachectic*.)

**R** Hemogallolis . . 3 ii  
 Ichthalbini . . 3 iii  
 Euquininae . . grn. xl  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One powder 3 times daily.  
 (As *alterative*.)

**R** Iodipini . . . fl 3 ii  
 Ol. Morrhuæ . . fl vi  
 Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. iv  
 Tablespoonful in warm  
 milk, after meals.  
 (As *anticachectic*.)

Ichthyol: 2 to 5 % solution by in-  
 jection, and when crusts re-  
 moved, a 25 to 30 % solution  
 applied; internally also in scroful-  
 ous ozena in children.  
 Iodides or Iodipin.  
 Iodine: as inhalation. Much bene-  
 fit derived from washing out the  
 nose with a solution of common  
 salt, to which a few drops tinc-  
 ture iodine have been added.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Mercury Oxide, Red: with sugar  
 (1:60) as snuff in non-syphilitic  
 forms.  
 Perhydrol: antiseptic wash.  
 Potassium Permanganate: 1 % so-  
 lution as injection or spray.  
 Silver Nitrate: 1-4:100 solution  
 applied behind the velum palati.  
 Strontium Iodide: in scrofulous  
 ozena.  
 Zinc Salts.

**PAIN.**—See BACKACHE, CALCULI, COLIC, EPIDIDYMITIS, GASTRALGIA,  
 HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, etc.

**PALPITATION.**—Spasmodic, violent action of the heart. See HEART  
 DISEASES.

**PALSY.**—See PARALYSIS.



**PAPILLOMA.**—A tumor composed of hypertrophied papillæ, as in the wart. See WARTS.

**PARALYSIS.—PALSY.**—Loss of sensation or voluntary motion from disease or injury of the nervous system.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

If the lesion is in the *brain*:

The whole half of the opposite side of the body including the *lower half* of the face is affected.

Absence of wasting and atrophy.

Electrical reactions are normal.

Spasticity and rigidity; exaggeration of reflexes.

If the lesion is in the *spinal cord*:

Wasting and atrophy of the muscles occur.

Absence of sensory disturbances, myelitis excepted.

Flaccid paralysis; loss or diminution of reflexes.

Loss of response to the faradic current and reaction of degeneration to the galvanic current.

If the lesion is in the *nerves*:

No response to the faradic current.

Reaction of degeneration.

Pressure over the nerves causes pain; reflexes are absent.

If the lesion is in the *muscles*:

Local wasting of groups of muscles occurs.

Occurs most often in children.

Electrical reaction quantitatively reduced.

Joint disease causes some wasting and paralysis.

**In GENERAL PARALYSIS, or PARESIS.**—History of *syphilis* in 70 per cent. of the cases. Age 30 to 50 years.

Onset: Insidious with prodromal symptoms like neurasthenia, but the patient does not complain of being ill, as in neurasthenia.

*Change in character and facial expression.*

*Tremor of tongue, lips and hands.*

Speech: Thick, slow, slurring and hesitating.

Difficulty in pronouncing labials and dentals.

Handwriting: Tremulous and letters omitted.

Argyll-Robertson pupil and irregular, unequal, miotic pupils.

*Convulsions* at any time of the disease; most frequent in the last stages. Last only a day or two.

Progressive mental symptoms in order:

Egoism and forgetfulness.

Mental exaltation and excitement.

Systematized delusions of grandeur; progressive dementia.

Physical Symptoms: A weakening of all muscles. *Paresis.*

Reflexes exaggerated except when the disease is a sequence to locomotor ataxia.

**In BELL'S PALSY, or PARALYSIS.**—*When due to a peripheral neuritis* from exposure to cold:

Affects the *whole* side of the face: Immobility.

Inability to wrinkle that side of the forehead, to whistle, or close the eye. Epiphora.

Lowering of the angle of the mouth.

Loss of response to the faradic current.

Reaction of degeneration.

It being a pure motor nerve there are no sensory symptoms.

If present it means involvement of the fifth nerve, and symptoms last only a few weeks.

*When a part of hemiplegia:*

The upper branches of the 7th nerve not being affected, the orbicularis palpebrarum, frontalis and corrugator will not be paralyzed.

*Lower half* of the face only affected.

Paralysis of the face on the same side as leg and arm.

There is no deviation in the electrical responses.

In PARALYSIS AGITANS (PARKINSON'S DISEASE).—Attacks elderly people, past 50. Onset: Gradual with tremor in the hand.

Tremor can be controlled by will for a *short while*.

"Pill roller position."

Rigidity as expressed by a slowness in all voluntary movements. The gait is diagnostic.

Characteristic attitude: "Parkinson's Mask."

Wooden, expressionless face. Head is fixed.

Marked weakness and loss of power.

### *Agitans*

#### **R** Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. i

Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Euquininæ. . . grn. xl

Massæ Ferri

Carbon. Mercki grn. xl

Extr. Belladon. . grn. v

Extr. Taraxaci . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. xl.

One three times daily.

(As a *tonic*.)

#### **R** Zinci Valeratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Extr. Cannabis

Indicæ Mercki grn. vi

Extr. Gelsemii . grn. iv

Extr. Conii . . grn. iv

Div. in pil. no. xxiv.

One to two pills 3 times daily.

(To quiet *tremors*.)

#### **R** Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi

Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{15}$

Aquæ Chloroformi fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

One to 2 teaspoonfuls once or twice daily.

(For *tremors and restlessness of paralysis agitans*.)

#### **R** Hyoscyaminæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi

Five minims hypodermically once daily, or per os twice daily.

(In *paralysis agitans*.)

#### **R** Sodii Glycerinophosphatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiss

Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Small teaspoonful 3 times daily. (As *tonic*.)

### *Diphtheritic*

#### **R** Strychninæ Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Arsen-hemolis . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. l.

One, three times daily, to children over 6 years of age.

#### **R** Calcii Glycerinophosphatis

Mercki . . . grn. xxiv

Strychninæ Hypo-  
phosphit. Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$

Elix. Cinchonæ . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily, to children over 4 years of age; half or quarter teaspoonful to younger children.

### *General (paretic dementia)*

#### **R** Physostigminæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Tinct. Gentianæ

Comp. . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

### *Hemiplegic*

#### **R** Ammonii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ammonii Car-  
bon. Mercki . 3 i

Liq. Ammonii

Acetatis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii

Tablespoonful three t. p. d.

*Hysterical*

**R** Picrotoxini  
 Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 Elix. Phosphori  
 (N. F.) . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful in water, after  
 each meal.

*Muscular*

**R** Physostigminæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Strychninæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Phosphori . . . grn. i  
 Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. iss  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. xv  
 Div. in pil. no. lx.  
 One after meals.

*Paraplegic*

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Fluidextr. Rhus  
 Radicantis. . . ℥ xxx  
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**Remedies for Paralysis**

Ammonium Carbonate, with Am-  
 monium Iodide: in hemiplegic  
 paralysis.

Arsenic: in paralysis agitans.

Belladonna: in paralysis due to  
 chronic inflammation of cord.

Cannabis Indica: in large doses in  
 paralysis agitans, to lower re-  
 flex activity.

Capsicum: 1 to 2 grains every 4  
 hours as a general stimulant.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Cocaine: large and frequent doses  
 in paralysis agitans.

Ergot: in bladder paralysis from  
 over-distention; also in para-  
 plegia, and in constipation.

Gelseminine: to quiet nervous irri-  
 tation in paralysis agitans.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hyoscline or Hyoscyamine Hydro-  
 bromide: in paralysis agitans to  
 relieve trembling.

Ignatia: in paralysis of lower ex-  
 tremities.

Iodipin.

Mercury Benzoate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain  
 per day hypodermically in gen-  
 eral paralysis.

Mustard: as emetic to stimulate  
 failing heart.

Nux Vomica: in hysterical paral-  
 ysis, paraplegia, and paralysis  
 from lead poisoning.

Opium: in paralysis agitans.

Picrotoxin: in general paralysis,  
 hemiplegia from cold, paralysis  
 of sphincters, and paralysis agi-  
 tans.

Physostigmine: in general paral-  
 ysis of insane, hemiplegia, para-  
 plegia, etc.

Potassium Iodide: in paralysis agi-  
 tans, to promote absorption.

Strychnine Sulphate: hypodermi-  
 cally in paraplegia, hemiplegia,  
 and all forms of paralysis.

**PARALYSIS, LEAD.**—See LEAD POISONING.

**PARAMETRITIS.**—Inflammation of the tissues around the uterus.  
 See METRITIS.

**PARANOIA.**—"The Reasoning Insanity."

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

*First Stage:* Perversion of all sensations.  
 Is suspicious of conspiracies against him.  
 Hallucination of hearing and taste.

*Second Stage:* *Delusions of persecution.*

They are *fixed* and *systematized*.

From being persecuted they turn persecutors.

Homicidal tendencies.

A fully developed paranoiac is taciturn and quick  
 to take offense. Answers questions in a surly  
 manner.

*Third Stage:* Exalted ambitions. Dementia never occurs.



**PARASITES.**—Plants or animals living upon or within the human body. See LICE, WORMS, SCABIES, etc.

**PARESIS.**—See PARALYSIS.

**PARONYCHYIA.**—Abscess of the finger. See FELON.

**PAROTITIS.**—Inflammation of the parotid gland. See MUMPS.

**PARTURITION.**—The bearing of children. See LABOR.

**PEDICULI.**—Parasites on the head and body. See LICE.

**PEMPHIGUS.**—An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by successive crops of vesicles, which usually leave pigmented spots.

*External treatment*

**R** Zinci Oxidi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Apply after puncturing vesicles.

**R** Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i

Apply after vesicles burst.

*Internal treatment*

**R** Arsen-hemolis . grn. lxxx

Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki, q. s.

Div. in pil. no. 50.

One pill three times a day after meals; increase the dose 1 pill per day every fourth day until 10 pills are taken daily, then decrease in

the same way. When daily dose is again 3, discontinue for a few days, to resume again as before.

**R** Sodii Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Euquininæ . . 3 ii

Massæ Ferri Carbon. Mercki . 3 i

Div. in pil. no. 60.

One after each meal.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Ichthalbini . . 3 v

Euquininæ . . 3 i

Ferri Reducti

Mercki . . . 3 i

Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i

Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii

Div. in pulv. no. 60.

One, increased to 2, after meals.

**Remedies for Pemphigus**

Antipyrine: internally, to relieve itching.

Arsenic: to point of intolerance, then to be diminished and again resumed, after a few days' suspension.

Ichthyol: internally and locally.

Mercury Salts.

Phosphorus.

Potassium Iodide.

Resorcinol.

Silver Nitrate: 2 grains to 1 oz. water locally, after bullæ have burst.

Sodium Arsenate.

Sulphides.

Tar.

Zinc Oxide.

Zinc Stearate: with bismuth subgallate as a dressing.

**PERICARDITIS.**—Inflammation of the pericardium. (See also HEART DISEASES.)

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

**Etiology.**—In the young: Rheumatism and infectious fevers; especially scarlet fever and diphtheria.

In adults: Chorea and auto-intoxication.

Chronic rheumatism.

Erysipelas and Bright's disease.

Pneumonia and tuberculosis.

As a terminal event in chronic diseases:  
 Cancer and cardiac disease; diabetes and renal diseases.  
 Trauma to the chest. Common in pugilists.  
 Septic processes in both young and old.  
 Extension of contiguous inflammation of:  
 Bone, pleura, heart and esophagus.

In DRY PERICARDITIS:—The only diagnostic sign is the *Pericardial Friction*.

Time: Not fixed, systolic or to-and-fro.

Changes daily and may disappear entirely.

Quality: Superficial and lacking in intensity.

Intensified by upright position and deep inspiration.

Is not transmitted. Is limited to precordial area.

Pressure: Slight pressure intensifies; firm continued pressure obliterates.

Heard best at the base.

*Precordial pain* which is increased by full inspiration is the only symptom. It lasts 48–72 hours.

Pressure at the xiphoid causes pain.

In PERICARDITIS WITH EFFUSION:—

Conspicuous *Pressure* symptoms: Dyspnea and dysphagia, aphonia and cough; venous congestion of the face.

If the effusion is purulent: Chill, fever, sweat, and emaciation.

In *long standing cases* the blood dams back causing enlargement of the liver, ascites, and edema.

Physical Signs: Bulging precordium and pouching below ensiform. Apex cannot be palpated.

Good quality of the pulse as compared with the muffled apex beat is diagnostic.

Left lobe of liver felt depressed in epigastrium.

Increased dullness in the width. Broadest base below. The dullness is pear-shaped.

Upper limit of dullness changes with position.

Signs of compression of the left lung present in a minority of the cases, i.e.: bronchial breathing, bronchophony, and Skodaic resonance.

Dullness in the 5th right interspace (Rotch).

*Pulsus Paradoxus* very diagnostic.

In ADHERENT PERICARDITIS:—

Progressive *dyspnea* on exertion.

Constant *cough* without much expectoration.

*Cyanosis* when adhesions are over right ventricle.

Precordial pain and anginal attacks may be present.

Failing health and anorexia.

Eventually signs of hypertrophy and dilatation.

Physical Signs: *Broadbent's Sign*: Systolic retraction of the ribs in the eighth space laterally and in the eleventh space behind.

Apex beat is fixed. Diastolic shock or rebound.

*Pulsus paradoxus* may be present; those of hypertrophy and dilatation.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. vi

Pulv. Ipecac. . grn. vi

Potassii Nitratis

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One every 3 hours.

**R** Camphoræ . . . grn. xv

Aetheris Mercki ℥ xxx

Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii

8 minims hypodermically injected into the precordial tract.

(In *collapse*.)

**R** Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xv  
 Diuretini . . . 3 iiss  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One powder every 3 hours.

**R** Caffeinæ et Sodii Benzoatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iiss  
 15 minims hypodermically,  
 morning and night.

### Remedies for Pericarditis

Aconite: to diminish vascular excitement or irritability, and when violent throbbing and great pain.

Alcohol.

Aspiration, gradual, if exudation threatens life.

Digitalis: when heart is rapid and feeble with cyanosis and dropsy; also in nervous irritability, palpitation, and tachycardia.

Iodides.

Iron Chloride: full doses of tincture in second stage.

Leeches: to precordium.

Mercury: in tendency to fibrinous exudation.

Opium: 1 grain every 3 to 6 hours.

Sodium Salicylate: large, frequent doses in rheumatism to prevent pericarditis.

Veratrum Viride.

**PERIMETRITIS.**—Inflammation of the peritoneum enfolding the uterus.  
 See PERITONITIS.

**PERIOSTITIS.**—Inflammation of the membrane that surrounds a bone.

### *Syphilitic*

**R** Potassii Iodidi Mercki  
 Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . aa 3 iv  
 Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki grn. i  
 Syr. Sarsap. Co. fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

**R** Cadmii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Extr. Belladon. grn. xxx  
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iiss  
 Apply on lint.

**R** Hydrargyri Biniodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. vii  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply locally.

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Ammonii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Tinct. Cinchonæ  
 Comp. . . . fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful well diluted with water after eating.

### *Tuberculous*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iiss  
 Syr. Aurantii. . fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful in water, after meals.

**R** Ichthalbini . . 3 iii  
 Iodo-hemolis . . 3 ii  
 Saccharini Mercki grn. ss  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One three times daily.

**R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 vii  
 Tablespoonful after meals.

### Remedies for Periostitis

Dionin: to relieve pain.  
 Formaldehyde: as antiseptic wash.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Ichthyol: internally and externally.

Incision: deeply made when much tension and tendency to supuration.

Iodine: as a blister, in chronic form.  
 Iron Iodide.



Mercury: Internally.  
 Mercury and Morphine Oleate: externally.  
 Morphine: to relieve pain.

Phosphates.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic cases.

**PERITONITIS.**—Inflammation of the peritoneum.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In ACUTE GENERAL PERITONITIS:

Follows perforation and septic cases:

*In young adults:* Perforative appendicitis.

*In women:* Suppuration of pelvic viscera.  
 Salpingitis. Puerperal infection.

*In women and men:* Perforation of gastric ulcer.

Onset: Sudden with signs of collapse and with rigor.

Pain: Diffuse and severe.

Abdominal tenderness and rigidity.

Superficial respiration.

Hippocratic facies.

Temperature rises after the rigor—104–105° F., and death.

Physical Signs: Distended tympanitic abdomen.

Obliteration of hepatic and splenic dullness.

Upward displacement of apex beat.

Ascites appears later. Dullness in the flanks.

#### *Acute*

**R** Magnesii Sulphatis

Mercki . . . 3 xii

Sodii Sulphatis

Mercki . . . ʒ i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ viii

Tablespoonful every half-hour until bowels move freely.

(*In beginning.*)

**R** Morphinae Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv

Aquæ . . . fl ʒ ii

Teaspoonful immediately after thorough evacuation of the bowels. If in two hours pain is still very severe, give 2 teaspoonfuls, and every succeeding two hours increase by half a teaspoonful until some sign of diminution of pain occurs. Stop the medicine when patient is not suffering, or is suffering but slightly.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl ʒ i

Ol. Eucalypti

Mercki . . . ℥ x

Paint entire abdomen once or twice daily, and cover with cotton-wool.

**R** Morphinae Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. vi

Atropinae Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. 1/6

Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ iv

Ten to 20 minims hypodermically every 2 hours till pain is relieved.

**R** Chloroformi

Mercki . . . fl ʒ iv

Ol. Terebinthinae fl ʒ iiiss

Wet a piece of muslin in hot water, wring well, then sprinkle with the solution, and apply to the abdomen warm.

(*To relieve tympanitis.*)

**R** Tr. Aconiti Fol. fl ʒ v

Fl'extr. Veratri fl ʒ i

Twelve drops in water every 2 hours.

(*Where opium is inadmissible.*)

**R** Pulv. Opii

Mercki . . . grn. i–ii

Sacchari Lactis

Mercki . . . grn. xxxvi

One powder every 2 hours.  
 (For a child.)

*Chronic (tubercular)*  
**R** Tablettæ Ichthalbini  
 Mercki, aa grn. v, no. c  
 One to 3 tablets before meals.

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**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Aurantii. . fl 3 vi  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily,  
 gradually increased to 2 or 3  
 teaspoonfuls per dose.

*Localized (perimetritis, pelvic  
 peritonitis, etc.)*  
**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 iii  
 Adipis Ben-  
 zoinati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Apply with gentle friction  
 every 2 to 4 hours for 10 to 20  
 minutes at a time.  
 (Where pain and swelling  
 persist *after cessation of acute  
 symptoms.*)

#### Remedies for Peritonitis

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidln: as  
 antipyretic.  
 Aconite: given early in inflamma-  
 tion of serous membranes.  
 Arsenic: in children with intestinal  
 and peritoneal tuberculosis.  
 Calomel.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Chloroform.  
 Codeine.  
 Cod-liver Oil: internally, and also  
 by inunction, in tuberculous  
 peritonitis.  
 Dionin.  
 Ichthalbin.  
 Ichthyol: as paint or compresses  
 to abdomen; also internally;

vaginal tampons useful in pelvic  
 peritonitis.  
 Magnesium Sulphate: as purgative  
 in septic peritonitis.  
 Mercury: in tendency to fibrous  
 exudation.  
 Morphine or Opium: to quiet ner-  
 vous system and circulation;  
 also to relieve severe pain.  
 Poultices: thin and hot applied to  
 abdomen.  
 Quinine: in inflammations.  
 Sodium Sulphate.  
 Steam: applied to abdomen under  
 a cloth when poultices cannot  
 be borne.  
 Turpentine Oil: as stupe, in tym-  
 panites.

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**PERNICIOUS ANEMIA.**—See ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS.

**PERNICIOUS MALARIA.**—See INTERMITTENT FEVER.

**PERSPIRATION, EXCESSIVE.**—See BROMIDROSIS and HYPERIDROSIS;  
 also PHTHISIS: *Night-sweats.*

**PERTUSSIS.—WHOOPING-COUGH.**—A contagious, inflammatory dis-  
 ease of the respiratory tract characterized by a peculiar spasmodic  
 cough ending in a whooping inspiration.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Incubation: 7 to 10 days.

“Two weeks catarrh, two weeks spasm and two weeks convalescence.”

**Catarrhal Stage:** Upper respiratory tract affected.

**Paroxysmal Stage:** A number of expiratory blasts followed by a deep  
 inspiration producing crowing sounds.

Marked cyanosis and congestion during the fit.

At the end of the whoop the child spits up a plug of mucus.

Vomiting is a marked feature in this stage.

**Complications and sequels:**

Hemorrhages: From eyes or nose during paroxysm.

Bronchopneumonia.

Anemia due to the repeated attacks of vomiting.

Ulcer at the frenum (Riga's disease).

Hernia.

**Dangers in convalescence:**

Pulmonary form of acute miliary tuberculosis.

Tubercular meningitis.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 ix  
 Shake! At first 10 minims,  
 then 20, 30, and 40 minims,  
 every 4 hours.

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Fluidextr. Cas-  
 tanæ Fol. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful in water every  
 2 or 3 hours, for children of 8  
 years; others in proportion.

**R** Dionini . . . grn. ii  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx  
 Syr. Aurantii. . fl 3 iv  
 Shake! Teaspoonful four  
 times daily for a child one  
 year old.

**R** Bromoformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Tolutani. fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iiiss  
 Shake! Half to 2 teaspoon-  
 fuls, according to age, 4 times  
 daily.

**R** Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx  
 Hemagallolis. . grn. xx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One, increased to 3, four  
 times daily, for child of 4 to 6  
 years.

#### Remedies for Pertussis

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidin, or  
 Antipyrine.  
 Acid, Carbolic: as spray.  
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: in habitual  
 cough when the true whooping  
 cough has ceased.  
 Aconite.  
 Ammonium Bromide.  
 Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation.  
 Amylene Hydrate.  
 Antispasmin.  
 Atropine or Belladonna: in febrile  
 and spasmodic stages.  
 Bromides: to relieve the spasms.  
 Bromoform: 5 to 20 minims per  
 day to relieve paroxysms, and

**R** Sodii Bromidi  
 Merck . . . grn. xlv  
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xv  
 Glycerini Merck fl 3 ii  
 Aq. Cinnamomi ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours  
 for a child of one year.

**R** Antispasmini  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Elix. Glycyrrhizæ Arom. . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ Dest., ad fl 3 viii  
 Children under 1 year from  
 15 to 30 drops; from 1 to 3  
 years, 30 to 45 drops; older  
 children from 1 to 1½ tea-  
 spoonfuls, 3 to 4 times daily.

**R** Antipyrin. Merck grn. xii  
 Ammonii Bromidi Merck . grn. xxiv  
 Ammonii Chlor.  
 Merck . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 3 to 6  
 hours.

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Potassii Chloratis Mercki . grn. iii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iss  
 To be sprayed into throat  
 twice a day.

also by inhalation to lessen their  
 severity.  
 Camphor Monobromated: 5 grains  
 3 to 4 times daily.  
 Cannabis Indica: 2 to 8 minims  
 tincture, according to age, every  
 3 to 4 hours, to lessen frequency  
 and intensity of attacks.  
 Dionin: lessens number and sever-  
 ity of paroxysms.  
 Formaldehyde: as spray.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide: teaspoonful  
 doses with water said to cut  
 short paroxysms and lessen dur-  
 ation of disease.  
 Lobelia: in spasmodic stage.



Morphine.  
 Oil Amber: as embrocation.  
 Opium: in convulsive conditions.  
 Pyridine: teaspoonful evaporated  
 spontaneously in patient's room.  
 Resorcinol: 1:300 solution applied

to glottis every 4 hours; also as  
 prophylactic.  
 Tar: by inhalation.  
 Tartar Emetic.  
 Terpin Hydrate.  
 Thymol.

**PHAGEDENA.**—Gangrenous ulceration. See **GANGRENE.**

**PHARYNGITIS.**—**SIMPLE ANGINA.**—Inflammation of the pharynx.

*Acute*

**R** Morphinae Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Paint throat 3 or 4 times  
 daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
 Use as a gargle every 2  
 hours.

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. v  
 Potassii Chlo-  
 ratis Mercki . grn. xv  
 Extr. Krameria grn. xv  
 Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki . 3 iiss  
 Ol. Menthae Pip. gtt. ii  
 Div. in trochisci no. xxx.  
 One every 2 hours.

**R** Cocainæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki. grn. x  
 Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
 Cleanse throat by gargling,  
 and after drying apply above  
 with brush every 2 hours.

**R** Argenti Nitratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Apply locally on a swab.

**R** Tinct. Ferri  
 Chloridi . . . ℥ xxiv  
 Potassii Chlo-  
 ratis Mercki . grn. xxiv  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.  
 (For children.)

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Use as a spray every half-  
 hour.

**R** Tinct. Iodi. . . fl 3 i  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. vi  
 Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Apply with a swab 2 or 3  
 times daily.

*Atrophic*

**R** Pilocarpinae Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*Chronic*

**R** Mentholis Mercki 3 i  
 Ol. Amygdalæ  
 Express . . . fl 3 x  
 Apply with a brush.

**R** Argenti Nitratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Cleanse the throat and ap-  
 ply with a brush.

**R** Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Tinct. Iodi. . . fl 3 ii  
 Acidi Tannici . grn. xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 xiv  
 Apply with a swab 2 or 3  
 times daily.  
 (Where *much edema*.)

*Follicular (clergyman's sore-  
 throat.)*

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. iii  
 Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Acidi Trichloro-  
 cetici Mercki . grn. vii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Water. . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Apply with a brush several  
 times daily.

## Remedies for Pharyngitis

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Tannic: as powder by insufflation, or as glycerite locally.  
 Aconite: with belladonna in acute attacks, and where high temperature.  
 Alum: as gargle.  
 Arsenic Trioxide.  
 Boroglyceride.  
 Capsicum: 1 fl. dram tincture to half pint water as a gargle.  
 Copper Sulphate: locally.  
 Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.  
 Glycerin: best as tannin glycerite.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.

*Gangrenous*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Phenolis Mercki grn. x  
 Ol. Amygdalæ  
 Express. . . fl 3 iv  
 Apply with a brush.

**R** Aquæ Hydrogenii Dioxidii  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Phenolis Mercki grn. x  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Use as a gargle or spray.

*Granular*

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xl  
 Ammonii Chloridi Mercki. . 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Use as a gargle during  
*acute stage*.

Ichthyol: best remedy for dry pharyngitis; locally, undiluted, followed by a 10 % ointment.  
 Iodine.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Iron Chloride: locally as astringent; internally as tonic.  
 Menthol.  
 Morphine.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Resorcinol: strong solution locally.  
 Salicylates or Salol: in rheumatic diathesis.  
 Silver Nitrate: 1-4 % solut. locally.  
 Sodium Borate.

**PHIMOSIS.**—Tightness of the foreskin, so that it can not be drawn back from over the glans.

## Remedies for Phimosis

Belladonna Extract: as 7:20 ointment.  
 Chloroform or Ether: as anesthetic.  
 Cocaine: 1:25 solution by injection  
 at several points around prepuce, as local anesthetic before circumcision.  
 Lupulin: 5 to 15 grain doses after operation.

**PHLEBITIS.**—Inflammation of a vein. (For *Puerperal Phlebitis*, see PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.)

**R** Plumbi Acetatis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . . . . . O i  
 Apply freely on lint. Keep  
 part elevated.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv

Extr. Belladon. 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Apply with gentle friction  
 several times daily.

**R** Extr. Opii  
 Mercki . . . . grn. viii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Glycerini Mercki . fl 3 xi  
 Apply on lint.  
 (In *lymphango-phlebitis*.)

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . . 3 iv  
 Morphinae Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki. grn. v  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply several times daily.  
 (In cases associated with  
*rheumatism*.)

#### Remedies for Phlebitis

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Belladonna.  
 Calomel: frequent doses.  
 Dionin.  
 Hot Fomentations.  
 Ichthalbin: internally.

Ichthyol: topically.  
 Lead and Opium Wash.  
 Mercury: frequent doses.  
 Morphine.  
 Opium: to allay pain.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Zinc Salts.

**PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.**—MILK LEG.—Femoral phlebitis from obstruction by thrombosis in women after delivery.

#### Internal treatment

**R** Ammonii Carbonatis  
 Merck . . . . grn. xxx  
 Antipyrin. Merck 3 ii  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Dessertspoonful every 3  
 hours if pain is severe.

#### Local treatment

**R** Ichthyolis . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Ung. Belladon.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . . 3 iss  
 Lanum Mercki  
 ad  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Apply without friction,  
 wrap leg in cotton-wool,  
 and keep elevated.

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. viii  
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxiv  
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
 One every 3 or 4 hours,  
 while pain is severe.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Collodii Flexi-  
 bilis Mercki . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply locally.

#### Remedies for Phlegmasia Alba Dolens

Acetphenetidin.  
 Acid, Carbolic.  
 Ammonium Carbonate: in full  
 doses when much prostration.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Belladonna Extract: with an equal  
 part mercurial ointment locally.

Dionin: to relieve pain.  
 Digitalis.  
 Ichthalbin: internally.  
 Ichthyol: locally, and internally.  
 Opium: large doses internally, and  
 also locally, to allay pain.  
 Zinc Ointment.

**PHLEGMON.**—Suppurative inflammation in connective tissue, resulting in ulcers and abscesses.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii  
 Pyoktanini . . . 3 i  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Anoint part 3 times daily.  
 (In *idiopathic* and *scarla-  
 tinal* phlegmon.)

**R** Argenti Colloi-  
 dali . . . . grn. xlv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply every half-hour.



**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl ʒ i  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Aquæ . . . . fl ʒ i  
 Paint parts, and cover with  
 cotton.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii  
 Pyoktanini . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply 3 times daily.  
 (In *idiopathic* and *scarla-*  
*tinal phlegmon*).

#### Remedies for Phlegmon

Acid, Carbollic: injections.  
 Belladonna.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodine: as injection, after evacua-  
 tion.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Pyoktanin.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Silver Nitrate.  
 Sulphurated Potassa:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain  
 every hour or two.

**PHOSPHATURIA.**—Excess of phosphates in the urine.

**R** Salolis Mercki . 3 iii  
 Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One before meals.  
 (Where there is *ammonia-*  
*cal decomposition* of urine.)

**R** Potassii Glycerinophos.  
 (75%) Mercki ℥ xxx  
 Sodii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ iiss  
 Inject 15 minims hypo-  
 dermically each day.

#### Remedies for Phosphaturia

Acid, Benzolic.  
 Acid, Lactic.

Benzoates: 10–15 grn. doses.  
 Salol.

**PHOTOPHOBIA.**—Dread of light.

**R** Physostigminæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ iv  
 Instil one or two drops into  
 the eye.

**R** Atropinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl ʒ i  
 One or two drops in eye  
 twice daily.

#### Remedies for Photophobia

Arsenic: internally.  
 Atropine Sulphate.  
 Belladonna: to eye.  
 Butyl Chloral: 5 to 10 grains in  
 young persons, and in cases of  
 syphilitic corneo-iritis.  
 Calomel: by insufflation.  
 Chloroform: eye exposed to vapor

from a few drops.  
 Cocaine: few drops of 2–4 % solu-  
 tion in conjunctiva.  
 Coniline: locally in scrofulous pho-  
 topobia.  
 Opium.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Silver Nitrate.

**PHTHISIS.—CONSUMPTION.**—Tuberculosis of the lungs.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In ACUTE MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS.—

*General form* as compared with typhoid fever.

Period of failing health precedes.

Bronchitis is more frequent; epistaxis less frequent.

Constipation more frequent than diarrhea.

Temperature: Very irregular. Either morning rise or fall.

Pulse always increased in proportion to fever.

Dyspnea and cyanosis are diagnostic.

Eruption is not characteristic; does not appear in crops; is petechial, and herpes is more common.  
 Leucocytosis as compared with leucopenia of typhoid.  
 Choroidal tubercles.  
 Diazo reaction positive but Widal negative.  
 Spleen moderately enlarged late.

*Pulmonary form:*

Follows measles or whooping cough in children.  
 In adults get a history of consumption.  
 Onset with diffuse bronchitis.  
 Cyanosis and dyspnea extremely marked from the outset.  
*Tubercular form:* See Tubercular Meningitis.

**IN CHRONIC ULCERATIVE TUBERCULOSIS.—**

Modes of onset: with

Hemoptysis.  
 Bronchitis (Recurring colds).  
 Malarial-like symptoms: Paroxysm of chill, fever (afternoon) and sweat.  
 Pleurisy (especially with effusion: Hemorrhagic).

Symptoms in logical order of occurrence:

Pleuritic pain in lower zone.  
 Morning cough with expectoration; dyspnea.  
 Loss of mental and physical endurance.  
 Night sweats; hectic fever. Subnormal in the morning.  
 Loss of weight and emaciation.  
 Hemoptysis. May be fatal when due to cavity.

Physical Signs:

*Incipient stage* of congestion.  
 Defective expansion at one apex.  
 Tactile fremitus increased.  
 Relative dullness on and above clavicle.  
 Pleuritic crepitation at the apex.  
 Subcrepitant râles at the apex.  
 Feeble breath sounds with expiration prolonged.  
 Respiratory harsh murmur. Jerky "cog-wheel" inspiration.

Voice sounds both whisper and spoken increased.

*Stage of consolidation:* Marked dullness and bronchial breathing.

*Cavity:* Tympanitic percussion note.

Wintrich sign: change in percussion note by opening and closing the mouth.

Cracked-pot note with mouth open.

Cavernous sounds: Tubercular, cavernous or amphoric.

Coarse bubbling râles with resonant quality.

Vocal resonance greatly intensified.

Whispered pectoriloquy heard.

Heart sounds transmitted to cavity.

Tubercle bacilli and elastic tissue in the sputum.

Von-Pirquet and Calumet reactions. Tuberculin test.

*In Anorexia*

**R** Orexoids Mercki no. c

Two tablets 2 hours before the two principal meals.

**R** Euquininæ. . . grn. xl

Orexini . . . . 3 ii

Pulv. Cinnamomi grn. xx

Div. in pulv. no. xx.

One, 2 hours before meals.

**R** Creosoti (Beechwood)

Mercki . . . . ℥ xxx

Tinct. Nucis Vom. fl 3 i

Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 iv

Syr. Hypophosphit., q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful after meals, in water or milk.

*For Cough*

**R** Dionini . . . grn. iv  
 Acidi Hydrocyan-  
 ici Dil. Mercki ℥ xxx  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours,  
 while cough is irritating.

**R** Terpini Hydratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Dionini . . . grn. iii  
 Extr. Hyoscyami grn. iss  
 Ext. Belladonnæ grn.  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Div. in pil. no. x.  
 Four pills daily, between  
 meals.

**R** Terebeni Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Spt. Chloroformi fl 3 iv  
 Acidi Hydrocyan-  
 ici Dil. Mercki ℥ xxx  
 Syr. Acaciæ, ad fl 3 iii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful in  
 water every two to four  
 hours.  
 (When *excessive*, with  
 scanty *tenacious* secretion.)

**R** Dionini . . . grn. xii  
 Extr. Cannabis  
 Indicæ Mercki grn. vi  
 Extr. Belladon. grn. iii  
 Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki. grn. xxiv  
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.  
 One or two if necessary, at  
 bedtime.  
 (For *excessive* cough.)

**R** Guaiacolis Mercki ℥ 1  
 Tinct. Benzoini  
 Comp. . . . fl 3 vi  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful with  
 water, three times daily.  
 (When *cough is hacking* and  
 more or less constant.)

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. xlvi  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii  
 Alcoholis, q.s. ad fl 3 i  
 Evaporate about 10 drops  
 on palm of hand, and inhale  
 every 3 or 4 hours.

**R** Codeinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Acidi Hydrocyan-  
 ici Dil. Mercki ℥ 1  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 4 times daily.

**R** Codeinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Syr. Pruni Vir-  
 ginianæ . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

*For Diarrhea*

**R** Tannalbini. . . 3 iv  
 Ichthalbini . . 3 ii  
 Saccharini Merck grn. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xvi.  
 One, three times daily.

**R** Bismuthi Subgallatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Salolis Mercki . 3 ii  
 Tannalbini. . . 3 vi  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One or two powders, three  
 times daily.

**R** Bismuthi Subnitratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 4 hours.

*In Dyspnea*

**R** Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
 Ten minims hypodermi-  
 cally 3 times daily.



**R** Tabl. Erythrolis Tetra-  
nitratidis Mercki no. xxiv  
One or two during attack.

**R** Amylis Nitritis  
Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
Three drops by inhalation.

*In Hectic fever*

**R** Acetanilidi Merck 3 i  
Ammonii Car-  
bon. Merck grn. x  
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
Div. in pulv. no. xx.  
One powder 3 times daily.

**R** Antipyrin. Merck 3 i  
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
Dessertspoonful 3 t. p. d.

**R** Euquininæ. . . 3 iss  
Elix. Taraxaci  
Comp. (N. F.) fl 3 iv  
Shake! Teaspoonful every  
hour for 6 doses.

*In Hemoptysis*

(See also HEMOPTYSIS)

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Euquininæ . . grn. xxx  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xii.  
One every 3 hours till  
hemorrhage ceases.

**R** Antipyrin. Merck 3 i  
Stypticini . . . grn. xii  
Aq. Cinnamomi . fl 3 ii  
One to two teaspoonfuls  
every 2 to 3 hours.

*For Night-sweats*

**R** Agaricini Mercki grn. xv  
Pulv. Opii et  
Ipecac. Mercki 3 iss  
Atropinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. 1/3  
Div. in pil. no. 60.  
One or two in the evening.

**R** Tannoformi . . 3 ii  
Zinci Oxidi  
Mercki . . . 3 vi  
Use as a dusting powder.

**R** Acidi Camphorici  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
Div. in pulv. no. viii.  
One at bedtime; repeat in  
2 hours if necessary.

**R** Picrotoxini  
Mercki . . . grn. 1/4  
Atropinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. 1/10  
Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful at bedtime,  
and repeated once if neces-  
sary.

**R** Aluminis Mercki 3 iv  
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
Aquæ . . . . . O i  
Apply once or twice daily,  
with the hand or a sponge.

*Nutrient treatment*

**R** Calcii Glycerinophosphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. xl  
Sodii Glycerino-  
phos. Mercki . ℥ xx  
Sodii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . grn. xv  
Sodii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . grn. v  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
Spt. Vini Gallici fl 3 v  
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. i  
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
Morphinæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki . grn. iiss  
Apomorphinæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki . grn. i 1/4  
Hemogallolis . . 3 ii  
Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
One pill after meals.

**R** Creosoti (Beechwood)  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 ii  
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Hypophosphitis, q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful after meals.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xl  
 Calcii Lactophosphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xxx.  
 One capsule 3 times daily.

*To check bacteria*

**R** Creosoti (Beechwood)  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 One drop, gradually increased to the point of tolerance (which may be 40 minims), best 2 hours after meals, in hot milk. (The average dose is about 10 minims.)

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 i  
 Sacchari. . . . 3 ii  
 Ten drops in a wineglassful water before meals; increase by 1 drop a day until 40 to 60 drops are being taken daily.

**R** Tablettæ Ichthalbini  
 Mercki aa grn. v, no. c  
 One, gradually increased to 5 tablets, before meals.

**R** Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki (Medicinal) . grn. xlv  
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xlv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. xxx.  
 One daily, increasing to 2, then 3 daily, one with each meal. Increase by one until 15 capsules are being taken each day.

**R** Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Terebeni Mercki. fl 3 ii  
 Mentholi Mercki 3 ii  
 Thymoli Mercki 3 ii  
 Spt. Chloroformi fl 3 ii  
 Five to 10 drops inhaled morning and night.

**R** Sodii Cinnamatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Aquæ Dest., ad fl 3 v  
 Inject 6 to 20 minims intravenously 2 or 3 times weekly. Sterilize solution before using.

**R** Formaldehydi Mercki (Medicinal) . fl 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 v  
 Use with an inhaler 4 to 6 times daily.  
 (*Spray inhalation.*)

**Remedies for Phthisis**

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidn: as antipyretic in hectic fever.  
 Acid, Benzoic.  
 Acid Camphoric: 10 to 20 grains in night-sweats.  
 Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Gallic: in hematemesis.  
 Acid Hydrochloric, Diluted: in indigestion.  
 Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted: for cough.  
 Acid, Salicylic: when breath foul and expectoration offensive.

Aconite: small doses in irritative fever useful.  
 Agaricin: in night sweats.  
 Alcohol: as such, or as brandy or whisky, with food or cod-liver oil.  
 Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation.  
 Amylene Hydrate.  
 Ammonium Carbonate.  
 Antipyrine: for hectic fever as antipyretic.  
 Antituberculous Serum.  
 Arsenic: to remove commencing

- consolidation and also when tongue is red and irritable; very useful in chronic forms.
- Atropine: to check perspiration.
- Belladonna: locally for pain in muscles.
- Benzoin: as inhalation, to lessen cough and expectoration.
- Bismuth Subgallate or Subnitrate: to check diarrhea.
- Bromides.
- Bromural.
- Butyl Chloral: to check cough.
- Calcium Phosphate: to check diarrhea.
- Camphor: oily solution subcutaneously during period of softening.
- Cannabis Indica: to relieve cough.
- Chloral, Hydrated: as hypnotic.
- Chloroform: by inhalation, to check cough and relieve dyspnea.
- Cocaine: solution locally to throat and mouth tends to relieve irritable condition and aphthæ, especially in later stages.
- Codeine:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain to check cough and allay irritation; does not constipate.
- Cod-liver Oil: as nutrient.
- Copper Sulphate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain to check diarrhea.
- Creolin-Pearson.
- Creosote, Beechwood: directly curative in initial stage; given internally and by inhalation.
- Croton Oil: to chest as counter-irritant.
- Dionin: valuable instead of morphine to check cough.
- Enemata: of starch and opium, to control diarrhea.
- Ergotin: in hemoptysis.
- Erythrol Tetranitrate.
- Eucalyptol or Eucalyptus Oil.
- Euquinine: in fever.
- Formaldehyde: as spray or by inhalation as pulmonary antiseptic and stimulant.
- Glycerin: locally to mouth in the last stages to relieve dryness and pain.
- Glycerinophosphates.
- Gualacol.
- Hemogallol.
- Heroin.
- Hydrogen Dioxide: internally to promote digestion, relieve cough.
- Hyoscyamus.
- Hypophosphites: in early stage.
- Ichthalbin: internally to regulate digestive functions, increase food assimilation, and act as a reconstructive.
- Ichthoform: internally for diarrhea.
- Ichthyol: internally, 5 to 30 minims daily, superior to creosote and cod-liver oil; also by inhalation.
- Iodides.
- Iodine: liniment or tincture as counter-irritant to remove the consolidation in early stage, and to relieve pain and cough later; as inhalation to lessen cough and expectoration; also internally.
- Iodipin: either per os, or injected into muscles of back.
- Lactophosphates.
- Menthol: 12 % oily solution by intralaryngeal injection daily.
- Methylene Blue.
- Morphine: with starch or bismuth locally to larynx and in laryngeal phthisis; also to check irritable cough.
- Mustard Leaves: to lessen pain and prevent spread of subacute intercurrent inflammation.
- Nuclein.
- Nux Vomica: as tonic.
- Opium: to relieve cough, and with ipecac, as Dover's powder, to check sweating.
- Orexine or Orexoids: as appetizer and indirect reconstituent.
- Oxygen: contraindicated in febrile cases.
- Pancreatin.
- Peronin or Phenacetin.
- Picrotoxin: to check perspiration.
- Pilocarpin: to check night-sweats.
- Potassium Cantharidate.
- Pyridine: by inhalation.
- Quinine: 10 to 20 grains to lessen temperature and check sweat; smaller doses as tonic.
- Sallein.
- Sanguinaria: to promote expectoration.
- Silver Nitrate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain doses for diarrhea.
- Sodium Benzoate.
- Sodium Cacodylate.
- Sodium Cinnamate: internally and intravenously.
- Sodium Glycocholate: to promote digestion of fats.
- Strychnine.
- Tannalbin: as antidiarrheal and indirect reconstitutive.
- Terebene: with thymol and carbonic acid, by inhalation.
- Terpin Hydrate.
- Veronal: as hypnotic.
- Veronal-Sodium.

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**PILES.**—Vascular tumors of the mucous membrane of the rectum. See HEMORRHOIDS.



**PITYRIASIS.—DANDRUFF.**—A pathological skin affection, characterized by a dry, scaly condition of the skin. See also SEBORRHEA.

*Capitis*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Anoint surface daily.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 iii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl 3 viii  
 Cleanse scalp thoroughly  
 once daily with soap and cold  
 water, and after drying, ap-  
 ply the lotion.

**R** Saponis Viridis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Mix a teaspoonful with a  
 teaspoonful of water, and rub  
 into scalp; follow by washing  
 with warm water.

**R** Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

**R** Hydrargyri Ammoniat  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v

*Simplex*

**R** Sodii Carbonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Sodii Sulphidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki ad 3 iii  
 Ol. Rosæ . . . gtt. iii  
 Anoint scaly surface morn-  
 ing and night.

**R** Sulphuris Præcipitati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Apply morning and night.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Euquininæ . . . 3 iss  
 Ferri Reducti  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
 Div. in pil. no. 60.  
 One after each meal.

*Versicolor* (contagious form)

**R** Sodii Thiosulphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 iv  
 Apply locally.  
 (Give iron and arsenic in-  
 ternally.)

**R** Hydrargyri Ammoniat  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 For local use.

**R** Sodii Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. viii  
 Massæ Ferri Car-  
 bonat. Mercki grn. xxiv  
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.  
 One after meals.  
 (In *anemia*.)

**Remedies for Pityriasis**

Acid, Carbolic: with glycerin and  
 water locally.  
 Acid, Salicylic: with chrysarobin  
 in collodion in pityriasis versi-  
 color.

Acid, Sulphurous: diluted (1:4)  
 with water, locally, in pity-  
 riasis versicolor.  
 Arsen-hemol.  
 Arsenic.

Arsenic and Mercury: internally.  
 Borax: saturated solution, or glycerite, to clean scalp.  
 Citrine Ointment.  
 Eugallol.  
 Glycerin.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Ichthalbin: internally.  
 Ichthyol: topically.  
 Iodine: locally in pityriasis versicolor, and preceded by washing with soft soap and warm water.  
 Lead Subacetate Solution: with glycerin locally.  
 Mercury, Ammoniated: in pityriasis simplex.

Mercury Bichloride: 1-4:500 solution locally in pityriasis versicolor.  
 Mercury, Ointment or Oleate.  
 Pyrogallol.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Soap, Soft.  
 Sodium Arsenate.  
 Sodium Thiosulphate: in pityriasis versicolor.  
 Solution Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides.  
 Sulphur.  
 Sulphurated Potassa: 4 dr. to 1 pint water, locally.  
 Tannoform.

### PLAGUE, BUBONIC.—ORIENTAL PLAGUE; EGYPTIAN PLAGUE; MALIGNANT POLYADENITIS.

—An infectious febrile disease in which the germs are supposed to enter the body through cuts, abrasions, diseased tonsils, etc. It is characterized by a tendency to buboes and carbuncular swellings in various parts of the body. The therapeutics of plague is very unsatisfactory. Hypodermic injections of Yersin's serum promise good results. Sometimes injecting the buboes at an early stage with Carbolic Acid or with Corrosive Sublimate has caused their abortion.

### PLEURISY, PURULENT.—See EMPYEMA.

### PLEURITIS.—PLEURISY.—Inflammation of the pleura.

#### Bedside Diagnosis.—

#### In PLEURITIS:

Etiology: Follows exposure.

Acute and chronic nephritis.

Blood conditions: Septicemia and pyemia.

Rheumatism and gout.

Tuberculosis and pneumonia, and infectious diseases.

Secondary to malignant disease.

Thoracic aneurism and tubercular peritonitis.

In ACUTE DRY PLEURITIS:—Pain: Lancinating, usually on left side in nipple region.

Increased by full inspiration and coughing.

Lasts only 24-72 hours.

Temperature: Accompanying renal disease it is not above 101° F.

In tubercular pleurisy it is 102° F.

If above 103° F. it is diagnostic of pneumonia.

Dyspnea is voluntary, due to the pain.

Patient lies on the affected side.

Dry hacking cough with slight mucoid expectoration.

Physical Signs: The only conclusive one is the *friction rub*.

A single, superficial, creaking or rubbing sound heard both in inspiration and in expiration and best without a stethoscope.

Disappears simultaneously with the pain.

In PLEURITIS WITH EFFUSION (SERO-FIBRINOUS):

Urgent *dyspnea* due to compression of the lung.

Pain and constitutional disturbances are severe.

Dangers: Pulmonary edema on exertion.

Cardiac and pulmonary thrombosis.

Physical Signs: Loss of motion on the affected side.

In *left-side* effusion; epigastric pulsations because heart is displaced downward.

In *right-side* effusion, apex is lifted to the fourth intercostal space.

Vocal *frenitus* *absent* below the level of the fluid.

*Flatness* below the level of the fluid.

"Ellis's line of flatness."

The highest point is in the axilla.

The line changes with change of position.

Displacement of the heart and liver.

*Signs of consolidation above the level of fluid.*

Skodaic resonance on percussion.

Grocco's paravertebral triangle. Dullness behind on the healthy side.

Respiratory murmur absent or decreased below level of the fluid.

Above the level of the fluid bronchial breathing.

When adhesions are present there is *egophony*, at the level of the liquid.

*Bacelli's Sign*: Whispered voice transmitted through serous effusion only.

#### IN HEMORRHAGIC PLEURITIS:

Etiology: Cancer and tuberculosis.

Cirrhosis of the liver.

Chronic valvular disease, especially mitral.

Injury during paracentesis.

IN ADHERENT PLEURA.—A *chronic process* the sequence to pleurisy with effusion, especially empyema.

*Chronic cough, dyspnea and dull pain* in the side.

Fibroid phthisis may ensue.

Physical Signs: are most common at the base.

Deformities: The result of adhesions.

Heart retracted upward.

Curvature of the spine.

Marked flattening of the chest.

Litten's phenomena absent.

Deficient expansion and an enfeebled breathing.

Vocal fremitus decreased.

Dullness on percussion.

IN HYDROTHORAX: In renal disease it is always bilateral.

In cardiac disease it is always on the right side.

*Dyspnea and Generalized Dropsy* occurring during the course of renal or cardiac diseases is diagnostic.

Physical signs are those of pleural effusion.

IN HYDROPYOPNEUMOTHORAX:—Most usual cause is perforation of lung by a tuberculous focus or cavity.

Sudden onset with severe pain in the side.

Urgent *dyspnea* with slight cyanosis.

Physical Signs: "*Three stories*," air, liquid, and pus.

One side of chest immobile and enlarged.

Vocal fremitus absent or decreased.

Heart drawn over to opposite side.

Liver markedly depressed.

Hyper-resonance above *air*, dullness at base *fluid*.

*Movable dullness* more readily obtained than in pleural effusion.

Absence of breath sounds on the affected side.

Râles have a metallic tinkle on coughing or on deep inspiration.

Coin sound on auscultation; succussion splash.

#### *Acute*

℞ Tinct. Aconiti . fl 3 ii

Tinct. Opii Deod. fl 3 ii

Ten drops, in water, every hour or two, as required.

(In *acute stage, before effusion*).

℞ Ichthyolis . . . ℥ i

Lanum Mercki . ℥ i

Apply freely to chest.

℞ Ichthyolis . . . ℥ ii

Apply freely to chest.



**R** Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ x  
 Spt. Aetheris  
     Nitrosi . . . fl 3 vi  
 Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 iv  
 Potassii Citratis  
     Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every hour till  
 pulse becomes soft; then  
 every 2 or 3 hours.  
 (Before effusion, for *fever*  
 and *circulatory excitement*.)

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
     Mitis Mercki . grn. xii  
 Antimon. et Potass.  
     Tart. Mercki . grn. iii  
 Morphinae Sul-  
     phatis Mercki grn. iii  
 Sacchari Lactis  
     Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One every 3 to 5 hours.  
 (In early stage, with *pain*  
 and *fever*.)

#### Chronic

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
     Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vii  
 Rub in 3 or 4 times daily.

**R** Hemogallolis . . 3 ii  
 Euquininae . . . grn. xxx  
 Ichthalbini . . 3 iv  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One before meals.  
 (*Alterative and hematinic*.)

#### Dry

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. vi  
 Cocainæ Hydro-  
     chlor. Mercki . grn. i  
 Morphinae Hydro-  
     chlor. Mercki . grn. i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x  
 Apply twice daily.

**R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi  
     Mercki . . . fl 3 vi  
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful after meals.  
 (For *general debility*.)

**R** Morphinae Acetatis  
     Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Potassii Acetatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Tinct. Veratri . ℥ lxxx  
 Potassii Citratis 3 iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

#### With effusion (hydrothorax)

**R** Ureæ Mercki . . 3 v  
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ Dest., ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.  
 (*Diuretic*.)

**R** Guaiacolis Mercki ℥ xlv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 v  
 Tinct. Iodi . . fl 3 v  
 Paint the chest daily for  
 several days.

**R** Potassii Acetatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Infus. Digitalis ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful every 4 hrs.

#### Remedies for Pleuritis

Aconite: early, before effusion.  
 Aspirin.  
 Atropine: to stimulate circulation  
 in sudden collapse in children.  
 Belladonna: plaster to relieve pain  
 in old adhesions.  
 Blisters: in hydrothorax.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Cocaine.

Digitalis: when much effusion.  
 Dionin.  
 Diuretin: in hydrothorax, to re-  
 move effusions.  
 Diplosal.  
 Elaterium.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodides.

Iodine: the tincture painted over chest in chronic pleurisy with much effusion; as liniment to promote absorption, or as a wash for cavity after tapping.

Iodival.

Iron Chloride: tincture in hydrothorax.

Mercury: in hydrothorax.

Morphine: used at beginning may cut short attack.

Opium: at beginning.

Orexine or Orexoids: for anorexia.

Paraldehyde.

Pilocarpine: to remove effusions.

Potassium Acetate or Citrate.

Potassium Iodide: to aid absorption, give steadily and for a long time

Poultices.

Purgative Salts.

Quinine: with morphine to aid absorption.

Salicylates: as diuretics in acute and chronic pleurisy with watery effusions.

Scoparius: in hydrothorax.

Sinapisms.

Tartar Emetic: in early stages in plethoric subjects.

Theobromine Salicylate.

Theophylline.

Triphenin.

Uropherin B., and S.: in hydrothorax.

Veratrum Viride: 5 drops tincture every 3 hours until pulse reduced.

**PLEURODYNIA.**—Neuralgia of the pleural nerves. See NEURALGIA.

**PLUMBISM.**—See LEAD POISONING.

**PNEUMONITIS.**—**LOBAR PNEUMONIA.**—Acute infectious inflammation of the lungs.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**

In **BRONCHOPNEUMONIA**:—Always begins with signs of *bronchitis*.

*Moderate illness always precedes.* Persistent dry cough. Gradual approach of fever and rapid pulse.

Progressive increasing *dyspnea*. When the bronchial tubes are filled with mucus there is cyanosis.

This children-pneumonia occurs during convalescence from measles and whooping-cough and in rickets.

*Physical signs are conspicuous by their confusion.*

Dyspnea and cyanosis; retraction of free border of ribs in bad cases.

On palpation everything is negative. Vocal fremitus will be increased if consolidation exists.

Dullness at the most dependent portions of the lung.

Compensatory emphysema gives a hyper-resonant note.

The dullness occurs in *spots*.

Localized areas of abundant subcrepitant râles occurring on both sides, and more frequent on posterior surface.

Decreased respiratory murmur.

Fever drops by *lysis* on 9 to 13th day and convalescence is prolonged.

In **CHRONIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA**:—Chronic paroxysmal cough with abundant *expectoration* in the morning (bronchiectasis).

*Hemoptysis* occurs in one-half of the cases.

Progressively increasing dyspnea.

Inevitable *deformities*:

Retraction of the chest; curvature of the spine.

Are very apt to be unilateral.

Secondary changes in the heart due to damming back of the blood in the pulmonary circulation.

The "venous cycle" may be present.

**Physical Signs:**

Heart displaced to the affected side. Deformities.

Vocal fremitus decreased if pleura is thickened.

Spots of dullness having "wooden quality" only found in the lower part.

Amphoric percussion and amphoric breathing (bronchiectasis).

Vocal resonance and whispered sound increased.

Bronchiectasis here may be associated with atelectasis and compensatory emphysema.

In LOBAR PNEUMONIA:—Onset: in a typical case is *sudden* with:

*Chill*, fever, pain in side and dry, painful cough.

Temperature: Fever lasts one week and drops by crisis.

Tendency for crisis to occur on *odd days*: 7-9-5.

Pulse: Should be full and bounding. If rapid, feeble, low-tension and dichrotic, the prognosis is bad.

Pulmonic second sound should always be accentuated.

*Altered respiration pulse ratio*: R : P :: 1 : 3.

Marked dyspnea and expiratory grunt.

Expectoration very tenacious. Prune-juice, rusty or orange-yellow.

Herpes labialis is very common.

Persistent leucocytosis. 12,000-14,000.

Enlargement of the spleen.

Chloride retention in urine.

*Apical pneumonia* occurs most often in alcoholics, and is associated with delirium tremens.

In children apical pneumonia will give meningeal symptoms.

If vomiting occurs in a young adult examine the apex.

Physical signs of pneumonic consolidation:

Decreased expansion on the affected side. Dyspnea.

*Increased vocal fremitus* except in massive pneumonia.

*Dullness*. If the lower lobe is affected the line of dullness is oblique, being highest behind.

In pleural effusion, *Ellis's "S" line of flatness* is highest in the axilla and changes with position.

Bronchial breathing, bronchophony and whispering bronchophony.

The crepitant râle of the stage of engorgement is absent.

Subcrepitant râles occur in the third stage.

Complications: Inflammation of serous membranes.

Pleurisy with effusion, especially empyema.

Pericarditis in left-side pneumonia.

Endocarditis. The septic variety occurs in 14% of the cases.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Typhoid-pneumonia. Pulmonary edema.

Circulatory collapse due to toxemia.

Delayed resolution, purulent infiltration, abscess and gangrene.

(The doses in the following recipes are calculated for adults.)

#### *In congestion*

℞ Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xxiv  
Tr. Opii Camph. fl 3 ii  
Liq. Ammonii  
Acetatis . . . fl 3 iv  
Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
Teaspoonful every two  
hours, after free purging by  
calomel.

#### *In consolidation*

℞ Potassii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Ammonii Chlo-  
ridi Mercki . 3 iss  
Mist. Glycyrr-  
rhizæ Co. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful 4 times daily.  
(To *promote absorption*.  
Also apply blister to chest.)

#### *For cough*

℞ Morphinae Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Tinct. Aconiti . fl 3 i  
Elix. Cinchon. ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful every two to  
three hours.

℞ Apomorphinae Hydrochlo-  
ridi Mercki . grn. i  
Acidi Hydro-  
chlorici Dil. . ℥ x  
Syr. Pruni Virg. fl 3 vi  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful ev. 2-3 hrs.



**R** Dionini . . . . grn. vi  
 Ammonii Chlo-  
 ridi Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Fluidextr. Gly-  
 cyrrhizæ. . . fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Syr. Pruni Vir-  
 ginianæ . ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 or 3  
 hours, swallowed slowly.

*For circulatory depression*

**R** Digitoxini  
 Mercki . . . grn. 1/5  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Solve, et adde,  
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 iii  
 Small teaspoonful every 4  
 to 8 hours.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Digitalini Germanici  
 Mercki . . . grn. iss  
 Atropinæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. 1/8  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 v  
 Inject 20 minims hypo-  
 dermically; repeat if re-  
 quired.

(In crisis, with great cir-  
 culatory depression.)

*For fever*

**R** Triphenini . . . grn. xl  
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xx  
 Caffeinæ Merck grn. v  
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One every 2 hours till fever  
 subsides.

**R** Antipyrinæ  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful every hour till  
 fever declines.

**Remedies for Pneumonitis**

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidn.  
 Acid, Carbolic: 2% solution by  
 parenchymatous injection once

*In dyspnea*

**R** Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Tinct. Stramonii fl 3 ii  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Ammonii Carbonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 iii  
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 ii  
 Syr. Senegæ . . fl 3 ii  
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Dessertspoonful ev. 2 hrs.

*In insomnia*

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. vi  
 Chloralosi Mercki grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One at bedtime.

**R** Veronalis Mercki . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One, or two if necessary, at  
 night.

*For pain and restlessness*

**R** Morphinæ Hydrochloridi  
 Merck . . . grn. i  
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xv  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Merck . . . grn. vi  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

*For anemia and anorexia*

**R** Orexini . . . . 3 ii  
 Hemogallolis . . 3 ii  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One, an hour before meals.

or twice daily, in pleuro-pneu-  
 monia. [perature.  
 Acid, Salicylic: to reduce tem-

**Aconite:** at commencement; useful in catarrhal and fibrinous forms.  
**Adrenal Preparations.**  
**Alcohol:** should be avoided generally; used only in alcoholic subjects, in asthenic and malignant cases, and in the aged.  
**Ammonia:** as aromatic spirit, 30 minims as stimulant at crisis.  
**Ammonium Carbonate:** as stimulant at crisis.  
**Ammonium Iodide:** with arsenic to prevent cessation of inflammatory products.  
**Antipneumococcic Serum.**  
**Antipyrine.**  
**Belladonna:** at commencement; useful with digitalis in infantile pneumonia.  
**Blisters:** useful only at beginning or at crisis.  
**Camphor:** 1 to 2 grains in olive oil hypodermically in adynamia.  
**Chloral, Hydrated:** as hypnotic.  
**Chloroform.**  
**Codeine.**  
**Cold Bath.**  
**Creosote, Beechwood:** 1 to 2 drops every 3 hours.  
**Cups, dry and wet:** in first stage.  
**Digitalin German, or Digitoxin.**  
**Dover's Powder:** for pain at onset.  
**Ethyl Iodide:** 5 to 20 drops thrice daily inhaled, in catarrhal form.  
**Gualacol.**  
**Hoffman's Anodyne.**  
**Hyoscyamus.**  
**Hypodermoclysis:** 600 to 1000 Cc. hot normal saline solution when respiration shallow, intermit-

tent, and irregular, with cyanosis, small pulse, and coma.  
**Ice-bag:** to heart, if fever high and pulse tumultuous.  
**Iodides.**  
**Ipecac Wine:** in infantile pneumonia, as expectorant.  
**Morphine or Dionin:** hypodermically, in severe pain.  
**Nux Vomica.**  
**Opium:** for severe pain.  
**Orexine or Orexoids.**  
**Oxygen Inhalations.**  
**Phosphorus:** in typhoid symptoms.  
**Pilocarpine:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain in pleuropneumonia.  
**Potassium Iodide:** 10 to 15 grains ev. 2 hrs. in milk night and day.  
**Poultices:** to lessen pain.  
**Quinine:** to lower temperature; with aconite and veratrum at start.  
**Senega:** as expectorant, in advanced stage.  
**Sinapisms.**  
**Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.**  
**Stimulants.**  
**Strychnine Sulphate:** hypodermically in impending cardiac failure; otherwise useful to obviate cardiac depression.  
**Triphenin.**  
**Turpentine Oil:** as stimulant at crisis; teaspoonful to a pint boiling water, and inhaled, to provoke cough and expectoration in exhausted cases.  
**Veratrum Viride:** useful at beginning.  
**Veronal:** very useful as hypnotic.  
**Veronal-Sodium.**

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**PODAGRA.**—See GOUT.

**POISONING.**—Abnormal or diseased conditions of the body caused by the ingestion of substances that are chemically or physically destructive to its tissues. For list of Poisons and Antidotes, see page 425. (See also LEAD POISONING.)

**POLYADENITIS, MALIGNANT.**—See PLAGUE, BUBONIC.

**POLYPUS.**—A smooth and pedunculated growth from a mucous surface, as of nose, bladder, rectum, etc.

#### Remedies for Polypus

**Acid, Acetic, Glacial:** injected into body of tumor.  
**Acid, Carbolic, with Glycerin.**  
**Alum:** as powder, by application or insufflation.  
**Iron Chloride, Solution:** as inter-

stitial application.  
**Sanguinaria:** as snuff.  
**Sodium Ethylate:** as escharotic.  
**Zinc Chloride:** as interstitial application.  
**Zinc Sulphate.**

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**PORRIGO.**—Ringworm of scalp. See RINGWORM.

**POX.**—See SYPHILIS.

**PRIAPISM.**—See CHORDEE and NYMPHOMANIA.

**PROCTITIS.**—Inflammation of the rectum. See HEMORRHOIDS.

**PROLAPSUS ANI.**—Descent of the lower end of the rectum through the anus.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki . 3 ii  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Div. in pil. no. xl.  
 One after meals.

**R** Sodii Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Aquæ . . . . . O i  
 Two tablespoonfuls in a  
 tumblerful of water, before  
 breakfast.

#### Remedies for Prolapsus Ani

Acid, Tannic: as enema to restrain  
 the prolapsus.  
 Aloes.  
 Alum: in 1–2 % solution locally.  
 Ergotin: internally and by injec-  
 tion.  
 Hydrastis: as enema or lotion.  
 Ice: when prolapsed parts in-  
 flamed.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Injections: of hot or cold water.  
 Iron Sulphate: solution 20 grains

to 3 fl. oz. water as enema twice  
 daily.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Magnesium Sulphate.  
 Nutgall.  
 Nux Vomica: in constipation, par-  
 ticularly in children.  
 Opium.  
 Podophyllin: in small doses.  
 Sodium Phosphate or Sulphate.  
 Strychnine: as adjunct to laxa-  
 tives.

**PROLAPSUS UTERI.**—Falling of the womb.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Mass. Ferri Carbo-  
 natis Mercki . 3 iss  
 Div. in pil. no. xl.  
 One after each meal.  
 (As a tonic.)

**R** Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Two tablespoonfuls to a  
 quart of water as vaginal in-  
 jection night and morning.

#### Remedies for Prolapsus Uteri

Acid, Tannic.  
 Alum: solution as hip bath, and as  
 vaginal douche.  
 Astringents.  
 Cimicifuga: to prevent miscar-  
 riage and prolapsus.  
 Ergot.

Galls: decoction as injection.  
 Glycerin Tampons.  
 Ice: locally when parts inflamed,  
 and to spine.  
 Potassium Bromide.  
 Strychnine.

**PROSTATE, HYPERTROPHIED.**

#### Remedies for Hypertrophied Prostate

Alkalies: in irritation of bladder  
 with acid urine.  
 Ammonium Benzoate: for cystitis  
 with alkaline urine.  
 Ammonium Chloride: 15 to 30  
 grains 3 to 4 times daily.

Ichthyol: topically.  
 Iodine: to rectum, by injection or  
 weak ointment.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: as  
 suppository.  
 Prostaten.



**PROSTATITIS.**—Inflammation of the prostate gland. (See also PROSTATORRHEA.)

*Acute*

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
Mitis Mercki . grn. ii  
Sodii Bicarbon-  
atis Mercki . grn. x  
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xviii  
Div. in pulv. no. vi.

One every hour. If they have not acted, follow in 2 hours with a saline cathartic.

**R** Extr. Hyoscyami grn. vi  
Ext. Opii Mercki grn. iv  
Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx  
Ol. Theobromatis 3 iss  
Insert one every 6 hours.  
(Where *severe vesical tenes-*  
*mus.*)

**R** Tr. Belladonnæ . fl 3 i  
Morphinæ Sul-  
phatis Mercki grn. iv  
Syr. Acidi Citrici fl 3 iv  
Potassii Citratis  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful in water every  
2 hours.

(Where considerable *vesical*  
*irritation and pain.*)

Ammonium Benzoate.  
Arsenic Trioxide.  
Belladonna.  
Blisters: to perineum, in chronic  
cases.  
Buchu.  
Cantharides: small doses (1 drop  
tincture) 3 to 4 times daily.  
Cubebs.

**Remedies for Prostatitis**

**R** Salolis Mercki 3 ii  
Ammonii Chlo-  
ridi Mercki . 3 i  
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One morning and night.

*Chronic*

**R** Iodoformi Mercki grn. xxx  
Ext. Belladonnæ grn. ii  
Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx  
Ol. Theobromatis 3 iss  
Div. in supposit. no. vi.  
Insert one at bedtime.

**R** Argenti Nitratis  
Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
Introduce 10 minims deep  
in urethra with a long-nozzled  
syringe, once daily.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. ss  
Hemogallolis. . 3 ii  
Euquininæ. . . grn. xlv  
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii  
Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
One after meals.  
(For *anemia and debility.*)

Dionin.  
Hydrastis: internally and locally.  
Ichthyol: 10 % aqueous solution  
3 or 4 times daily as enema.  
Iodoform.  
Opium.  
Silver Nitrate: 1-2 % solution lo-  
cally to prostatic urethra in  
chronic cases.

**PROSTATORRHEA.**—Gleety discharge from the prostate. (See also PROSTATITIS.)

**R** Potassii Citratis  
Mercki . . . 3 vi  
Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful in a glassful  
of water 3 times daily.

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
Mercki . . . grn. xlvi  
Pulv. Canthar. . grn. iv  
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iv  
Div. in pil. no. xxiv.  
One pill 3 times daily.

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful as required.

**R** Tr. Ferri Chloridi fl 3 vi  
 Tr. Cantharidis . fl 3 ii  
 15 drops in water, three  
 times daily.  
 (In *debility*.)

### Remedies for Prostatorrhœa

Atropine.  
 Cantharides.  
 Ergotin: where relaxation exists.  
 Hydrastis.  
 Lead Subacetate Solution.

Nux Vomica.  
 Potassium Bromide: in irritability  
 and excitement.  
 Potassium Citrate.  
 Silver Nitrate.

**PRURIGO.**—An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by the occurrence of papules and intense itching.

#### External treatment

**R** Olei Cadini  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Liq. Calcis Chlorinatæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Lanum Anhydrici 3 x  
 Apply after friction with  
 green soap and tepid water.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Sulphuris Loti . 3 i  
 Ung. Picis . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily,  
 followed by a warm bath  
 containing 4 oz. sulphurated  
 potassa to 30 gal. water.

#### Internal treatment

**R** Calcii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aquæ Chlorof. . fl 3 i  
 Tinct. Aurantii fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
 Tablespoonful after meals,  
 in a wineglassful water.

**R** Sodii Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Euquininæ . . . 3 iss  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
 Div. in pil. no. 60.  
 One after each meal.  
 (For *debility* and *anemia*.)

### Remedies for Prurigo

Acid, Boric.  
 Acid, Carbolic: internally and lo-  
 cally, especially in prurigo se-  
 nilis.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Alkaline Lotions.  
 Antipyrine: in true prurigo.  
 Arsenic: 5 minim doses Fowler's  
 solution.  
 Balsam Peru.  
 Betanaphthol.  
 Borax: saturated solution locally.  
 Camphor, Carbolated.  
 Chloral-Camphor.  
 Chloroform Ointment.  
 Cocaine.

Glycerin.  
 Glycerite Tar.  
 Ichthalbin: internally.  
 Ichthyol: internally and locally.  
 Iodoform: as ointment.  
 Mercury Oleate with Morphine.  
 Mercury Bichloride: as lotion.  
 Oil Cade.  
 Opium.  
 Potassium Carbonate.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Soap, Green.  
 Sulphides.  
 Sulphites.  
 Tar Ointment.  
 Zinc Ointment.

PRURITUS.—Intense itching from various causes.

*Anal*

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. x  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Apply morning and night  
 on a pledget of absorbent  
 cotton.

**R** Sodii Thiosulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi  
 Apply frequently on com-  
 presses of absorbent cotton.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Magnessii Carbo-  
 natis Mercki . 3 i  
 Pulv. Acaciæ . grn. xxx  
 Solut. Acidi  
 Borici Satur. . fl 3 iv  
 Apply several times daily,  
 after washing.  
 (When associated with  
 moist eczematous conditions.)

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Phenolis Mercki 3 iss  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 (In infiltrated, thickened  
 conditions.)

**R** Phenolis Mercki grn. xv  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxiv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 (Useful where much thick-  
 ening of skin around anus.)

*General*

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Adipis Benzoin. 3 i  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Apply once or twice daily.  
 Bathe parts in the morning.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Alcoholis Abso-  
 luti Mercki . fl 3 ii  
 Aetheris Mercki fl 3 ix  
 Paint on two or three times  
 daily.

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Extr. Cannabis  
 Indicæ Mercki grn. iii  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.  
 One after each meal.  
 (In debilitated subjects.)

**R** Guaiacolis Mercki grn. xv  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iiss  
 Petrolati . . . 3 i  
 Apply morning and even-  
 ing.  
 (In acute pruritus.)

**R** Anthrasolis . . grn. xl  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Apply locally.

*Senile*

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Apply to itching parts.



**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Sodii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Sodii Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Infus. Gent. Co. fl 3 iv  
 Two teaspoonfuls in water  
 after each meal.

### Scrotal

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 v  
 Put 2 tablespoonfuls in a  
 glassful hot water, and bathe  
 parts 3 or 4 times daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Spir. Aetheris . fl 3 iv  
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 iv  
 Paint on night and morn-  
 ing freely, after bathing parts.

### Remedies for Pruritus

Acid, Boric: as lotion.  
 Acid, Carbolic: with glycerin.  
 Acid, Picric: 1 % solution locally  
 in pruritus ani.  
 Acid, Salicylic: as ointment in  
 anal and vulvar pruritus.  
 Alkaline Baths.  
 Alum: strong solution in pruritus  
 vulvæ.  
 Antipyrine: Internally as sympto-  
 matic remedy for itching.  
 Arsenic: for itching of nose accom-  
 panying asthmatic symptoms.  
 Balsam Peru: locally in pruritus  
 ani, scabies, etc.  
 Borax: 1-2 % solution in hot wa-  
 ter.  
 Calomel: 1:8 ointment in pruritus  
 ani.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: with carbolic  
 acid (10 grains of each to 1 fl.

*Vulvar and vaginal*  
**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. viii  
 Quinina Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. xx  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv  
 Ung. Hydrar-  
 gyri Nitratis 3 i  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iiss  
 Ol. Ricini . . . fl 3 x  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Apply freely, after washing  
 parts with hot water.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Anoint parts as required.

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Tinct. Eucalypti ℥ lxx  
 Chlorali Hy-  
 drati Mercki . grn. lxx  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
 Apply as required.

oz. water); or with camphor  
 (equal parts of each).  
 Cocaine: 5 % solution, or oleate,  
 as antipruritic.  
 Ichthyol: as ointment in pruritus  
 of all kinds.  
 Iodine: in itching of nose, by in-  
 halation.  
 Lead Water.  
 Menthol: 2-4 % alcoholic solution.  
 Mercury Ammoniated.  
 Mercury Bichloride: in pruritus  
 vulvæ.  
 Resorcinol: 2-5 % solution.  
 Sodium Salicylate: 15 grain doses  
 internally every 4 hours in pruritus  
 vulvæ due to diabetes.  
 Sodium Thiosulphate.  
 Sulphur and Sulphides.  
 Tar.  
 Thymol.

**PSEUDO-LEUKEMIA.—LYMPHADENOMA; HODGKIN'S DISEASE.**  
 —Anemia, characterized by hyperplasia of lymphatic gland, hyper-  
 trophied spleen (usually) without leucocytosis.  
**Bedside Diagnosis.**—This disease occurs in the *young*, and has some re-  
 lation to tuberculosis and malignancy.

*Chronic recurring fever* lasting three weeks; decline by crisis.

*Progressive unilateral enlargement* of the cervical lymph nodes.

The glands are first soft and elastic, later they are hard.

The reverse is true in tuberculosis.

The glands remain discrete, while in tuberculosis they are matted together because of an adenitis.

A secondary anemia without leukemia.

Hyperplasia of all lymphoid tissue in the body.

Secondary nodules form in the liver and the spleen.

The enlarged glands cause pressure symptoms.

Ascites, jaundice, varicosities, dyspnea and aphonia.

Swelling of one leg and hydrothorax.

Blood Picture: Features of a secondary anemia.

R.B.C. are never below 2,000,000.

W.B.C. are normal or *slightly* increased.

## **R Sodii Cacodylatis**

Mercki . . . grn. xxv

Cocainæ Hydro-  
chlor. Mercki . grn. ss

Sodii Chloridi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Aquæ Dest. ad fl ℥ i

Inject 15 to 30 minims hy-  
podermically.

## **R Liq. Potassii Ar-**

senitis Mercki fl ℥ i

Three drops three times  
daily. Increase dose grad-  
ually to the point of toler-  
ance. (The solution may, if  
preferred, also be adminis-  
tered by intraglandular or  
intrasplenic injection, in 4-  
minim doses.)

**PSORIASIS.—DRY TETTER.**—A chronic inflammatory skin disease,  
with itchings, scalings, and fissures.

### *Circular*

**R Lenirobini** . . . 3 i

Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. iii

Apply freely.

**R Iodo-hemolis** . . 3 ii

Euquininæ . . . grn. xl

Extr. Glycyrrh. q. s.

Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One pill 2 or 3 times daily,  
with meals.

### *Diffused (Baker's Itch)*

**R Chrysarobini**

Mercki . . . grn. xxiv

Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xxiv

Aetheris Mercki fl 3 i

Collodii Flexi-

bilis Mercki . fl ℥ i

Paint on patch, and when  
crusts become loosened, re-  
move them and reapply paint.

### *Infantile*

**R Saponis Viridis**

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 vi

Lanum Mercki . ℥ i

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x

Rub in once daily.

**R Liq. Potassii Arsenitis**

Mercki . . . ℥ xlvi

Emulsionis Olei

Morrhuae . . fl ℥ vii

Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki . . . fl ℥ i

Teaspoonful after meals.

(In *strumous* children.)

### *Maculated*

**R Hydrargyri Ammoniati**

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 x

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v

Apply morning and night.

**R** Chrysarobini Mercki  
Sulphuris Præ-  
cip. Mercki aa 3 i  
Olei Cadini Mercki,  
Olei Olivæ . aa fl 3 ii  
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x  
Apply twice daily, after  
thorough washing.

*Palmar*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Solut. Guttæ  
Perchæ . . . fl 3 x  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x  
Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

**R** Arsen-hemolis . grn. lxxx  
Euquininæ. . . grn. xx  
Pulv. Extr.  
Glycyrrhizæ . grn. xx  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 50.  
Three capsules a day, after  
meals. Increase every fourth  
day by 1 capsule a day until  
10 are taken daily; then de-  
crease the same way. When  
the daily dose of 3 capsules is  
reached again, discontinue  
for a few days, to resume as  
before.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
Mitis Mercki . 3 iv  
Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
To be rubbed in at night,  
and washed off in the morn-  
ing.

*Universal*

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
Mercki . . . grn. i  
Ichthalbini . . 3 v  
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. ii  
Div. in pulv. no. xl.  
One three times daily;  
gradually increase dose to 2

powders. Occasionally stop  
the treatment.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xlv  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. xv  
Picis Liquidæ . ℥ xlv  
Acidi Pyrogallici  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x  
Apply night and morning,  
after bathing.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Sulphuris Præ-  
cip. Mercki . grn. xxx  
Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
Adipis Benzoin. 3 v  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v  
Apply every morning and  
night.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss  
Pyrogallolis  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 v  
Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x  
Apply morning and night,  
after bathing and thorough  
drying.

**R** Thyroidini  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 v  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 60.  
One capsule before meals.  
Gradually increase dose, if  
necessary, to 4 capsules.  
(In *obstinate* cases. Head-  
ache, vertigo, or great rest-  
lessness indicate excessive  
dose of thyroidin.)



**R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Vini Gaduoli ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful after each meal.  
 (*Instrumous, anemic adults.*)

**R** Sodii Cacodylatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Spt. Jamaicensis fl 3 iv  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful, gradually increased to two teaspoonfuls, 2 or 3 times daily, in water.

**R** Sodii Cacodylatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxv  
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. ss  
 Sodii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Aquæ Dest., ad fl 3 i  
 Inject 15 to 30 minims daily, hypodermically.

**R** Chrysarobini  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Ichthyolis . . . grn. xx  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi  
 Apply twice daily.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Camphoræ grn. xx  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Sulphuris Sublimati . . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v  
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.  
 (Where *itching* is present.)

#### Remedies for Psoriasis

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Chromic: 1-2 % solution in psoriasis of tongue.  
 Acid, Chrysophanic.  
 Acids, Nitric and Nitrohydrochloric: when eruption is symptomatic of indigestion.  
 Acid, Pyrogallic.  
 Acid Salicylic.  
 Alkaline Baths: to remove scales.  
 Arsenic.  
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides, Solution.  
 Calomel: as ointment.  
 Chlorinated Soda, Solution.  
 Chrysarobin: 10-25 % ointment, but must be used cautiously.  
 Eugallol.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Glycerin.

Ichthyol: best with chrysarobin or pyrogallol.  
 Iodine.  
 Iodipin: gives excellent results.  
 Lanum.  
 Lead Iodide: as ointment.  
 Lenirobin.  
 Mercury or Mercury, Ammoniated.  
 Oil Cade.  
 Potassium or Sodium Iodide.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Silver Nitrate: in psoriasis of tongue.  
 Sodium Arsenate or Cacodylate.  
 Sulphides.  
 Sulphur: internally.  
 Tar: as ointment.  
 Thymol.  
 Thymol Iodide.  
 Thyraden or Thyroidin.

**PTYALISM.—SALIVATION.**—Excessive flow of saliva.

**R** Potassii Chloratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xvi  
 Tinct. Ferri  
 Chloridi . . . fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

**R** Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
 Use as a mouthwash 5 or 6 times daily.

**R Potassii Iodidi**

Mercki . . . ℥ i  
 Syr. Aurantii . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 i  
 Half a teaspoonful well  
 diluted, three times daily.

**R Formaldehydi (Medicinal)**

Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Thymolis Mercki grn. x  
 Tinct. Benz. Co. fl 3 ii  
 Alcoholis, q.s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful in a wineglass-  
 ful water as a mouthwash.

**Remedies for Ptyalism**

Acid, Tannic: as gargle and mouth-  
 wash.  
 Alcohol: dilute, as gargle.  
 Astringents.  
 Atropine: hypodermically.  
 Borax: as mouth wash.  
 Formaldehyde.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide.  
 Iron Chloride: tincture.  
 Potassium Bromide: in salivation  
 in pregnancy.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Thymol.  
 Zinc Chloride.

**PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.**—See CONVULSIONS; *Puerperal*.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—Fever of childbirth.

*Internal treatment***R Hydrargyri Chloridi**

Mitis Mercki . grn. v  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. x  
 At once, on the tongue.  
 (At outset, to *purge*.)

*Topical treatment***R Hydrargyri Bichloridi**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Tablespoonful to a quart  
 of warm water 3 times daily,  
 an intravaginal douche.

**R Quininæ Sulphatis**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Oleoresinæ Cap-  
 sici Mercki . . ℥ ii  
 Div. in pil. no. xii.  
 One every hour till the ears  
 ring, then at longer intervals  
 to keep patient constantly  
 under effect of drug.

**R Ol. Terebinthinæ Rect.**

Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Ung. Belladonnæ 3 iv  
 Ung. Hydrar-  
 gyri Mercki . ℥ i  
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . ℥ iss  
 Apply freely to abdomen,  
 on lint.

(Specially where *peritonitis*  
 coexists.)

**R Acetanilidi Merck grn. xl**

Caffeinæ Mercki grn. vi  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . 3 i  
 Pulv. Opii Merck grn. viii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

**R Creolini-Pearson fl 3 iv**

Teaspoonful to 2 quarts  
 warm water, as injection  
 night and morning.

**Remedies for Puerperal Fever**

Acetanilide.  
 Acid, Boric: solution injected into  
 bladder to prevent septic cys-  
 titis.  
 Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Salicylic.  
 Aconite: 1 to 2 drops tincture  
 every hour or two at com-  
 mencement.  
 Alcohol: freely used.

Alkaline Sulphites: in early stages.  
 Antipyretics: must be cautiously used, if at all.  
 Belladonna.  
 Chloroform.  
 Creolin-Pearson: 1% solution injected into bladder to prevent septic cystitis.  
 Digitalis: control heart action.  
 Dionin.  
 Epsom Salt: if peritonitis develops.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: to contract uterine lymph channels and prevent infection.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Irrigations: 1% Creolin-Pearson solution useful.  
 Opium: for wakefulness and delirium.

Potassium Permanganate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain three times daily, internally; also as douche.  
 Purgatives.  
 Quinine: 5 to 20 grains every 4 hours to reduce temperature.  
 Resorcinol: 40 grains, repeated as required, as an antipyretic.  
 Stimulants.  
 Stramonium: when cerebral excitement.  
 Turpentine Oil: when much vascular depression and tympanites.  
 Zinc Chloride: to unhealthy wounds.  
 Zinc Sulphate.

**PUERPERAL MANIA.**—See MANIA: *Puerperal*.

**PUERPERAL PERITONITIS.**—See PERITONITIS.

**PULPITIS.**—Inflammation of the dental pulp. See TOOTHACHE.

**PURPURA.**—A disease in which purple patches appear on the skin, not vanishing under pressure.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

Occurs as a symptom in *infectious diseases*:

Septicemia and pyemia. Malignant endocarditis.

Spotted fever: (Typhus and cerebro-spinal meningitis).

Eruptive diseases of children (Smallpox, etc.).

As a symptom of *cachectic states*:

Cancer and tuberculosis.

Bright's disease and scurvy.

Eruption here confined to the lower extremities.

In **ARTHRITIC PURPURA**:

*Purpura simplex*: Peculiar to children. Eruption on the legs.

Diarrhea but no fever. Recovery in 7 to 10 days.

*Schoenlein's purpura*: Multiple arthritis.

Eruptions: Urticarial predominating, erythematous and exudative.

Slight fever and sore throat.

*Henoch's purpura*: Gastro-intestinal crisis: Pain, vomiting and diarrhea.

Hemorrhage anywhere.

Tendency to relapses.

Nephritis is the usual cause of death.

Eruptions as in the preceding.

In **PURPURA HEMORRHAGICA**: Morbus maculosus of Werlhoff:

Attacks debilitated people, especially young girls.

Rapid anemia and prostration.

Hemorrhages anywhere. Slight fever.

Favorable cases last about 2 weeks.

### *Hemorrhagic*

**R** Sodii Sulphocarbolatis

Mereki . . . 3 iii

Stypticini . . . grn. xv

Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl ℥ ii

Syrupi . . . fl ℥ i

Dessertspoonful every four hours.

**R** Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 ii

Stypticini . . . grn. xxx

Euquininæ . . . grn. xlv

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxx.

One capsule before each meal.



*Rheumatic*

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. lxxx  
 Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

*Simple*

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 iss  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
 Div. in pil. no. lx.  
 One pill after meals.  
 (As *general tonic*.)

## Remedies for Purpura

Acid, Gallic or Tannic.  
 Alum: locally, with brandy.  
 Arsenic.  
 Ergotin: very useful.  
 Gelatin: 2% solution in normal salt solution, 6 fl. dr. being injected hypodermically in purpura hemorrhagica; also as enema.  
 Ichthyol: Internally.  
 Iron: Internally, in anemia.

Lead Acetate.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Potassium Citrate.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Potassium Nitrate: 10 grains thrice daily in purpura simplex.  
 Quinine.  
 Sodium Salicylate.  
 Styptics.  
 Stypticin.  
 Suprarenal Capsules.

**PYELITIS.**—Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. See NEPHRITIS.

**PYEMIA.**—**SURGICAL FEVER.**—Septicemia from pyogenic germs, with abscess formation.

**R** Ichthalbini . . 3 ii  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One 3 times daily.

**R** Pyoktanini . . . grn. xxx  
 Ung. Collargoli . 3 i  
 Rub 45 grn. thoroughly into abdomen, covering hand used with a glove.

## Remedies for Pyemia

Acid, Boric or Salicylic.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Bleeding.  
 Ergotin Bonjean.

Iodine.  
 Potassium Permanganate.  
 Quinine: in large doses.  
 Resorcinol.

**PYROSIS.**—**GASTRORRHEA; HEARTBURN.**—A disease of the stomach, characterized by a burning sensation, accompanied by acid, watery eructations.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. xl  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . 3 v  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 i  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful 2 hours before meals.  
 (Where *acidity*.)

**R** Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Bismuthi Subni-  
 tratis Mercki . 3 i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One after each meal.  
 (In *marked fermentation*.)

## Remedies for Pyrosis

Bismuth Subcarbonate.  
 Bismuth Subnitrate.  
 Calcium Carbonate.

Capsicum: in atonic dyspepsia and heartburn.  
 Creosote, Beechwood.

Magnesium Carbonate or Oxide.	morning in obstinate heartburn
Nux Vomica: 5 to 10 minim doses	with liver derangement.
of tincture.	Resorcinol.
Opium: small doses.	Rhubarb.
Podophyllin: $\frac{1}{16}$ grain night and	Sodium Bicarbonate.

**PYURIA.**—The presence of pus in the urine.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

Pus from the *kidney*:

If pus comes from the renal parenchyma it is small in amount, unless abscess is present (pyonephrosis), when the pus appears intermittently.

In calculus and tuberculous pyelitis it is constant.

The reaction of the urine is not constant.

With pus cells there is numerous casts, especially pus casts and epithelial cells.

Transitional epithelium from the pelvis of the ureter.

In pyelitis the urine is always acid. Amount variable.

Pus from the *bladder*:

Reaction always alkaline unless due to colon bacillus.

Urine contains triple phosphate crystals.

Ropy mucus accompanies the pus.

Transitional epithelium may be present.

Pus from the *urethra*:

Employ the "2 glass test."

Some pus may be squeezed out.

Leucorrhœa must be excluded.

The leucocytes are few in number. Numerous vaginal epithelium.

*Accidental pyuria*:

Pelvic abscess.

Suppurative appendicitis.

When the abscess ruptures into the urinary passages there is a sudden passage of enormous amounts of pus which diminishes abruptly.

**QUINSY.**—Suppurative inflammation of the tonsils. See TONSILLITIS:  
*Phlegmonous.*

**RABIES.**—See HYDROPHOBIA.

**RACHITIS.—RICKETS.**—Malnutrition with consequent deformation of the bones, muscular weakness, and nervous disorders, occurring in childhood.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Symptoms precede the deformities.

First manifest about the period of dentition.

Profuse sweating about the head and neck especially during sleep.

Slight fever, 101–102° F.

Nocturnal restlessness. Soreness everywhere.

Muscular weakness, and tissues become flabby.

Enlarged pot-bellies.

Progressive anemia and emaciation.

Convulsions, predisposed to. Teething delayed.

Skeletal deformities.

Rickety rosary and pigeon breast.

Craniotabes and open fontanelles.

Epiphyseal enlargement at wrist and ankles. Bow-legs and knock-knee.

**R̄ Calcii Glycerinophosph.**

Mercki . . . grn. xvi

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily  
for a child of 1 year; older  
ones in proportion.

**R̄ Calcii Phosphatis**

Mercki . . . 3 i

Hemogallolis . . 3 i

Euquininæ . . . grn. x

Div. in pulv. no. xxx.

One before meals, for a  
child of 2 years.

**R Capsulæ Suprarenalis Sicc.**

Mercki . . . grn. v

Hemogallolis . . grn. xl

Sacchari Lactis

Mercki . . . grn. lxxv

Div. in tabl. compress. lx.

For the *first week* give children weighing less than 11 lbs. 1 tablet a day, those of 13 lbs. 2 tablets daily, those 17 to 22 lbs. 3 tablets daily, and those over 22 lbs. 4 tablets daily; from the *second week*

on, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 tablets, respectively, per day. Best placed directly in mouth of child. The tablets are best made loosely compressed; and they should not be given on an empty stomach.

**R Syr. Ferri Iodidi**

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily for children 1 to 2 years old.

**Remedies for Rachitis**

Acids, Mineral.

Calcium Carbonate.

Calcium Hypophosphite.

Calcium Lactophosphate.

Calcium Phosphate.

Cod-liver Oil.

Copper Arsenite.

Digestive Tonics.

Euquinine.

Gaduol.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hemogallol.

Hypophosphites.

Iron Iodide Syrup.

Lactophosphates.

Lecithin.

Lime Salts.

Nux Vomica.

Phosphates.

Phosphorus.

Quinine.

Strychnine.

Suprarenal Gland.

Thyraden or Thyroidin.

**RATTLESNAKE BITES.**—See BITES and STINGS: *Snake*.

**RECTAL DISEASES.**—See HEMORRHOIDS, PROLAPSUS, and ULCERS.

**RELAPSING FEVER.—FAMINE FEVER; TYPHUS ICTEROIDES.—**

An acute infectious fever with a tendency to relapse in from five to seven days; usually epidemic. (See also REMITTENT FEVER.)

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Onset: Abrupt with chill and fever, 103° F.; severe headache and muscular pain (Breakbone fever).

Febrile paroxysms lasting seven days:

Spirillum is found during the paroxysm.

First day: Temperature still rises, and pulse accordingly.

Profuse perspiration throughout the disease.

Second day: Pulse and temperature still continue higher.

Spleen tender and enlarged.

Marked dyspnea. Vomiting and jaundice.

Fifth to seventh days: Temperature remains about the same.

Seventh day: Temperature drops by crisis.

Convalescence lasts seven days.

Second paroxysm is 12–24 hours shorter.

**R Euquininæ. . . 3 i**

Thallinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. xxiv

Extr. Cascaræ

Sagradæ . . . grn. xxx

Div. in capsul. no. xxiv.

Two 3 times daily at first, then 1 three times daily.

**R Antipyrin. Mercki 3 i**

Tinct. Aconiti . . ℥ xxx

Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 i

Aqua . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours till temperature is reduced.



**R** Salolis Mercki . 3 i  
 Dionini . . . . grn. vi  
 Acetanilidi Merck 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One every 2 hours.  
 (For *muscular pains*.)

**R** Acetphenetidini  
 Mercki . . . . 3  
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i  
 Dionini . . . . grn. iii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 3 hours.

#### Remedies for Relapsing Fever

Acetanilide or Antipyrine.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Aconite.  
 Calomel.  
 Dionin.

Euquinine or Quinine.  
 Laxatives.  
 Peronin.  
 Potassium Citrate.  
 Resorcinol or Salol.

**REMITTENT FEVER.—BILIOUS FEVER; CONTINUOUS MALARIAL FEVER; ESTIVO-AUTUMNAL FEVER.**—Malarial fever with remissions. (See also RELAPSING FEVER.)

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—As compared with Typhoid fever:

Initial chills: Earlier and more severe.

Invasion: Abrupt without epistaxis.

Vomiting apt to be present. Epigastric oppression and tenderness.

Enlargement of spleen: Very pronounced.

Pulse: Always above 110 in first week, and never dichrotic.

Is also full and bounding.

Temperature: Abrupt rise. Greater diurnal variations only in the beginning.

Eruption: Wanting.

Jaundice: Quite frequent.

Blood: Estivo-autumnal parasite. If there are other parasites present the fever will be irregular.

#### *In chronic*

**R** Arsen-hemolis . 3 iss  
 Euquininæ . . 3 ii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 60.  
 One after meals. Increase every fourth day by 1 capsule a day until 10 are taken daily; then decrease same way. When daily dose is 3 capsules again, discontinue for a few days; then resume as before.

#### *In mild type*

**R** Berberinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki (Solub.) grn. xxx  
 Tr. Cinchonæ Co. fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful every 5 hours

**R** Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Hemogallolis. . grn. xl  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 4 hours.

**R** Methyleni Cœrulei  
 Mercki . . . . grn. xl  
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xl  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.  
 One or 2 four times daily for 48 hours; then 1, three times daily for several days.

#### *In severe type*

**R** Quininæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . . 3 i  
 Urethani Mercki grn. xxx  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Inject 15 minims intravenously or subcutaneously as required.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 Pulv. Opii Merck grn. vi  
 Pulv. Capsici. . grn. xxx  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One 3 times daily.

*In neurasthenia*

**R** Quininæ Glycerinophosphatis Mercki 3 i  
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.

xxx.

One to 3, three times daily.

**R** Hemogallolis . . 3 ii  
 Sodii Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v  
 Div. in pil. no. 60.  
 Two, three times daily.

## Remedies for Remittent Fever

Acetphenetidn.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Aconite: 1 drop tincture every hour to reduce fever.  
 Antipyrine: or cold pack if fever is excessive.  
 Arsenic Trioxide.  
 Cinchonidine.  
 Cinchonine.  
 Diaphoretics.  
 Dionin.  
 Euquinine.

Gelsemium: in billous remittents.  
 Methylene Blue.  
 Morphine: hypodermically.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Opium.  
 Purgatives.  
 Quinidine.  
 Quinine: 20 to 30 grains once or twice daily.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Sodium Arsenate.  
 Warburg's Tincture.

**RENAL CALCULI.**—See CALCULI, RENAL.

**RENAL DROPSY.**—See DROPSY.

**RENAL HEMORRHAGE.**—See HEMATURIA

**RHAGADES.**—Painful cracks in the skin. See FISSURES.

**RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS.**—See RHEUMATISM: *Articular (acute and chronic)*.

**RHEUMATISM.**—A constitutional disease characterized by pain in joints and muscles.

**Bedside Diagnosis in RHEUMATIC FEVER.**—Prodromes: Malaise, sore throat or tonsillitis.

Onset with acute agonizing joint pains.

It is only polyarticular, attacking joint after joint.

Arthritis is intense but never goes on to suppuration.

While the inflammation tends to subside in one joint, it increases in intensity in another.

Profuse acid perspiration.

Tongue: Sodden, coated, moist and has a white fur.

Anemia develops with exceeding rapidity.

Temperature is very irregular. It is marked by exacerbations and remissions which are coincident with the sweats.

Leucocytosis: 12,000.

Urine very acid with deposit of urates.

Complications: *Endocarditis* leading to valvular disease.

Pleurisy and pericarditis.

Hyperpyrexia with sudden death.

Pneumonia. Purpura.

Differential diagnosis: In pyemia septic arthritis may occur.

Acute osteomyelitis.

Trichinosis.

Locomotor ataxia in the incipient stage.

Peripheral neuritis.

Gout, if polyarticular is afebrile.

*Acute articular***R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Mentholis Mercki grn. xxiv

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Anoint painful joint 2 or 3 times daily, and cover lightly with cotton-wool.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv

Extr. Belladon. . 3 i

Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xxx

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Adipis Benzoin. 3 i

Rub in well and apply about inflamed part on lint.

**R** Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxx

Caffeinæ Merck grn. v

Euquininæ. . . grn. xx

Camphoræ Mono-

brom. Merck . grn. xx

Dionini . . . grn. v

Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx

Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i

Div. in pulv. no. x.

One every 4 hours, or 3 times daily.

(To control *pain* and *fever*.)

**R** Codeinæ Sulphatis

Merck . . . grn. iv

Acetanilidi Merck grn. xlv

Sodii Salicylatis

Merck . . . 3 iiss

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 v

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Ol. Betulæ

Lentæ Mercki fl 3 i

Ol. Sinapis

Volat. Mercki gtt. v

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 v

Apply night and morning if necessary.

**R** Diplosali . . . 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. viii.

One powder 4 to 6 times per day. (Acts as a prompt antipyretic, and the swelling of the joints rapidly subsides).

**R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 v

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

One to 2 teaspoonfuls daily.

**R** Colchicinæ

Mercki . . . grn. 1/10

Codeinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xii.

One every 3 hours until a laxative action is obtained.

**R** Strontii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx

Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i

Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One to 2 powders every 2 hours.

(In *subacute* cases.)

**R** Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. 1/4

Ferri Reducti

Mercki . . . grn. xxv

Div. in pil. no. xxv.

One pill after each meal.

(In *anemic conditions* after *inflammatory rheumatism*.)

**R** Liq. Potassii Arsenitis

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki, q.s. ad fl 3 i

Ten to 20 drops in water after meals, gradually increasing to 20 or 30 drops according to age.

(In *anemia* after *polyarthritis*.)



*Chronic articular***R** Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv

Ung. Belladonnæ 3 iv

Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

Apply freely 3 times daily,  
and envelop joint in cotton-  
wool.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Ol. Terebinthinæ

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Ol. Betulæ

Lentæ Mercki ℥ xxx

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Cleanse the skin with soap  
and warm water; then apply  
the ointment, rubbing it in  
for 5 minutes each time.

**R** Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 iii

Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 v

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.

One to two, 3 times daily.

**R** Sodii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Vini Colchici

Rad. . . . . fl 3 iv

Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Tinct. Guaiaci

Ammoniati . fl 3 i

Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Potassii Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Fluidextr. Cimi-

cifugæ . . . fl 3 iv

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv

Vini Colchici Sem. fl 3 i

Teaspoonful after each  
meal.

**R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Liq. Potassii Ar-

senitis Mercki fl 3 i

Ol. Betulæ

Lentæ Mercki ℥ xxx

Syrupi . q. s. ad fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful after meals.

**R** Resinæ Guaiaci grn. xlviij

Sodii Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. i

Euquininæ . . grn. xxx

Aloini Mercki . grn. iii

Div. in pil. no. xxiv.

One after each meal.

(When *anemia* and *consti-*  
*pation* coexist.)

**R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Vini Colchici Sem. fl 3 ii

Tinct. Opii Cam-

phoratae . . . fl 3 ii

Tinct. Stramonii fl 3 vi

Tinct. Cimicif. . fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. xxx

Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxv

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii

Apply with a camel's-hair  
brush night and morning.

*Gonorrheal***R** Salolis Merck . 3 ii

Antipyrin. Merck 3 iv

Codeinæ Merck grn. xii

Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.

One in the morning and  
afternoon, and 2 on going to  
bed.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Mentholis Mercki grn. xv

Guaiacolis Mercki ℥ xxx

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i

Paint on with a camel's-  
hair brush, and cover with  
cotton and oiled silk.

**R** *Methylis Salicylatis*  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 i  
 Oleatis Veratrinæ fl 3 i  
 Lin. Camphoræ . fl 3 iv  
 Lin. Belladonnæ fl 3 i  
 Rub in well and cover with  
 cotton and oiled silk.

**R** *Chlorali Hydrati*  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xxx  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xxx  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 i  
 Atropinæ Mercki grn. ii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Apply externally.

*Muscular (myalgia)*  
**R** *Ichthyolis* . . . fl 3 iii  
 Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Olei Betulæ  
 Lentæ Mercki ʒl xxx  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x  
 Apply 3 times daily.

**R** *Antipyrin. Merck* grn. lxxx  
*Sodii Salicylatis*  
 Merck . . . 3 ii  
 Dionini . . . grn. viii  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

**R** *Methylis Salicylatis*  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xx  
 Lin. Aconiti et  
 Chlorof. (N. F.) fl 3 iii  
 Rub in every 2-3 hours.

### Remedies for Rheumatism

Acetanillide.  
 Acetphenetidin: alone or with  
 salol, in all forms.  
 Acid, Formic: in acute and  
 chronic cases. 5 minims of 2 %  
 solution hypodermically, pre-  
 ceded by 8 minims 1 % cocaine  
 solution.  
 Acid, Hydriodic: the syrup in  
 acute and subacute cases.  
 Acid, Salicylic: in acute, chronic,  
 and muscular cases.  
 Aconite: internally and locally in  
 acute and chronic cases.  
 Alkalies.  
 Ammonium Carbonate: 5 grain  
 doses frequently in cardiac com-  
 plications in acute and gonor-  
 rheal cases.  
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides, So-  
 lution.  
 Aspirin: in all cases.  
 Atropine: injected near affected  
 joint.  
 Benzoates.  
 Blisters.  
 Camphor.  
 Camphor, Monobromated.  
 Cannabis Indica.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: in acute and  
 chronic cases.  
 Chloroform: as liniment.  
 Colchicum or Colchicine.  
 Creosote, Beechwood.  
 Digitalis: in acute cases in cardiac  
 complications with cyanosis and  
 edema.

Dionin: to relieve pain, in all  
 cases.  
 Diplosal: useful in all cases.  
 Eucalyptol: in acute cases.  
 Guaiac.  
 Guaiacol.  
 Ice: cold compresses to inflamed  
 joints.  
 Ichthyol: 3-5 drops 3 times daily  
 for prolonged periods; also 10-50  
 % ointments. Highly useful in  
 all cases.  
 Iodides: Potassium, Sodium, Ru-  
 bidium, etc.  
 Iodine: locally.  
 Lithium Salts.  
 Menthol: externally.  
 Methyl Salicylate or Oil Betula:  
 10-15 minims; also locally.  
 Morphine.  
 Mustard Plasters.  
 Oil Croton.  
 Oil Mustard, Volatile.  
 Oleoresin Capsicum.  
 Opium: especially where cardiac  
 inflammation.  
 Phenacetin: alone or with salol.  
 Potassium Acetate: in acute cases  
 freely at beginning, followed by  
 iodides.  
 Potassium Bicarbonate: 30 grains  
 every 4 hours until joint symp-  
 toms and fever disappear.  
 Potassium Iodide: alone or with  
 opium, especially when pain  
 worst at night.

Poultices.

Quinine: 15 grains daily, when acute symptoms abate.

Rhus Toxicodendron: in after stage of chronic and subacute cases.

Salicin.

Salicylates: Sodium, Ammonium, etc.

Salol: 15-30 grains 3-4 times daily; watch for symptoms of phenol poisoning, however.

Veratrine: as ointment.

Veronal: to produce sleep.

**RHINITIS.**—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. See CATARRH, *Nasal*; and OZENA.

**RICKETS.**—See RACHITIS.

**RINGWORM.**—Various parasitic skin diseases occurring in round patches. (See also SYCOSIS.)

*Of body (Tinea Circinata)*

**R** Chrysarobini

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx

Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii

Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv

Apply locally 2 or 3 times daily.

**R** Creosoti (Beechwood)

Mercki . . .  $\mathfrak{m}$  xx

Ol. Cadini

Mercki . . . fl 3 iii

Sulphuris Sublimati . . . 3 iii

Potassii Bicarbonatis Mercki . 3 i

Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x

Use locally.

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . .  $\mathfrak{m}$  xxx

Hydrargyri Ammon.

Mercki . grn. xx

Petrolati . . . 3 vi

Lanum Mercki . 3 x

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x

Apply locally.

**R** Iodi Mercki . . 3 i

Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Paint on 2 or 3 times daily.

*Of scalp (Porrigo; Tinea Tonsurans)*

**R** Hydrargyri Ammoniati

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v

Apply freely night and morning.

**R** Chrysarobini

Mercki . . . 3 i

Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss

Petrolati . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Lanum Mercki . 3 x

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv

Rub in well and cover with a cap.

**R** Formaldehydi (Medicinalis) Mercki . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Apply once or twice daily with a camel's-hair brush.

#### Remedies for Ringworm

Acid, Acetic: applied strong in ring-worm of all parts of body but scalp.

Acid, Boric: in ringworm on scrotum and inner thighs.

Acid, Carbolic: with glycerin (1:8 or stronger).

Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Sulphurous.

Betanaphthol.



Chrysarobin.  
 Copper Acetate: 1:50 ointment in  
 ringworm of body.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Ichthyol: very useful.  
 Iodine: tincture topically.  
 Mercury, Ammoniated.  
 Mercury Bichloride: 1:250 solu-

tion in ringworm of body; 1:25  
 ointment in ringworm of scalp  
 (used cautiously).  
 Mercury Iodide, Red, or Oxide,  
 Red: as ointment.  
 Resorcinol: in ringworm of scalp.  
 Sodium Thiosulphate.  
 Sulphites.

ROSACEA.—See ACNE ROSACEA.

ROSEOLA.—ROSE RASH.—See ERYTHEMA.

RUBEOLA.—See MEASLES.

RUPIA.—An eruptive disease with flat vesicles, followed by scabs;  
 usually syphilitic.

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Syr. Sarsapa-  
 rillæ Comp. . . fl ʒ ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ iv  
 Teaspoonful three to four  
 times daily.

**R** Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri  
 Mercki . . . grn. vi  
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi  
 Apply locally, with care.

**R** Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
 One twice daily.

#### Remedies for Rupia

Acid, Nitric.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodoform.  
 Mercury Ammoniated.  
 Mercury Bichloride.

Mercury Iodide, Red.  
 Mercury Oxide, Red.  
 Mercury with Chalk.  
 Potassium Bitartrate.  
 Potassium Iodide.

SALIVATION.—See PTYALISM.

SARCINA INFECTION.—Infection of the stomach, bladder, or other  
 organ, from invasion by a genus of Schizomycetes.

**R** Sodii Thiosulphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ iv  
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl ʒ iii  
 Dessertspoonful 3 t. p. d.

**R** Sodii Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Infus. Quassiae . fl ʒ viii  
 Tablespoonful three times  
 daily.

#### Remedies for Sarcina

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Calomel.  
 Creosote, Beechwood.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.  
 Menthol.

Perhydrol.  
 Sodium Thiosulphate.  
 Stomach Siphon: to wash out  
 stomach.  
 Sulphites.  
 Thymol.

**SATYRIASIS.**—Excessive sexual desire in males.

**R Sodii Bromidi**

Mercki . . . 3 vi  
Hyoscinae Hydro-  
brom. Mercki. grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Aquæ Camphoræ fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful, with water,  
before dinner, and two tea-  
spoonfuls at bedtime.

**R Sodii Bromidi**

Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Potassii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . 3 vi  
Aq. Ment. Pip.  
ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

**R Potassii Iodidi**

Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Potassii Bro-  
midi Mercki . 3 vi  
Syr. Aurantii .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aquæ . q. s. ad  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Teaspoonful after meals,  
with water.

**R Bromipini . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii**

Glycerini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Ol. Cinnamomi .  $\pi$  xv  
Shake! Dessertspoonful  
after meals and at bedtime.

**Remedies for Satyriasis**

Bromipin.  
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.  
Ichthalbin.

Potassium Bromide.  
Potassium Iodide.  
Sodium Bromide.

**SCABIES.—ITCH.**—A skin disease caused by the itch mite.

**R Betanaphtholis**

Mercki . . . grn. lxxv  
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iiss  
Sulphuris Præ-  
cipit. Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Saponis Viridis  
Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Apply night and morning.

**R Mentholis Mercki grn. xv**

Liq. Calcis . . . fl 3 iv  
Lanum Anhydr. 3 iv  
Adipis Benzoin. 3 iv  
Apply freely morning and  
night.

**R Sodii Thiosulphatis**

Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Apply to affected parts  
after a morning bath, and  
allow to dry on the skin.  
Before going to bed bathe the  
skin with the following lotion:

**R Acidi Hydrochlorici**

Dil. . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi

**R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii**

Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iii  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
After 15 minutes' inunction  
with green soap, give a warm  
bath of 30 minutes' duration;  
then rub ointment in well.  
Repeat morning and night.

**Remedies for Scabies**

Acid. Benzolic: as oint., or 1:200  
solut. for itch.  
Acid. Carbolic: 1:8 glycerin solut.  
Alkalies: as soaps or ointments to  
soften skin and break up bur-  
rows.  
Balsam Peru: locally to destroy  
mite and relieve itch.

Betanaphthol: 3-5 % alcohol so-  
lut., or 10 % oint.  
Chloroform.  
Cocculus Indicus: as ointment.  
Copper Sulphate: 1:16 lotion after  
crusts removed.  
Creolin-Pearson: 5 % ointment.  
Ichthyol: very efficient.

Iodine.  
Menthol.  
Mercury, Ammoniated: as oint.  
Mercury Bichloride: used cautiously.  
Oil Cade.  
Picrotoxin: 2 % ointment, but not to abraded surfaces.

Potassa Solution.  
Potassium Carbonate.  
Soft Soap.  
Sulphites.  
Sulphur: as ointment.  
Sulphurated Potassa: 5 % solution locally.  
Tar: ointment, to relieve itch.

**SCALD HEAD.**—See FAVUS.

**SCALDS.**—Burns caused by hot liquids. See BURNS.

**SCARLATINA.**—**SCARLET FEVER.**—An acute, infectious, contagious fever with a scarlet-colored rash upon the body, and inflammatory implication of the fauces. (Doses given under this head are for children of 4 years; other ages proportionately.)

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

Incubation: 2 days to 2 weeks. Average is 5 days.

First day: Abrupt invasion with:

Vomiting without preceding nausea.

Fever, 104–105° F.

Headache. Tachycardia.

Dry, burning sore-throat. (Red-paint throat.)

Second day: Rash: A punctuate stipple rash below chin-ear line.

Circumscribed blazing red cheek; and circumoral pallor.

Beef-, cats-, or strawberry-, tongue.

Third day: Rash reaches feet. "One day to begin and two to show."

Fourth to Seventh Days: Nothing doing, getting well.

Eighth Day: Rash fades and desquamation begins. Desquamation is ragged and shreds hang on to the fingers.

Ninth Day: Temperature reaches normal. Decline by lysis.

Twenty-first to Twenty-third Days: Danger of nephritis.

Complications: Pseudo-membranous pharyngitis; otitis media; mastoiditis; cervical adenitis with abscess of the glands; nephritis; arthritis; empyema; bronchopneumonia.

*For fever*

**R** Triphenini . . . grn. xv  
Euquininæ . . . grn. x  
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
Ol. Limonis . . . gtt. i  
Div. in pulv. no. x.  
One every 4 hours, as required.

**R** Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi  
Teaspoonful ev. 3–4 hrs.

*For itching*

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. xx  
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii  
Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
Apply once or twice daily.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 v

Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i

Thymolis Mercki grn. x

Lanum Mercki . 3 x

Rub in well over entire body from neck to foot every 6 to 12 hours, continuing friction until skin is dry.

(To combat all cutaneous symptoms.)

**R** Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Ol. Eucalypti

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 vii

For inunction every three hours.



*To hasten desquamation*

- R** Ichthyolis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  v  
 Apply all over body as soon  
 as desquamation begins.

- R** Resorein. Mercki 3 ii  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii  
 Anoint body frequently.

*For sore throat*

- R** Betanaphtholis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Gargle or apply once or  
 twice daily, to prevent anginal  
 complications.

- R** Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Potassii Chlo-  
 ratis Mercki . 3 i  
 Tinct. Ferri  
 Chloridi . . . fl 3 ii  
 Syrupi . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours  
 to a child of 5 years.

- R** Thymolis Mercki grn. ii  
 Sodii Boratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . ad. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 Mouth and throat wash.

- R** Thymolis Mercki grn. ii  
 Acidi Benzoici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Ol. Eucalypti  
 Mercki . . . gtt. iii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 Use as an antiseptic mouth  
 and throat cleanser.

*During convalescence*

- R** Euquininæ . . . grn. xv  
 Hemogallolis . . 3 i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One before meals.

- R** Ferri Lactatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xii  
 Calcii Phos-  
 phatis Mercki grn. xviii  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One after each meal.

**Remedies for Scarlatina**

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidn.  
 Acid, Boric: as gargle.  
 Acid, Carbolic: internally, and as  
 gargle.  
 Acid, Salicylic: in malignant cases.  
 Acids, Mineral.  
 Aconite: to reduce fever.  
 Alcohol: in collapse.  
 Ammonium Acetate Solution.  
 Ammonium Carbonate: frequent  
 doses in feeble circulation,  
 cyanosis, and delirium.  
 Antipyrine: in high temperature.  
 Arsenic: if tongue remains red and  
 irritable during convalescence.  
 Belladonna: during eruptive stage  
 when depression exists and rash  
 imperfectly developed.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Chlorine Water: as gargle.  
 Digitals: to lower temperature  
 and maintain kidney action.  
 Euquinine.

Fat: as inunction to hands and feet  
 during the rash, and over the  
 body during desquamation.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.  
 Ice: externally to throat, and held  
 in mouth to prevent swelling of  
 throat; to head, if very hot.  
 Ichthyol: to hasten desquamation.  
 Iodine.  
 Iron Chloride: 5 to 15 minims  
 tincture, according to age, in  
 advanced stage with albuminu-  
 ria and hematuria.  
 Jalap: compound powder, with  
 potassium bitartrate, or hot dry  
 applications, to produce sweat-  
 ing in nephritis.  
 Magnesium Sulphate: purgative.  
 Menthol.  
 Mercury with Chalk:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain every  
 hour to lessen inflammation of  
 tonsils.  
 Mercury Bichloride,

Perhydrol.  
 Potassium Iodide: in full doses.  
 Potassium Permanganate: as gargle for throat; also internally.  
 Purgatives: useful to prevent albuminuria.  
 Quinine: to reduce fever.  
 Resorcinol.

Salol: 5 to 30 grains daily.  
 Sodium Bromide: with hydrated chloral when convulsions usher in attack.  
 Sodium Salicylate: as antipyretic.  
 Strychnine: hypodermically in paralysis.  
 Veratrum Viride: for convulsions

SCARS.—See CICATRICES.

SCIATICA.—Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. See NEURALGIA, *Sciatic*.

SCIRRHUS.—A hard, connective-tissue cancer. See CANCER.

SCLERITIS.—EPISCLERITIS.—Inflammation of the outer coat of the eye.

℞ Potassii Iodidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Sodii Salicylatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Vini Colchici  
     Radicis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

℞ Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi  
     Mercki . . . grn. v  
 Acidi Borici  
     Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
 Filter, and use as collyrium  
 once daily.

#### Remedies for Scleritis

Acid, Boric.  
 Cocaine.  
 Methyl Salicylate.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.  
 Potassium or Sodium Iodide.  
 Sodium Salicylate.

SCLERODERMA.—HIDE-BOUND DISEASE.—A disease in which the skin hardens in patches.

℞ Strychninæ Sulphatis  
     Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful after meals.  
 Apply electricity locally; or  
 inject thiosinamine (or bet-  
 ter, fibrolysin) for cicatrices.

℞ Arsen-hemolis . 3 i  
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
     Exsicc. Mercki grn. xl  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v  
 Div. in pil. no. xl.  
 One after each meal.

℞ Ichthyolis. . . . 3 ii  
 Ol. Morrhuæ . . fl 3 vi  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv  
 Rub in thoroughly.

℞ Sodii Glycerinophosphatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

#### Remedies for Scleroderma

Arsen-hemol.  
 Cod-liver Oil.  
 Donovan's Solution.  
 Euquinine.  
 Fowler's Solution.  
 Glycerinophosphates.

Hypophosphites.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Phosphates.  
 Strontium Iodide  
 Strychnine.

**SCLEROSIS.**—Hardening of nervous, arterial, or other structures by hyperplasia of connective tissue.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In **ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS**:

Circulatory Symptoms: Blood pressure increased.

Pulse is hard, tense and incompressible.

Signs of hypertrophy of the heart:

Apex displaced beyond nipple line.

Accentuated aortic second sound.

Palpable thickening of the arteries.

Regional symptoms according to situation of the sclerosis:

Heart: Angina Pectoris; dilatation may supervene.

Cerebral: Transient and recurrent attacks of paralysis.

(Hemiplegia and monoplegias) Lasts only 24 hours.

*Stokes'-Adam's Syndrome* which consists of:

Syncopal and epileptiform attacks.

Bradycardia; vertigo.

Renal: Signs of contracted kidney.

Polyuria may be the first symptom.

Extremities: Coldness and gangrene.

Intermittent lameness or claudication.

Blood Vessels: Thrombosis and embolism.

Aneurism: Rupture of which may be fatal.

Visceral Insufficiency: Loss of digestive power due to changes in liver and pancreas.

### Arterial

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
Mercki . . . grn. lxxx  
Ammonii Chloridi Mercki . 3 i  
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful after meals.

### R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. ss  
Ferri Reducti  
Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
Extr. Cascaræ Sagradæ  
Euquininæ. .aa 3 i  
Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
One after each meal.

### Remedies for Sclerosis

Acetanilide or Antipyrine.  
Arsenic.  
Digipuratum.  
Digitalin German.  
Digitoxin.  
Gaduol.  
Glycerinophosphates.

Ichthalbin or Ichthyol.  
Iodides.  
Iodipin.  
Iodival.  
Iron Iodide.  
Phenacetin.  
Potassium Iodide.

**SCLEROSIS, POSTERIOR SPINAL.**—See **LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA**.

**SCORBUTUS.**—A debilitated condition due to privation and improper diet. See **SCURVY**.

**SCROFULA.**—A diseased condition of the system probably due to tuberculosis, and characterized by chronic swellings of the lymphatic glands, necrosis of bone, etc.

(The doses here given are for adults unless otherwise stated.)

### Constitutional treatment

**R** Iodo-hemolis . . 3 v  
Euquininæ. . . grn. l  
Div. in pil. no. c.  
One to three pills 3 t. p. d.

**R** Hemogallolis . . 3 iii  
Pulv. Sacchari .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Ol. Limonis . . gtt. iii  
Half to one teaspoonful  
3-4 times daily.



**R** Iodipini Mercki . fl ʒ vi  
 Glycerini Mercki fl ʒ i  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. vii  
 Teaspoonful, increased to a  
 tablespoonful, 3 times daily;  
 children half to one teaspoon-  
 ful.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ Menthæ Pip. fl 3 iii  
 Syrupi . . . . fl 3 i  
 Ten to 20 drops after meals,  
 in water.

**R** Ol. Morrhuæ . . fl ʒ vii  
 Iodipini Mercki . fl ʒ i  
 Ol. Aurantii . . gtt. x  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily  
 (for children).

### Local treatment

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 vi  
 Iodi Mercki . . grn. xv  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Petrolati . . . 3 vi  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Rub in evenings.

**R** Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 i  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Rub in thoroughly around  
 neck, or into axillæ, etc.  
 (In *enlarged lymphatic  
 glands* in children.)

### Remedies for Scrofula

Acid, Hydriodic.  
 Alcohol.  
 Ammonium Iodide: in glandular  
 enlargement.  
 Arsenic.  
 Blisters: to enlarged glands.  
 Cadmium Iodide.  
 Calcium Chloride: 10 to 20 grains  
 in milk, after meals, in glandular  
 enlargement of neck and diar-  
 rhea.  
 Calomel.  
 Cod-liver Oil.  
 Coniline: 1 grain to 2 fl. dr. almond  
 oil, applied 2 to 3 times daily to  
 conjunctiva in scrofulous photo-  
 phobia.  
 Extract Malt, Dry.  
 Fats: by inunction.  
 Gaduol.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Hemogallol.

Hyoscyamus: tincture; also bruised  
 leaves as cataplasm to scrofulous  
 ulcers.  
 Hypophosphites.  
 Ichthalbin: useful internally.  
 Ichthyol: ointment; also inter-  
 nally.  
 Iodides or Iodipin.  
 Iodine: tincture internally, and  
 ointment locally to glands.  
 Iodival.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Iron Iodide: syrup in emaciation  
 and debility.  
 Lactophosphates.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Phosphates.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Sodium Thiosulphate.  
 Sulphides.  
 Thyraden or Thyroidin.  
 Zinc Chloride.

**SCURVY.—SCORBUTUS.**—Constitutional debility due to improper and  
 insufficient diet; characterized by spongy gums and tendency to  
 hemorrhage into the gums, muscles, joints, or viscera.

#### Bedside Diagnosis.—

*Severe anemia* without leucocytosis and without anatomical or  
 chemical changes in the blood.

*Hemorrhages* anywhere.

Ecchymosis common in the extremities. "Sub-periosteal  
 hemorrhage."

*Spongy and swollen gums.* They may go on to ulceration.

#### In INFANTILE SCURVY (BARLOW'S DISEASE):

Due to proprietary foods and occurring in children.

Consecutive symmetrical epiphyseal hemorrhagic swellings be-  
 ginning in the *legs* and extending to the trunk, scapula and  
 upper extremities, and *great liability to fracture*.

The joints are free.

Complete relaxation when advanced. "Pseudo-paralysis."

Child resents being moved.

Sunken sternum and adjacent costal cartilages.

Marked anemia without emaciation but with marked asthenia.

There is no tendency to hemorrhage, except sub-periosteal thickenings of the shafts of long bones, and ecchymosis on the extremities.

*Tender points* about the femur often diagnosed as rheumatism of the legs.

### Adult

#### **R** Potassii Citratis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

#### Acidi Citrici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Ol. Limonis . . . gtt. vi

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii

#### Calcii Glycerino-

phos. Mercki . grn. xii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi

Tablespoonful in half-pint sweetened water, to be used as a drink whenever thirsty. The diet should consist principally of fruits and vegetables; rare meats may also be eaten.

#### **R** Extr. Malti Sicc.

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. viii ad chart. cerat.

One immediately after each meal.

#### **R** Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

#### Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. ss

Euquininæ. . . grn. xl

#### Massæ Ferri

Carbon. Mercki 3 ii

Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One after meals.

(*During convalescence.*)

#### **R** Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Tinct. Myrrhæ . fl 3 ii

Tinct. Benzoini

Comp. . . . fl 3 ii

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful in half a glass water as mouth wash every hour or two.

(*For spongy gums.*)

#### *Infantile (Barlow's Disease)*

#### **R** Potassii Citratis

Merck . . . . grn. xx

#### Succi Aurantii

Recentis. . . fl 3 ii

Saccharini Merck grn. i

Teaspoonful every 3 hours, in water.

Correct the diet also.

#### **R** Potassii Bitartratis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

#### Acidi Citrici

Mercki . . . 3 iv

#### Acidi Tartarici

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Syrupi . . . . fl 3 ii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii

Shake! Tablespoonful 3 times daily.

#### **R** Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 i

#### Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. v

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv

#### Acidi Citrici

Mercki . . . grn. vi

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Use as a mouthwash 3 or 4 times daily.

## Remedies for Scurvy

Acid, Citric or Tartaric: as preventive in the absence of lime juice.  
 Acids.  
 Aconite: in acute stomatitis with salivation in scorbutic conditions.  
 Alcohol.  
 Alum: locally with myrrh for ulcerated gums; use cautiously, as it may attack the teeth.  
 Ammonium Carbonate: in scorbutic diathesis.  
 Atropine: hypodermically when salivation.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically

or by mouth, to restrain hemorrhage.  
 Iron Arsenate: as a tonic where other tonics fail.  
 Iron Chloride: the tincture in hemorrhage.  
 Lemon or Lime Juice: as preventive and curative.  
 Malt: as antiscorbutic.  
 Myrrh: tincture as wash for gums.  
 Oranges: highly useful.  
 Phosphates: when non-assimilation a cause.  
 Potassium Bitartrate.  
 Strychnine.

**SEA-SICKNESS.—MAL-DE-MER.**—Nausea and vomiting affecting many persons at sea.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 i  
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki. grn. ii  
 Bismuthi Subnitrat. Mercki. 3 ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One every hour or two.

**R** Menthol. Mercki grn. ii  
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki. grn. iii  
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 i  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every hour.

## Remedies for Sea-sickness

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidin.  
 Acid, Nitro-Hydrochloric: the following is very useful: Acid Nitro-hydrochlorici Dil., fl. 3 iii; Acid Hydrocyanici Dil., ℥ xxx; Magnesii Sulphatis, 3 ii; Aquæ, q. s. ad fl. 3 viii. One tablespoonful 3 times daily.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Bromides: full doses a few days before and after sailing.  
 Bromopin.  
 Bromural.  
 Caffeine Citrated: for the headache.  
 Calomel: followed by salines, before sailing.

Chloral, Hydrated: 10 to 20 grains every 4 hours; should be given before nausea sets in; also with potassium bromide in effervescing citrate of magnesia.  
 Chloroform: 2 to 5 drops on sugar.  
 Counter-irritation: mustard plaster or leaf to epigastrium.  
 Creosote, Beechwood: to check vomiting.  
 Hyoscyamine with Strychnine:  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain each.  
 Menthol.  
 Morphine:  $\frac{1}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain hypodermically.  
 Orezine or Orezoids.

**SEBORRHEA.**—Abnormal secretion of the sebaceous glands, producing greasy scales. (See also PITYRIASIS.)

**R** Pyrogallolis Merck grn. x  
 Sulphuris Præcip. Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Zinci Oxidi Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ Camph. . fl 3 ii  
 Liquoris Calcis . fl 3 iii  
 Lanum Anhydr. 3 iii  
 Apply after thorough cleansing of the parts.

**R** Liq. Potassii Arsenitis Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Tr. Cantharidis fl 3 iv  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 v  
 Spt. Ammoniae Aromat. Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ Rosæ ad fl 3 vi  
 Apply every second day, using tar soap first to cleanse the skin.



**R** Tannoformi . . 3 iii  
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Aquæ . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x  
 Use as a hair-wash night  
 and morning.

**R** Ferri Arsenatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. iv  
 Ichthyol-Sodii . fl 3 iii  
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xl.  
 One after each meal.

#### Remedies for Seborrhea

Acid, Boric.  
 Acid, Pyrogallie or Salicylic.  
 Betanaphthol.  
 Borax: with glycerin and lead acetate locally.  
 Euresol.  
 Glycerin.  
 Ichthalbin: Internally.

Ichthyol: topically.  
 Iodine.  
 Liquor Potassa: locally.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Sulphur.  
 Tannoform.  
 Zinc Oxide: good with lead carbonate in ointment.

**SEPTICEMIA.**—Poisoning of the blood with septic germs and their ptomaines generated in an open wound by inflammation. See PYEMIA.

**SHINGLES.**—The popular name for Herpes Zoster. See HERPES.

**SHOCK.**—A depressed condition of the system established suddenly by powerful emotion or bodily injury.

#### Nervous

**R** Tabletæ Erythrolis Tetranitratis Mercki, no. xxiv  
 One tablet every 3 hours.

**R** Atropinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 15 minims hypodermically.  
 Repeat once or twice if necessary in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 hour.

#### Surgical

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Digitalini Germanici  
 Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vi  
 15 minims hypodermically

every 2 or 3 hours so long as required.

**R** Capsulæ Suprarenalis  
 Sicc. Mercki . grn. vii  
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. ii  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. i  
 Ol. Aurantii . . gtt. i  
 Administer before operation.  
 (To prevent surgical shock.)

**R** Ammonii Valeratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Spt. Vini Gallici fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Two teaspoonfuls in 2 oz. warm water, by rectal injection every 2 hours if necessary.

#### Remedies for Shock

Adrenalline.  
 Alcohol. hypodermically or enema.  
 Ammonia.  
 Ammonium Valerate.  
 Amyl Nitrite: in first stage.  
 Atropine: in sudden collapse.  
 Blisters.  
 Brandy or Whisky.  
 Caffeine: hypodermically.

Camphor.  
 Codeine: 1 grain hypodermically, after operation, to control pain.  
 Digipuratum.  
 Digitalin German: hypodermically.  
 Digitoxin.  
 Erythrol Tetranitrate.  
 Ether: as stimulant.  
 Heat.

Hypodermoclysis.  
Oxygen.  
Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.

Strophanthin.  
Strychnine: hypodermically  
Suprenal Gland.

**SINGULTUS.**—The technical name for Hiccough. See HICCOUGH.

**SINUS THROMBOSIS.**—Thrombosis of a venous sinus.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

Temperature: Remittent or intermittent;  $99\frac{1}{2}$ – $106^{\circ}$ .

Rigors, sweat and prostration.

Between paroxysms patient does not complain.

Metastatic deposits in lung, liver and joints.

Tenderness over emissary vein.

Cord-like swelling of the glands at anterior border of sterno-cleido-mastoid.

Leucocytosis. 20,000. 80% polymorphonuclears.

Choked disc in 50 per cent. of the cases.

**SKIN DISEASES.**—See titles of the various diseases in their alphabetical order.

**SLEEPLESSNESS.**—See INSOMNIA.

**SMALLPOX.**—**VARIOLA.**—An acute, eruptive, contagious disease that terminates in pitting.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

Incubation: 12 to 14 days.

First to Fourth Days: *Abrupt invasion with:*  
Severe chill. Splitting backache (Lumbar pain).

Fever rises rapidly,  $104^{\circ}$  F. Severe frontal headache.

An initial confusing rash usually accompanied by petechia.

Fourth Day: A papular eruption appears and the temperature falls.

The rash first appears on the face and hands. It has a shotty feeling due to the deep induration.

Has an inflammatory areola and becomes umbilicated.

The rash passes through the stages of papule, vesicle and pustule, allowing about 2 days for each.

It requires 36–48 hours for the rash to extend to the feet.

Fifth to Eighth Days: Patient feels well.

Eighth Day: Maturation is complete.

*Secondary fever of pustulation occurs.*

Nervous symptoms recur, especially delirium.

Great burning and itching of the face.

Superficial abscess forms in the confluent form.

Tenth or Eleventh Day: Fever disappears.

Pustules begin to dry first on the face.

Complications: Bronchopneumonia the usual cause of death.

Abscesses. Furuncles and gangrene on the skin.

Laryngitis, which may terminate in edema of the glottis.

*For preventing pitting*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  v

Ung. Aquæ Rosæ  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

Anoint entire body once or twice daily, rubbing in well.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

Lanum Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Ol. Eucalypti

Mercki . . . . . fl 3 ii

Rub in thoroughly.

**R** Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Phenolis Mercki grn. xxx  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  vii  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv  
 Anoint body (especially  
 face) twice daily, and apply  
 on lint.

**R** Pulv. Iodoformi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Camph. . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Apply with a brush thrice  
 daily, first bathing with soap  
 and warm water.

*For delirium*

**R** Atropinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 v  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful, as required,  
 every 3 or more hours.

*For conjunctivitis*

**R** Ichthyolis . . .  $\mathfrak{m}$  xxx  
 Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi  
 Use freely as wash.

**Remedies for Smallpox**

Acid, Carbolic: internally, 3 min-  
 ims with 3 grains quinine every  
 4 hours; externally, undiluted,  
 cautiously applied, or mixed  
 with sweet oil.

Acid, Salicylic: hot solution (1:250  
 water) applied to skin by spon-  
 ging, and as gargle; also inter-  
 nally in diarrhea.

Aconite.

Ammonium Carbonate.

*For hemorrhage*

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Stypticini . . . grn. x  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.  
 One, followed by a little  
 hot water or tea, every 2  
 hours as long as required.

*For pyemia and fever*

**R** Salolis Mercki . 3 iv  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 iss  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One every 4 hours.

(Credited with power to  
 relieve all *cutaneous irritation*  
 and generally to prevent pit-  
 ting; also a good antipy-  
 retic.)

**R** Tinct. Aconiti .  $\mathfrak{m}$  xv  
 Spt. Aetheris  
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iv  
 Potassii Citratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 One or 2 teaspoonfuls in  
 water every 2 hours.

**R** Tinct. Ferri  
 Chloridi . . . fl 3 iii  
 Quininæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki 3 i  
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Dessertspoonful 3 times  
 daily.

Antipyrine.  
 Atropine Sulphate.  
 Brandy or Whisky.  
 Bromides.  
 Camphor: alone or with opium.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: in high tem-  
 perature with much restlessness  
 and delirium.

Dionin.

Euquinine.

Glycerite Starch: locally.



Gualacol: locally to check maturation, prevent pitting, and remove odor.  
 Ichthyol: exceedingly valuable to prevent pitting.  
 Iodine: the tincture locally to prevent pitting.  
 Iron Chloride: the tincture, with quinine.  
 Lanum.  
 Mercury Bichloride: 1:1000 solution externally to reduce sec-

ondary fever and prevent odor.  
 Opium.  
 Potassium Permanganate.  
 Quinine.  
 Salol: 15 grains every 2 hours.  
 Silver Nitrate: solution locally to prevent pitting; also applied directly by inserting in each vesicle on pointed stick.  
 Sodium Salicylate.  
 Sulphocarbolates.  
 Zinc Carbonate or Oxide.

**SNAKE BITES.**—See BITES, *Snake*.

**SNEEZING.**—A sudden, convulsive effort of the respiratory muscles to overcome irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose; often due to onset of coryza. See CATARRH, NASAL.

#### Remedies for Sneezing

Arsenic: in paroxysmal sneezing as usually ushers in hay fever.  
 Belladonna.  
 Camphor: as powder, or strong tincture inhaled in commencing catarrh.  
 Gelsemium: in excessive morning

sneezings with discharge.  
 Iodine: inhalation.  
 Menthol.  
 Pressure beneath nose, over the termination of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve.

**SOMNAMBULISM.**—Habitual walking in sleep. (See also NIGHTMARE.)

#### Remedies for Somnambulism

Bromides or Bromipin.  
 Bromural.  
 Glycerinophosphates.

Hypnotics.  
 Opium.  
 Veronal.

**SORE THROAT.**—See TONSILLITIS.

**SPASM OF GLOTTIS.**—See LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

**SPERMATORRHEA.**—**EMISSION.**—Involuntary discharge of semen without sexual connection.

*In atony of seminal vesicles*

℞ Cornutin. Citratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki . 3 ii  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v  
 Div. in pil. no. xl.  
 One twice daily.

*For general debility*

℞ Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx  
 Ferri Valeratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Zinci Valeratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Oleores. Lupulini grn. xxx  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One three times daily.

*In spasm of seminal vesicles*

℞ Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi  
 Mercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{6}$   
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xx  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iii  
 Extr. Taraxaci . grn. xx  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 One after meals.

*In spinal hyperesthesia*

℞ Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv  
 Tr. Nucis Vomicae ℥ xxx  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Aquæ Camph. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Teaspoonful 3 to 4 times daily.

## Remedies for Spermatorrhœa

Acetanilide.  
 Arsenic: in functional impotence;  
 best as iron arsenate with ergot.  
 Atropine or Belladonna: in relaxation  
 of the genital organs where  
 there is no dream or orgasm.  
 Bromides: when physiological in a  
 plethoric patient.  
 Bromipln.  
 Camphor, or Camphor Monobrom-  
 ated: diminishes venereal ex-  
 citement.  
 Cantharides: with iron in deficient  
 tone from old age, excess, etc.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: to arrest noc-  
 turnal emissions.

Cimicifuga: in emission on the  
 least excitement.  
 Digitalis: in frequent emissions  
 with languid circulation; with  
 bromide in plethoric subjects.  
 Ergot or Ergotin Bonjean: in de-  
 ficient tone in genital organs.  
 Hyoschine Hydrobromide.  
 Hypophosphites.  
 Lupulin: the oleoresin.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Phosphorus: in physical and men-  
 tal debility.  
 Potassium Bromide: in plethoric  
 subjects.  
 Strychnine.

**SPINAL AFFECTIONS.**—See MENINGITIS, LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, and PARALYSIS.

**SPINAL CONCUSSION.**—See also MYELITIS.

## Remedies for Spinal Concussion

Bleeding: to relieve heart.  
 Lead Water and Opium: as lotion.

Vinegar or Dil. Acetic Acid: to re-  
 store consciousness.

## Remedies for Spinal Congestion

Aconite.  
 Cold Affusions: to spine.  
 Ergot: in large doses.

Gelsemium.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Turpentine Oil.

**SPIRRILLUM FEVER.**—See ANTHRAX.

**SPLENIC ENLARGEMENT.**—Hypertrophy of the spleen from malaria, syphilis, pseudo-leukemia, and other affections.

*Malarial*

**R** Arseni Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki . 3 i  
 Berberinæ Phos-  
 phatis Mercki 3 iss  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. no. xxiv.  
 One, 3 times daily.

**R** Berberinæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Tr. Cinchonæ Co. fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful every 5 hours.

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 v  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*Syphilitic*

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 v  
 Hydrargyri Bi-  
 chlor. Mercki. grn. ss  
 Syr. Sarsapa-  
 rillæ Comp. . . fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
 Teaspoonful, gradually in-  
 creased to 4 or 5 teaspoonfuls,  
 3 times daily.

## Remedies for Splenic Enlargement

Ammonium Fluoride.  
 Arsenic.  
 Bromides.  
 Calomel.  
 Donovan's Solution.

Ergot or Ergotin Bonjean.  
 Euquinine.  
 Methylene Blue.  
 Potassium Iodide,  
 Quinine.

**SPLENIC FEVER.**—See ANTHRAX.

**SPRAIN.**—Violent twisting of a joint beyond its normal amount of movement, so as to damage the ligaments. (See also BRUISES.)

**R** Liq. Plumbi Subac-  
tatis . . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Tinct. Opii . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Aquæ . . . . . O i  
Apply hot on lint.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
Camphoræ . . . 3 i  
Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x  
Apply by massage 3 or 4  
times daily.

#### Remedies for Sprains

Aconite Liniment: well rubbed in.  
Ammonia.  
Ammonium Chloride: prolonged  
application of cold sat. solution.  
Camphor Liniment.  
Chloroform Liniment.  
Cold Applications.  
Croton Oil Liniment.  
Hot Fomentations: early applied.

Ichthyol: ointment.  
Iodine: in chronic inflammation  
after sprains.  
Lead Lotion: for sprained joint.  
Lead Water and Laudanum.  
Soap Liniment.  
Turpentine Liniment: a stimulant  
application to be well rubbed in.  
Vinegar: cooling lotion.

**STIFF NECK.**—See TORTICOLLIS.

**STINGS.**—See BITES AND STINGS.

**STOMACH, CATARRH OF.**—See GASTRITIS.

**STOMACH, DILATATION OF.**—See GASTRIC DILATATION.

**STOMACH, SOUR.**—See ACIDITY OF STOMACH.

**STOMACH, ULCER OF.**—See GASTRIC ULCER.

**STOMATITIS.**—Sore mouth. See APHTHÆ.

**STRABISMUS.**—Deviation of one of the eyes from its proper direction so that the visual axes cannot both be directed simultaneously at the same objective point.

#### Remedies for Strabismus

Atropine: to lessen converging  
squint when periodic in hyper-  
metropia.  
Hyoscyamus.  
Mercury: like potassium iodide in  
syphilitic cases.

Physostigmine: to stimulate the  
ciliary muscles in deficient con-  
traction.  
Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic  
history if one nerve only is par-  
alyzed.

**STRANGURY.**—Spasm of the muscles of the bladder and urethra, causing pain and difficulty in urinating, so that the urine can only be passed in minute quantities or in drops at a time. See DYSURIA.

**STRICTURE, URETHRAL.**—Abnormal contraction of the urethra. See URETHRITIS.

**STROPHULUS.**—An eruption in infants, popularly known as *Tooth-rash* and *Gum-rash*.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Petrolati Albi . 3 ii  
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v  
Apply at night.

**R** Spt. Aetheris Nitrosi  
Potassii Acetatis  
Mercki . aa 3 ii  
Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.



## Remedies for Strophulus

Acid, Boric.  
Aconite.  
Glycerin.  
Ichthyol.  
Lead Lotion: astringent.  
Magnesia.

Mercury with Chalk: if stools are pale.  
Potassium Acetate.  
Spirit Nitrous Ether: in deficient urine.  
Zinc Oxide.

**STRUMA.**—A term applied to Scrofula and to Goiter. See SCROFULA and GOITER.

**STYE.**—Inflamed sebaceous glands of the eyelid. See HORDEOLUM.

**SUMMER COMPLAINT.**—See CHOLERA INFANTUM.

**SUNBURN.**—Inflammation of the skin from exposure to the direct rays of the sun during hot weather.

**R** Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iii  
Spt. Camphoræ. gtt. x  
Ol. Rosæ . . . gtt. v  
Apply to reddened surface.

**R** Plumbi Carbonatis  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Pulv. Amyli . . 3 i  
Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 i  
Ol. Olivæ . . . 3 ii  
Apply to the inflamed skin.

**R** Ol. Amygdalæ  
Express.. . . fl 3 ii  
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Ol. Rosæ . . . gtt. v  
Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 vi  
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
Apply 3 times daily.

**R** Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iv  
Mentholis Mercki grn. xv  
Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 vi  
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
Apply to reddened surface.

## Remedies for Sunburn

Acid, Boric.  
Acid, Carbollic.  
Cold Cream or Lanum.

Ichthyol.  
Oils.  
Resorcinol.

**SUNSTROKE.—INSOLATION.**—A febrile condition induced by exposure to the hot summer sun.

*For collapse*

**R** Ammonii Carbonatis  
Mercki . . . grn. xl  
Spt. Vini Gallici fl 3 iii  
Aquæ Camph. ad fl 3 i  
Teaspoonful every half-hour.

**R** Digitalini Germanici  
Mercki . . . grn. i  
Spt. Aetheris  
Comp. Mercki fl 3 iv  
20 minims subcutaneously.

*For convulsions*

**R** Chloroformi pro Narcosi  
Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
To be administered by the physician by inhalation to verge of anesthesia.

*For delirium*

**R** Sodii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Aq. Camphoræ . fl 3 ii  
Dessertspoonful every hour or two till quiet.

*For fever*

**R** Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Triphenini. . . grn. xlv  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 4 hours.

*For weak heart*

**R** Amylis Nitritis  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Three to 4 drops by inhalation, as required.

**Remedies for Sunstroke**

Aconite: not to be used with a weak heart.  
 Amyl Nitrite.  
 Apomorphine:  $\frac{1}{18}$  grain at once counteracts symptoms.  
 Artificial Respiration.  
 Belladonna.  
 Bleeding: in venous congestion.  
 Brandy: in small doses in collapse.  
 Camphor.  
 Chloroform: in convulsions.  
 Digitalin, "German": to stimulate heart.  
 Digi puratum.  
 Ergot: per os or subcutaneously.

Ether, Comp. Spirit.  
 Euquinine.  
 Ice: application to chest, back and abdomen, as quickly as possible, in thermic fever, and to reduce temperature: iced drinks as well.  
 Potassium Bromide: to relieve the delirium.  
 Quinine: in thermic fever.  
 Sodium Bromide: in delirium.  
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.  
 Venesection: best treatment if face be cyanosed and heart laboring, and if meningitis threaten after thermic fever (Harc).

**SUPPURATION.**—The production of pus.

**Remedies for Suppuration**

Acid, Carbolic: lotion and dressing.  
 Afermol.  
 Bismuth Oxyiodide.  
 Calcium Salts: to repair waste.  
 Creollin-Pearson.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Hypophosphites: tonic.  
 Ichthalbin: internally.  
 Ichthyol.

Iodipln.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Iron Iodide: tonic.  
 Leukofermantin.  
 Phosphates.  
 Quinine: tonic.  
 Sulphides: when a thin watery pus is secreted, to abort, or hasten suppuration.

**SURGICAL FEVER.**—See PYEMIA.

**SWEATING.**—See PHTHISIS: *Night-sweats*, BROMIDROSIS and HYPERIDROSIS.

**SNOORING.**—See SYNCOPE.

**SYCOOSIS.**—A chronic inflammation of the hair-follicles, usually of the beard region, characterized by papules, pustules, and tubercles, perforated by hairs. (See also RINGWORM.)

**R** Sulphuris Præcipit.  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi  
 Apply at night, and several times during the day if possible. Clip the hair.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xl  
 Chrysarobini . . grn. xxx  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Rub in well, and cover part with gutta-percha tissue.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xl  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
 Rub in well, and cover part with gutta-percha tissue.

**R** Olei Cadini  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv  
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x  
 Anoint part freely.

## Remedies for Sycosis

Acid, Boric: 1:5 ointment.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Acid, Sulphurous: in parasitic sycosis.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Arsenic: 5 drops Fowler's solution.  
 Betanaphthol.  
 Chrysarobin: in parasitic sycosis.  
 Cod-liver Oil: in chronic non-parasitic sycosis.  
 Euresol.  
 Ichthalbin: internally.  
 Ichthyol: exceedingly useful.

Mercury, Ammoniated: in parasitic sycosis.  
 Mercury Nitrate: as ointment.  
 Mercury Oxide, Red.  
 Mercury Oleate: in parasitic sycosis.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Sodium Sulphite.  
 Sulphur.  
 Sulphur Iodide Ointment: in non-parasitic sycosis.  
 Tar.  
 Zinc Chloride: in tinea sycosis.

**SYNCOPE.—SWOONING.—FAINTING.**—A sudden partial or complete suspension of respiration and cardiac action, accompanied by loss of consciousness.

**R** Digitalini Germanici  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 15 minims hypodermically.

**R** Amylis Nitritus  
 Mercki . . .  $\pi$  xxx  
 Three drops inhaled from a

handkerchief every few minutes.

**R** Spt. Ammoniaë Aromatici  
 Mercki . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Spt. Aetheris  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Two small teaspoonfuls in water every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour till consciousness returns.

## Remedies for Syncope

Acid, Acetic.  
 Aconite.  
 Alcohol: in sudden syncope, from fright or weak heart.  
 Ammonia: inhaled cautiously; Aromat. spirit as stimulant.  
 Ammonium Carbonate.  
 Amyl Nitrite: in sudden emergency, in fatty heart, in syncope during anesthesia, and in hemorrhage.  
 Atropine:  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain subcu-

taneously in cardiac syncope.  
 Camphor: cardiac stimulant.  
 Chloroform: transient cardiac stimulant in hysteria.  
 Cold Douche.  
 Counter-irritation to Epigastrium.  
 Digitalin, "German": hypodermically in sudden collapse after hemorrhage.  
 Ether: in collapse from intestinal colic.  
 Heat to Epigastrium.

**SYNOVITIS.**—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the joints, bursæ, or tendon-sheaths.

*Acute or Subacute*

**R** Liq. Plumbi  
 Subacetatis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Tinct. Opii . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i  
 Saturate lint with the solution, hot, and apply freely.—  
 Keep joint at rest.

**R** Ext. Belladonnæ grn. xxx  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply freely on lint.

*Rheumatic*

**R** Methylis Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki .  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Apply on lint.



*Chronic*  
**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. l  
 Sodii Thiosulphatis Mercki grn. iv  
 Aquæ Fervidæ . ℥ l  
 Lanum Mercki . ʒ iss  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl ʒ iv  
 Apply to inflamed joint on lint.

**R** Tr. Iodi. . . . fl ʒ i  
 Paint around joint.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ i  
 Use ether spray, and inject 10 minims into joint; repeat every 3 days.

**R** Iodi Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl ʒ iss  
 Apply with a brush.

### Remedies for Synovitis

Acid, Carbolic: 1 dram 1:50 solution injected into the joint.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Aconite.  
 Blisters: at night in chronic synovitis; or strong counter-irritation.  
 Calcium Sulphide: as an antisyphilitic.  
 Dionin.  
 Euquinine.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodine: injection in hydrarthrosis

after tapping; or painted over.  
 Iodoform: 1:5 solution in ether, injected into tuberculous joints; also as a dressing after opening.  
 Lead Subacetate Solution.  
 Mercury: internally in syphilitic origin.  
 Mercury Oleate: to remove induration left behind.  
 Methyl Salicylate.  
 Opium: tincture.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Quinine.  
 Sodium Salicylate.

**SYPHILIS.—LUES.—POX.**—A general infectious chronic disease acquired by contact of an abraded surface with the specific virus, or by inheritance, and characterized by a variety of structural lesions, the most distinctive of which are the chancre, the mucous patch, and gumma. For methods of treating the primary lesion, see CHANCRE.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—In ACQUIRED SYPHILIS:—

First period of incubation: About three weeks.

Primary Stage: Chancre and glandular enlargement.

Chancre: Is single, begins as a papule, undergoes superficial ulceration, scooped-out appearance, indurated base, smooth floor, scanty secretion, heals without a scar.

Enlarged glands. First those nearest the chancre.

Then generalized.

Second period of incubation: 5-7 weeks.

Secondary Stage: Prodromes and eruptions.

"Fever of invasion" (diagnose from typhoid).

Nocturnal osteoscopic pains.

Headache and neuralgia. Enlargement of the spleen.

Angina sore throat.

Alopecia: A patchy baldness.

Eruptions, mucous patches and condylomata.

*The characteristics of syphilides are:*

Polymorphism "crops."

Raw ham- or copper-color.

Spread peripherally and ulcerate centrally.

They do not itch.

The early syphilides first appear on the chest, back and abdomen.

They are superficial and symmetrical.

They soon become generalized.

They heal spontaneously by absorption.

The relapsing syphilides are not numerous,

Are arranged in circles or segments thereof.

Favorite locations are: The orifices, palms and soles, flexures of joints, and hair margin of the forehead.

Relapses occur every 4 months.

Tertiary Stage: *Gumma*.

Visceral lesions more common than cutaneous.

The serpyiginous and rupial syphilides are common.

Gumma extend deep, ulcerate, and heal by scarring.

Quaternary Stage: Locomotor ataxia; general paresis.

Hexheimer reaction: After hypodermic injections of mercury, a copper-colored areola appears around the old macules.

Justus's test: Reduction of hemoglobin after use of mercury ointments.

Sach's symptoms: Irregular, unequal pupils, responding unequally to light and accommodation.

In CONGENITAL SYPHILIS:—*Snuffles* due to nasal catarrh.

Hutchinson's triad: Interstitial keratitis; deafness.

Peg-teeth with vertical notches in the lower edges (Second dentition only).

Rhagades: Bleeding fissures and stellate scars about the mouth.

Eruptions: Macular, on the chest.

Pemphigoid, on the sole and palm.

Polymorphism very well marked.

Symmetrical punched-out mucous patches about the nates.

Scaling heels and desquamating hands. Parchment like.

Square-shaped skull. Skin thick and pasty.

### *Congenital*

**R** Iodipini Mercki.  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Vitelli Ovi. . . . ii  
 Pulv. Cacao . . . 3 i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . . 3 ii  
 Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. ii  
 One or 2 small teaspoonfuls  
 per day to children of 1 or 2  
 years.

### *Primary*

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. iv  
 Ammonii Chlo-  
 ridi Mercki. . grn. iv  
 Aquæ Dest. . .  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Inject 10 minims ( $=\frac{1}{6}$   
 grain bichloride) into gluteal  
 muscles once weekly until  
 impression has been made,  
 then once every fortnight till  
 all symptoms disappear, fi-  
 nally once a month for about  
 a year.

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Tinct. Ferri  
 Chloridi . . .  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Tinct. Gentianæ  
 Comp. . . .  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Syrupi Aurantii  $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful, increased to 2  
 teaspoonfuls, in water after  
 meals.

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Strychninæ Sul-  
 phatis Mercki grn. i  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xl  
 Ext. Phytolaccæ grn. xx  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Extr. Taraxaci . 3 i  
 Div. in pil. no. 60.  
 One, three times daily,  
 gradually increased to 2 or 3  
 pills three times a day.

*Secondary*

**R** Potassii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Hydrargyri Bi-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn. ii  
 Syr. Sarsapa-  
 rillæ Comp. . . fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful after meals.

**R** Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Mercurio-iodo-  
 hemolis . . . 3 v  
 Extr. Glycyr-  
 rhizæ Mercki q. s.  
 Div. in pil. no. 150.  
 One, 3 times daily.

*Tertiary*

**R** Rubidii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Sodii Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Syr. Sarsap. Co. fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful, gradually in-  
 creased to a tablespoonful, 3  
 times daily.

**R** Iodipini (10%)  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. iv  
 Teaspoonful, increased  
 gradually to a tablespoonful,  
 3 times daily.

**Remedies for Syphilis**

Acid, Carbolic: to destroy sores,  
 mucous patches, condylomata.  
 Acid, Chronic, or Dichloroacetic.  
 Acid, Hydriodic.  
 Acid, Nitric: in primary syphilis,  
 to destroy the chancre, espe-  
 cially when phagedenic.  
 Acid, Salicylic: antiseptic.  
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides: so-  
 lution of.  
 Belladonna: with mercurial oint.  
 Bismuth and Calomel: as a dusting  
 powder.  
 Calcium Phosphate: in syphilitic  
 gumma.  
 Calcium Sulphide.  
 Calomel: for vapor bath in sec-  
 ondary, with starch or zinc oxide  
 dusted over condylomata will  
 quickly remove them.  
 Cauterization.  
 Cod-liver Oil: tonic in all stages.  
 Creosote, Beechwood: internally  
 in strumous subjects, and where  
 mercury is not borne.  
 Formaldehyde: disinfecting sores.  
 Gold and Sodium Chloride: in re-  
 curring syphilitic affections  
 where mercury and potassium  
 iodide fail.  
 Ichthalbin: 15 to 30 grains 3 t. p.d.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodides: followed by mercury.

Iodine: gargle in pytalism.  
 Iodipin: exceedingly efficient, even  
 in malignant cases.  
 Iodival.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: dress-  
 ing for chancre and ulcers.  
 Iron: in anemia.  
 Lotio Flava: dressing for syphil-  
 litic ulcers, and gargle in sore  
 throat and stomatitis.  
 Mercurio-iodo-hemol: anti-syphil-  
 litic and hematinic.  
 Mercury: the specific remedy in  
 one or other of its forms in con-  
 genital and acquired syphilis in  
 primary or secondary stage.  
 Phosphates: in syphilitic perios-  
 titis, etc.  
 Potassium Iodide: valuable in ter-  
 tiary and constitutional syph.  
 Rubidium Iodide.  
 Silver Nitrate.  
 Soft Soap: to syphilitic glandular  
 swellings.  
 Stilllingia: in cases broken down by  
 a long mercury and iodide course  
 which has failed to cure; im-  
 proves sloughing phagedenic ul-  
 cers.  
 Strychnine.  
 Sulphur Waters.  
 Zinc Chloride: locally to ulcers as  
 caustic.

**SYRINGOMYELIA.**—The existence of abnormal cavities, filled with  
 liquid, in the substance of the spinal cord, or dilatation of the central  
 canal.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

Loss of pain and temperature sense.  
 Muscle sense and tactile sensation retained.  
 Muscular atrophy beginning in the cervical region.



Reflexes increased and legs are spastic.

Scoliosis is a late feature.

The disease may extend upward and cause bulbar paralysis, just like amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or progressive muscular atrophy.

The disease is first sensory involving the posterior horn.

It then extends to the anterior horn causing wasting.

**TABES.**—A name applied to any wasting disease. See **LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA** for *Tabes Dorsalis*; **MARASMUS**, for *Tabes Mesenterica*.

**TAPE-WORM.**—A name applied to various species of *Tænia* that inhabit the intestines. See **WORMS**.

**TENESMUS.**—A painful desire to defecate or urinate, without the evacuation of feces or urine. See **DYSENTERY** and **DYSURIA**.

**TESTICLE.—DISEASES OF.**—See also **EPIDIDYMITIS**, **HYDROCELE**, **VARICOCELE**.

**TETANUS.**—An acute disease caused by the tetanus bacillus, and marked by tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles. When the muscles of deglutition are affected, it is called **LOCK-JAW** (*Trismus*).

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

Incubation: One to two weeks, after the infliction of the wound.  
Locally there is a suppurating wound.

Invasion: Local spasm of muscles near the wound.

The muscles are affected from above downward.

Difficulty in opening the mouth.

*Trismus* marked on the second day.

Stiffness of muscles of back of neck.

*Risus sardonius*.

*Opisthotonus*.

*Rigidity present at all times.*

Fever: In bad cases becomes very high.

Sweating is a marked feature.

The mind is not affected. Patient is apprehensive.

Asphyxia may occur when chest muscles are involved.

The upper extremities are not involved. We can excite spasms reflexly.

It is diagnosed from *strychnine poisoning* by:

No history of a wound. Relaxations occur between spasms.

Jaw muscles involved late or not at all.

It progresses from below upward.

It involves the upper extremities.

Reflexes are increased. Patient is unconscious.

*To control spasm*

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. x

Morphinæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. xii

Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{3}$

Aquæ Dest. . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i

20 minims hypodermically, as required. Keep patient in dark room, free from all noise, and supply artificial warmth.

**R** Coniinæ Hydrobromidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 v

15 to 45 minims hypoderm-

ically 3 to 5 times daily, gradually raising from the lowest quantify.

**R** Chloroformi pro Narcosi Mercki . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Administer to point of anesthesia, then stop till required again.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 ii

Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv

One to 2 teaspoonfuls, with water, 3 or 4 times daily.

**R Amylis Nitritis**

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Three to 5 drops inhaled  
from handkerchief.*To eliminate toxin***R Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi**

Mercki . . . grn. i

Aque . . . fl 3 i

Teaspoonful by mouth or

rectum every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour till  
sweating occurs.*To lessen depression***R Strychninæ Sulphatis**

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Urethani Mercki 3 ii

Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 vi

Tablespoonful in water, as  
enema or by mouth, every 3  
or 4 hours.**Remedies for Tetanus**

Acetanilide.

Acid, Carbolic: by parenchyma-  
tous injection.Aconite: in large doses to control  
muscular spasm.Alcohol: will relax muscular ac-  
tion, also support strength.

Amyl Nitrite: cures some cases.

Anesthetics: to relax muscular  
spasm.

Antipyrine.

Apomorphine: motor paralyzer.

Atropine: local injection into the  
stiffened muscle to produce mild  
poisoning. Useful in traumatic  
and hysterical tetanus.Bromides: in large frequent doses.  
Camphor.Chloral, Hydrated: in large doses;  
best with bromide or cannabis  
indica.Chloroform: small and repeated  
inhalations.Cocaine Hydrochloride: hypoder-  
mically, best with morphine.Creosote, Beechwood: large doses  
hypodermically.

Curare.

Dionin.

Duboisine: like atropine.

Euquinine.

Heat to Spine: will arrest convul-  
sions.Hyoscyamine or Hyoscyamus: in  
traumatic cases.

Morphine: injected into muscles.

Opium: alone or with hydrated  
chloral.

Paraldehyde.

Physostigmine: pushed to the full,  
by mouth, rectum, or hypoder-  
mically.

Potassium Bromide.

Quinine: in idiopathic and trau-  
matic cases.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.

Strychnine: the evidence, which is  
doubtful, seems to show that it  
is beneficial in chronic and idio-  
pathic tetanus; should be given  
only in a full medicinal dose.

Tetanus Antitoxin.

Urethane.

**TETTER.**—A popular name for ECZEMA, HERPES, PSORIASIS, PEM-  
PHIGUS, SEBORRHEA, LUPUS, FAVUS, and other skin diseases. See  
these respective captions.**THREAD WORMS.**—Small thread-like worms found in the rectum.  
See WORMS.**THROAT, SORE.**—See also DIPHTHERIA, PHARYNGITIS, TONSILLITIS.**THROMBOSIS, CEREBRAL.**—The formation or development of a  
thrombus in the cerebral blood vessels.**Bedside Diagnosis.**—*In the aged:* It is associated with interstitial ne-  
phritis, hypertrophy of the heart and arteriosclerosis.

Onset: Slow and prolonged, with prodromal symptoms:

Loss of memory: They forget their bearings.

Impediment of speech, Headache, dizziness and vertigo.

Gradual approach of paralysis which is preceded by numbness  
and tingling.

Coma slight or wanting. Stupor precedes unconsciousness.

Pale face. Absence of full pulse, and stertor as in hemorrhage.

Temperature does not fall below 100° F.

Hemiplegia and secondary results as in hemorrhage.

*In the young:* Endarteritis syphilitica is the cause.

Suggestive ocular symptoms:

Irregular, non-circular pupils responding sluggishly.

Ocular muscle paralysis.

Syphilitic thrombosis is characterized by the *multiplicity of attacks and involving different parts of the body at each time.*

Persistent *somnolence* at all times.

Symptoms referable to facial nerve often present:

(Relation of Basilar artery to the Pons).

Many are never unconscious.

*Recovery is absolute* because the occlusion of the blood vessel is not complete.

**THRUSH.—PARASITIC STOMATITIS.**—A catarrhal disease of the mouth in children due to the development of the fungus *oidium albicans*. See **APHTHAE**.

**TIC DOULOUREUX.—TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA.**—See **NEURALGIA, Trigeminal**.

**TINEA CIRCINATA, TONSURANS, ETC.**—Various skin diseases known as RING-WORM, BARBER'S ITCH, etc., which see.

**TINNITUS AURIUM.**—Ringing in the ears.

**R** Coniinae Hydrobromidi  
Mercki . . . grn. ss  
Spir. Menthae Pip. fl 3 iss  
Syrupi, q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Sodii Bromidi  
Mercki . . . fl 3 iv  
Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii  
Tr. Cardam. Co. fl 3 i  
Teaspoonful three t. p. d.

**R** Ammonii Chloridi  
Mercki . . . 3 iv  
Tinct. Cimicifugæ fl 3 iss  
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iss  
Teaspoonful after meals.  
(In *chronic otitis media*.)

**R** Bromipini  
Mercki . . . fl 3 iii  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. viii  
Shake! Teaspoonful three times daily. Increase if necessary to 3 teaspoonfuls per dose.

**R** Pilocarpinae Hydrochloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iii  
Teaspoonful night and morning to produce perspiration.  
(In *gouty* subjects with thickened ear-drum.)

#### Remedies for Tinnitus Aurium

Acid, Hydrobromic.  
Bromipin.  
Bromoform.

Potassium or Sodium Bromide.  
Potassium or Sodium Iodide.  
Sodium Salicylate.

**TONSILLITIS.—AMYGDALITIS.**—Inflammation of the tonsils.

*Catarrhal*

**R** Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii  
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii  
Apply to inflamed tonsil with a brush, several times daily.

**R** Creosoti (Beechwood)  
Mercki . . . ℥ x  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
Tinct. Myrrhæ . fl 3 iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii  
Use as a gargle three t. p. d.



**R** Tinct. Aconiti . . . ℥ xxx  
 Tinct. Guaiaci . . . fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Zingiberis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Syrupi . . . . . fl 3 iii  
 One-half to 2 teaspoonfuls  
 ev. 2 hrs. according to age.

(In severe cases, with high fever, bounding pulse, and headache.)

**R** Sodii Benzoatis  
 Mercki . . . . . 3 iii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
 Elix. Cinchon. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every hour or two.

*Follicular*

**R** Calcii Permanganatis  
 Mercki . . . . . grn. v  
 Aquæ Dest. . . . fl 3 i  
 Paint throat every 2 to 3  
 hours during day, and twice  
 at night.

**R** Pyoktanini . . . grn. xv  
 Ichthyolis . . . . fl 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 v  
 Paint throat every 2 hours.

**R** Antipyrin. Merck grn. xl  
 Potassii Bromidi Merck . . grn. lxxx  
 Sodii Salicylatis  
 Merck . . . . . grn. lxxx  
 Elix. Cinchonæ . fl 3 ii  
 Dessertspoonful four t. p. d.

**R** Formaldehydi  
 Mercki . . . . . ℥ xx-xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Apply 3 or 4 times daily.

**R** Tinct. Ferri  
 Chloridi . . . . fl 3 i  
 Potassii Chloratis Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . . fl 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Tinct. Iodi . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i  
 (As a stimulating and  
 cleansing gargle.)

*Phlegmonous (quinsy)*

**R** Argenti Lactatis  
 Mercki . . . . . grn. xv  
 Aquæ Dest. . . . fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful to a glassful  
 water as a gargle every two  
 hours.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . . fl 3 iii  
 Ung. Belladonnæ 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . . 3 iii  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v  
 Apply three times daily.

**R** Pulv. Ipecac et Opii  
 Mercki . . . . . grn. x  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. x  
 Take at bedtime.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . . grn. i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . . 3 i  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One every hour or two.

**R** Syr. Ferri Iodidi  
 Mercki . . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful after meals.  
 (As alterative in scrofulous  
 cases.)

**R** Iodo-hemolis . . 3 ii  
 Ichthalbini . . . 3 iii  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxv.  
 One after each meal.  
 (As roborant during con-  
 valescence.)

*Rheumatic*

**R** Iodi Mercki . . grn. i  
 Potassii Iodidi  
     Mercki . . . grn. iii  
 Tinct. Opii . . ℥ xxx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful to a glass hot  
 water as gargle; also paint on  
 tonsils morning and night.

**R** Sodii Salicylatis  
     Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Potassii Iodidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Vini Colchici  
     Seminis . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful after meals.

## Remedies for Tonsillitis

Acetanilide or Antipyrine.  
 Acid, Salicylic: internally.  
 Acid, Tannic: as astringent gargle.  
 Aconite:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 drop tincture every  
 hour in high fever.  
 Alum.  
 Ammonium Benzoate: large doses.  
 Belladonna: 5 drops tincture every  
 3 hours.  
 Calomel.  
 Cocaine Hydrochloride: locally.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Creosote, Beechwood.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide: as gargle.  
 Ichthyol: 30 % solution as paint.

Iodine.  
 Iron Chloride: tincture locally.  
 Mercury, Bichloride.  
 Monsel's Solution: locally.  
 Opium: 5 to 10 grains Dover's  
 powder at bedtime.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Potassium Iodide: internally.  
 Quinine: internally.  
 Salicylates: internally in rheu-  
 matic angina and in quinsy.  
 Salol: internally.  
 Silver Nitrate: locally.  
 Sodium Bicarbonate: locally.  
 Tannin Glycerite.

## Remedies for Enlarged Tonsils

Aluminum Acetotartrate or Sul-  
 phate: locally.  
 Catechu: astringent gargle.  
 Ichthyol: topically.  
 Iodine Tincture: to cause absorp-  
 tion.

Iodides or Iodipln.  
 Iron Chloride: astringent in chron-  
 ically enlarged tonsils.  
 Silver Nitrate: caustic.  
 Tannin: saturated solution.  
 Zinc Chloride.

**TOOTHACHE.**—Pain in the nerve of a tooth, usually due to dental  
 caries. (See also NEURALGIA.)

*For exposed nerve*

**R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xv  
 Pulv. Camphoræ grn. x  
 Balsami Peruv. ℥ xx  
 Mastiche . . . grn. xxx  
 Chloroformi  
     Mercki . . . fl 3 v  
 Insert absorbent cotton  
 saturated with the solution.

**R** Camphoræ . . . grn. l  
 Chlorali Hydrati  
     Mercki . . . grn. l  
 Cocainæ Hydro-  
     chlor. Mercki. grn. x  
 Tere ut fiat liquidum.  
 One or 2 drops on cotton  
 and placed in cavity of tooth.

*In post-extraction pain*

**R** Chloroformi  
     Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Aetheris Mercki. fl 3 iss  
 Cocainæ Hydro-  
     chlor. Mercki. grn. ii  
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xxx  
 Tinct. Opii. . . ℥ xxx  
 Saturate cotton with liquid  
 and press into cavity.

**R** Chloroformi Mercki  
 Alcoholis . . aa ℥ lxxx  
 Tinct. Aconiti . fl 3 i  
 Morphinae (Alka-  
     loid) Mercki . grn. i  
 Three or 4 drops on cotton  
 pressed into cavity.

*For inflamed gums*

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. ii  
Chloroformi . . . ℥ xv  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi  
Apply to painful gums.

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. iv  
Tinct. Opii Cam-  
phoratæ . . . fl 3 i  
Apply on gums.

#### Remedies for Toothache

Acetanilide.  
Acid, Carbolic: one drop on cotton  
in cavity of tooth.  
Aconite: externally in facial neu-  
ralgia if due to decayed teeth.  
Arsenic: as caustic to destroy den-  
tal nerve.  
Butyl-Chloral: in neuralgic tooth-  
ache.  
Camphor-Chloral Hydrated: in fa-  
cial neuralgia.  
Chloroform: into ear or tooth on  
cotton.  
Cocaine Hydrochloride: in cavity.

Creosote: like carbolic acid.  
Dionin.  
Gelsemium: to relieve the pain of  
a carious tooth unconnected  
with any local inflammation.  
Ginger: chewed.  
Iodine: painted on to remove tar-  
tar on teeth, and in exposure of  
fang due to atrophy of gum.  
Menthol.  
Morphine: subcutaneously.  
Oil of Cloves: on cotton in cavity.  
Zinc Chloride: to destroy exposed  
pulp.

**TOOTH-RASH.**—See STROPHULUS.

**TORTICOLLIS.**—**WRY-NECK.**—Contraction of the cervical muscles due  
to spasms, rheumatism, or other cause.

#### *Rheumatic*

**R** Acetanilidi Merck grn. xl  
Salolis Merck . grn. l  
Sodii Bicarbon-  
atis Merck . . grn. xxx  
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i  
Div. in pulv. no. x.  
One every 2 to 3 hours till  
relieved.

**R** Antipyrin. Merck grn. lxxx  
Sodii Salicylatis  
Merck . . . 3 ii  
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
Teaspoonful every 3 hours  
till relieved.

**R** Methylis Salicylatis  
Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 i  
Chloroformi . . fl 3 iii  
Lin. Saponis . . fl 3 iii  
Alcoholis, q. s. ad fl 3 v  
Rub in over painful part.

**R** Mentholis Mercki grn. x  
Oleoresinæ Cap-  
sici Mercki . . grn. iv  
Methylis Salicy-  
latis Mercki . fl 3 i  
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . 3 xii  
Anoint painful muscles  
freely 3 times daily.

**R** Mentholis Mercki 3 iss  
Chlorali Hydrati  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Camphoræ . . . 3 iss  
Chloroformi  
Mercki . . . fl 3 iss  
Alcoholis, q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
Apply twice daily.

#### *Spasmodic contraction*

**R** Atropinæ Sulphatis  
Mercki . . . . . grn. ½  
Aq. Dest. . . . . fl 3 iv  
Inject 10 minims daily  
into sternocleidomastoid and  
back of neck.



## Remedies for Torticollis

Acetanilide.  
 Aconite: liniment externally, and tincture internally.  
 Arsenic: controls and finally abolishes spasm.  
 Atropine: hypodermically to relax spasm.  
 Capsicum: strong infusion applied on lint and covered with oiled silk.

Conium: when due to spasmodic action of the muscles.  
 Gualacol: a few drops rubbed in.  
 Menthol.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Opium: as liniment or plaster.  
 Potassium Bromide: full doses.  
 Salol: in rheumatic conditions.  
 Sodium Salicylate.  
 Strychnine.

**TRACHOMA.—GRANULAR LIDS.**—Granular inflammation of the conjunctiva. See CONJUNCTIVITIS, *Granular*.

**TREMOR.**—Involuntary trembling or quivering of the body or any of its parts.

**R** Sparteinæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv  
 Calcii Glycerino-  
 phos. Mercki . grn. xl  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 i  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

**R** Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. iss  
 Phosphori . . . grn. i  
 Euquininæ . . . 3 ii  
 Ferri Sulphatis  
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 iss  
 Div. in pil. no. 90.  
 One after each meal.  
 (As a tonic.)

**R** Veronalis . . . grn. v—xv  
 D. tal. dos. no. x.

One at night, dissolved in hot liquid.

(To diminish tremor in multiple sclerosis, paralysis agitans, hemiplegia, delirium, etc.)

**R** Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi

Mercki . . . grn. 1/8  
 Tinct. Carda-  
 momi Comp. . fl 3 i  
 Syrupi Aurantii. fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily.

## Remedies for Tremor

Cocaine Hydrochloride: in alcoholic and senile tremor.  
 Conine: in chorea and paralysis agitans.  
 Gelsemium or Gelseminine.  
 Glycerinophosphates.  
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide.  
 Hyoscyamus.  
 Hypophosphites.

Phosphorus: in alcoholic and mercurial tremor.  
 Proponal.  
 Silver Nitrate: 1/2 to 3 grains daily in mercurial palsy.  
 Veratrine: in alcoholic tremor.  
 Veronal.  
 Zinc Phosphide: in mercurial and arsenical tremor.

**TRICHINOSIS.—TRICHINIASIS.**—A disease due to the presence of *Trichina spiralis*, the invasion usually resulting from eating raw or undercooked pork.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Incubation: Not always present, if so about 10 days. During this period: Gastro-intestinal troubles present.

Invasion with fever, remittent or intermittent in character.

Local myositis: Pain, tenderness and edema of overlying skin.

Facial edema, especially about the eyes, occurs early.

Excise a bit of muscle (Deltoid) and examine for trichinae.

Blood: Leucocytosis and eosinophilia.

Trichinae in the stools.

Must be diagnosed from typhoid fever.

*As emetic*

**R** Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi Mercki. . grn. i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii  
 Inject 15 minims hypodermically immediately.

*As cathartic*

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x  
 Pulv. Jalapæ . . grn. x  
 Take *after vomiting*, or after washing out of the stomach; follow in a few hours with:

**R** Magnesii Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 i  
 Take at one dose.

## Remedies for Trichinosis

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Picric.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Apomorphine Hydrochloride.  
 Arsenic Trioxide.  
 Calomel.

*As internal antiseptic*  
**R** Sodii Phenolsulphonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Aq. Cinnamomi. fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

**R** Salolis Mercki . 3 iii  
 Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki . grn. xxiv  
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xxiv  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxxvi.  
 Two every 4 hours.

**R** Thymolis Mercki . 3 ii  
 Div. in capsul. no. xxiv.  
 One every 2 hours.  
 (Avoid giving alcoholic liquids while administering.)

## TRISMUS NEONATORUM.—Spasmodic lock-jaw in new-born infants.

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥ ii  
 Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 iii  
 Aquæ . . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Teaspoonful by mouth, or 2 teaspoonfuls by rectum, every hour or two.

**R** Chloroformi Pro Narcosi Mercki. . fl 3 i  
 A few drops on handkerchief by inhalation, to overcome spasm.

**R** Coniinae Hydrobromidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. 1/6  
 Aquæ Dest. . . 3 iv  
 Three minims hypodermically every 20 minutes, if necessary.

**R** Potassii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xvi  
 Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xii  
 Syr. Tolu. . . . fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful in water every hour.

## Remedies for Trismus Neonatorum

Aconite.  
 Anesthetics: to allay spasm.  
 Atropine.  
 Belladonna: extract in large doses.  
 Cannabis Indica.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: 1 grain by

mouth, or 2 by rectum when spasms prevent swallowing.  
 Ether.  
 Gelseminine or Gelsemium.  
 Opium.  
 Physostigmine,

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—A specific infectious disease due to the tubercle bacillus invading various tissues of the body. See PHTHISIS, LARYNGITIS, LUPUS, CHRONIC MENINGITIS, RACHITIS, SCROFULA, etc.

**TUMORS.**—Morbid new-growths or swellings. See CANCER, CONDYLOMATA, etc.

**TYLOMA.**—A callous growth. See CALLOSITY.

**TYMPANITES.**—**METEORISM.**—Gas or air-distension of the intestines or peritoneum. See FLATULENCE, TYPHOID FEVER, PERITONITIS.

**TYPHLITIS.**—Inflammation of the cecum.

**R Morphinæ Sulphatis**  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{24}$   
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii  
 Give 15 or 20 minims subcutaneously.  
 (To relieve *pain*.)

**R Hydrargyri Chloridi**  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x  
 Pulv. Jalapæ. . grn. x  
 Take at once.  
 (As *purge*.)

**R Ichthyolis** . . . fl 3 iii  
 Ung. Belladon. . 3 iii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Anoint painful region freely several times daily.

**R Arseni Trioxidi**  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Hemogallolis. . 3 iv  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 iss  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x  
 Div. in pil. no. 120.  
 Two after each meal.  
 (For *anemia* and *debility* following.)

**R Magnesii Sulphatis**  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
 Acidi Sulphurici  
 Dil. . . . . fl 3 ii  
 Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 iv  
 Spt. Chloroformi fl 3 ii  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii  
 Teaspoonful every hour.  
 (As *purgative*.)

#### Remedies for Typhlitis

Arsenic.  
 Atropine or Belladonna.  
 Calomel.  
 Dionin.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Magnesium Sulphate: when due to

impaction of cecum.  
 Morphine.  
 Opium: or better, morphine subcutaneously.  
 Purgatives.  
 Veratrum Viride.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**—**ENTERIC FEVER.**—An eruptive fever believed to be caused by the bacillus typhosus, the principal lesions of which are found in Peyer's glands.

**Beside Diagnosis.**—Incubation: Average 3 weeks.

Onset is insidious and gradual with:

Nosebleed; bronchial catarrh and cough, brow headache;

Anorexia and muscular pain, and lassitude.

Chills and vomiting (50%) especially in children.

During the first week: Pulse is below 100 and dichrotic.

Temperature: Remittent and step-ladder rise.

*Headache becomes very severe.*

*Eruption occurs on the seventh or eighth day.*

First on abdomen and flanks. They appear in crops.

They disappear on pressure.

Spleen becomes tender and enlarged at the end of the week.

Diarrhea or constipation. Pea-soup, granular, yellow and fetid stools.



- During the second week: Pulse: Rapid and not dichrotic.  
 Temperature: Period of fastigium and remittency is less.  
 Headache replaced by mental torpor and dullness.  
 No eruptions appear after the 14th day.  
 Spleen continues to enlarge.  
 Abdominal symptoms increase (Diarrhea and tympanites).  
*Danger:* Hemorrhage or perforation.
- During the third week: Pulse: Rapid. If dichrotic prognosis is bad.  
 Temperature: Remissions become greater. Step-ladder decline in temperature.  
 Low muttering delirium may occur.  
 Abdominal distension becomes greater.  
 Diarrhea may occur for the first time.  
 Spleen still enlarged.  
*Dangers:* Hemorrhage and perforation; pulmonary complications.
- During the fourth week: Convalescence begins in favorable cases.  
 The "typhoid state" occurs in the unfavorable.  
 (Low muttering delirium, subsultus tendinum, carphologia, coma vigil and sordes.)
- If the spleen does not decrease in size as the temperature falls, suspect a relapse or a hemorrhage.*
- Hemorrhage may occur as a sequel on the 33rd day.  
 During convalescence: Bradycardia, hypothermia, and anemia may occur.
- Relapses in typhoid fever:*  
 A repetition of the original run of fever lasting 14–16 days.  
 A persistently enlarged spleen is diagnostic.  
 A single relapse is the rule.
- Clinical Diagnoses: Widal Test: May be obtained as early as the fourth day or not until convalescence is established—35th day.  
 Diazo Reaction.  
 Leucopenia with lymphocytosis, complications excluded.
- The diagnostic features of perforation are:*  
 Sudden fall in temperature.  
 Sudden paroxysmal pain in the epigastrium.  
 Tenderness in that region and in right iliac fossa.  
 Muscular rigidity and spasm.  
 Abdominal distension and hiccough.  
 Vomiting. Signs of shock.  
 Obliteration of liver dullness.  
 When peritonitis occurs we get fever.  
 Complications: Hemorrhage from the bowel.  
 Perforation with peritonitis following.  
 Lobar pneumonia.
- Pneumonia and typhoid may occur together at the onset, the crisis not appearing on the ninth day and the typhoid symptoms appearing only in the second week.
- Meningitis and pleurisy.  
 Arterial and venous thrombosis.  
 Left femoral vein most common.  
 Veins below waist line as a rule affected.

*For constipation*

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.  
 One every hour till effect.  
 (Only during first week of  
 disease.)

*Diarrhea*

**R** Bismuthi Subnitratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Tannalbini. . . 3 iii  
 Dionini . . . grn. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 3 hours, or  
 oftener, if necessary.

**R** Morphinae Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Bismuthi Phos-  
 phatis (Soluble) Mercki . 3 iss  
 Tinct. Krameriae fl 3 iv  
 Syr. Tolu. . . . fl 3 i  
 Aquae . q. s. ad fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours,  
 with water.

**R** Salolis Mercki . 3 i  
 Bismuthi Sub-  
 gallat. Mercki 3 ii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xxiv.  
 One every 3 hours.

*For fever*

**R** Antipyrin. Merck grn. lxxx  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Aquae . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every hour till  
 temperature begins to fall.  
 (The consensus of medical  
 opinion is that antipyretics  
 should be used only when  
 temperature is unusually  
 high.)

**R** Triphenini . . . grn. xl  
 Euquininae. . . grn. xl  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx  
 Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One as required.  
 (For high fever.)

*For intestinal antiseptis (and  
 also tympanites)*

**R** Betanaphtholis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Salolis Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Aromatici grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 4 hours. For  
 existing tympanites apply  
 cloths wrung out of hot water  
 and sprinkled with a small  
 quantity of a mixture of equal  
 parts Eucalyptol Merck and  
 Oil Turpentine Merck.

**R** Bismuthi Subsalicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Ichthalbini . . 3 iii  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
 Ol. Menthae Pip. gtt. ii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.  
 One, 3 times daily.

**R** Sodii Phenolsulphonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iii  
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Syrupi . . . . fl 3 iv  
 Aq. Menthae Pip. ad fl 3 iii  
 Dessertspoonful every 4  
 hours, with water.

*For intestinal hemorrhage*

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. xii  
 Ergotini Bon-  
 jeani Mercki . grn. xxx  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 vi  
 Teaspoonful every 2 to 4  
 hours as needed. Apply ice-  
 bag to abdomen.

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Stypticini . . . grn. xx  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquae Dest. ad fl 3 iv  
 Inject 20 minims hypo-  
 dermically.  
 (In emergency.)

**R** Calcii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aquae . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Tablespoonful to a quart of  
 hot water, and introduce into  
 bowel by fountain syringe  
 once or twice daily.

*For weak heart*

**R** Digitalini Germanici  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Syr. Aetheris  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Aquae . . . . ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours,  
 so long as required.

**R** Caffeinæ Mercki grn. iv  
 Tr. Strophanthi  
     Mercki . . . fl 3 i  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

**R** Camphoræ . . . grn. xvi  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iv  
 Inject 15 to 30 minims  
 every 2 to 4 hours.  
 (In *cardiac failure*.)

### Remedies for Typhoid Fever

Acetanilide, or Acetphenetidn: as antipyretics; use very cautiously.  
 Acid, Hydrochloric: to diminish fever and diarrhea.  
 Acid, Phosphoric: cooling drink.  
 Acid, Sulphuric: diluted, for intestinal hemorrhage.  
 Aconite: to reduce fever.  
 Alcohol: in the later stages.  
 Ammonia Water: subcutaneously, in collapse.  
 Ammonium Carbonate: as stimulant.  
 Antipyrine: to lower temperature; use cautiously.  
 Arsenic: Fowler's solution with opium to restrain diarrhea.  
 Belladonna: during pyrexial stage lowers the temperature, cleans the tongue and steadies the pulse; afterwards brings on irritability of the heart.  
 Bismuth Subnitrate: 10 to 25 grains, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain opium to check diarrhea.  
 Caffeine: in weak heart.  
 Calcium Chloride: 15 to 30 grains every 2 to 4 hours in hemorrhage; increases coagulability of the blood.  
 Calomel: 10 grains first day, and 8 each day after, the German specific treatment. Or, small continuous doses without producing stomatitis.  
 Camphor: as arterial stimulant; 1 to 2 grains in olive oil hypodermically in extreme cases.  
 Charcoal: to prevent fetor of stools, accumulation of fetid gas, and to disinfect stools after passage.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: in nervous symptoms; should not be used where heart is weak.  
 Coffee: as stimulant, instead of alcohol.  
 Copper Sulphate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain with  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain opium for diarrhea.  
 Creosote, Beechwood.  
 Creolin-Pearson: as disinfectant.  
 Digitalis: to sustain heart power in early stages, and lower temperature and pulse-rate; dangerous in later stages; death during its use has been known to occur suddenly.

Dionin.  
 Enemas: to be tried first if constipation lasts over 2 days.  
 Ergotin Bonjean: for intestinal hemorrhage; 2 to 6 grains hypodermically in urgent cases.  
 Euquinine.  
 Gelatin: in 10 % solution to check hemorrhage.  
 Gualacol: 2 minims every 2 hours as intestinal antiseptic; 10 to 15 minims painted over skin is rapidly absorbed, and reduces temperature.  
 Ichthoform: as intestinal disinfectant; 45 to 60 grains daily.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodine: specific German treatment; use either solution or tincture.  
 Lead Acetate: with or without opium to check diarrhea.  
 Lime Water: as antacid.  
 Morphine.  
 Opium: to check delirium and wakefulness at night, and to relieve diarrhea.  
 Potassium Iodide: alone or with iodine.  
 Quinidine or Quinine: in large doses to reduce temperature.  
 Resorcinol: antipyretic.  
 Salol: as intestinal disinfectant; 5 to 10 grains every 4 hours till urine tinged, then doses reduced.  
 Silver Nitrate: with opium, to check diarrhea; in obstinate cases should not be given until the abdominal pain and diarrhea have begun.  
 Strophanthus: in weak heart.  
 Strychnine: in functional palsies.  
 Stypticin: in intestinal hemorrhage.  
 Tannalbin: with or without calomel, to check diarrhea.  
 Tartar Emetic: in pulmonary congestion.  
 Thymol:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains in solution as intestinal antiseptic.  
 Turpentine Oil: at end of second week, 10 minims every 2 hours, and every 3 hours at night; specific if diarrhea continues during convalescence.  
 Veratrum Viride: to reduce temperature.



**TYPHUS FEVER.—CAMP FEVER; JAIL FEVER; SHIP FEVER.—**

An acute, infectious, exceedingly contagious fever, attended with profound depression of the vital powers, headache, severe pains in the back and thighs, rapid pulse, and peculiar dark hue of the skin.

**Bedside Diagnosis.—**

Incubation: 9–12 days. Epidemicity.

*Invasion* always *abrupt* with rigor, chill, headache, pain in the back and limbs and fever.

First Week: Prostration occurs on the second day.

Pulse is always rapid, 120–150.

Flushed face throughout the disease.

Bronchial catarrh not as severe as in typhoid.

Suspicious delirium.

Rashes: On the fourth or fifth day macular rashes appear first on the abdomen.

They remain after death because they are hemorrhagic spots.

They bear a direct relation to the severity of the disease.

There is also a sub-cuticular mottling which is called the “mulberry rash.”

Second Week: Prostration, delirium and fever more aggravated.

Pin point contracted pupils.

Typhoid state may occur.

*Dangers:* Heart failure; hypostatic congestion.

Termination by *crisis* on the fourteenth day.

If the patient begins a third week, the danger is bronchopneumonia (50% of the cases).

*For circulatory depression*

**R** Digitalini Germanici

Mercki . . . grn. iiss

Spt. Ammoniae

Arom. Mercki fl 3 iv

Spt. Vini Gallici fl 3 vss

Dessertspoonful with water  
every 4 hours.

**R** Quininæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx

Acidi Sulphurici

Dil. . . . . ℥ xxx

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful every 2 hours  
until temperature is lowered.

*For fever*

**R** Triphenini . . . grn. xl

Euquininæ . . . grn. xl

Pulv. Aromaticæ grn. xx

Div. in pulv. no. x.

One every 4 hours.

(When fever very high.)

*For restlessness*

**R** Dionini . . . grn. vi

Sodii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One every 3 hours till quiet.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii

Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xxiv

Tinct. Belladon. ℥ lxxx

Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 vi

Potassii Citratis

Mercki . . . grn. 3 iss

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful with water  
every 2 hours.

*During convalescence*

**R** Phosphori . . . grn. i

Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Euquininæ . . . 3 i

Hemolis . . . 3 ii

Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x

Div. in pil. no. lx.

One after each meal.

**Remedies for Typhus Fever**

Acetphenetidn: as antipyretic.

Acid, Phosphoric: agreeable drink.

Aconite.

Alcohol: where failure of the vital powers threatens.

Antimony with Opium: in pul-

monary congestion, wakefulness and delirium.

Antipyrine.

Arsenic Trioxide.

Belladonna: cleans the tongue, steadies and improves the pulse.

Chloral, Hydrated: in wild delirium in the early stages of the fever, but not in the later.

Digitalin "German", or Digitalis: to increase the tension of the pulse and prevent delirium; if a sudden fall of pulse and temperature occurs during its administration it must be withheld.

Digipuratum.

Dionin or Morphine.

Euquinine.

Hyoscyamus.

Opium.

Phosphorus: in convalescence.

Podophyllin:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

Potassium Nitrate: mild diuretic and diaphoretic.

Quinine: in full doses.

Resorcinol.

Strychnine: where the circulatory system is deeply involved.

Tartar Emetic: with opium in delirium with insomnia.

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**TYPHUS ICTEROIDES.**—See RELAPSING FEVER.

**ULCERS.**—Open sores on any part of the body, and caused by gradual disintegration of the tissue.

*Corneal*

**R** Cadmii Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv

Acidi Borici

Cryst. Mercki. grn. x

Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 i

Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl 3 ii

Instil freely every 4 hours.

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**R** Pulv. Resorcin. Subtilliss.

Mercki . . . grn. v

Iodoli . . . . . 3 iss

Dust into eye.

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*Ecematous*

**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Ung. Picis . . . 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Apply freely on lint.

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**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Bismuthi Subgall.

Mercki . . . 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v

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*Gastric.*—See GASTRIC ULCER

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*Intestinal*

**R** Largini . . . . . 3 i

Ext. Opii Mercki grn. viii

Div. in pil. no. xv. (Coat with salol.)

One an hour before eating.

*Painful*

**R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Apply on lint.

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**R** Tinct. Benzoini

Comp. . . . fl 3 iv

Balsami Peru. . fl 3 ii

Lanum Mercki . 3 x

Extr. Belladon. . grn. xxx

Apply freely on lint.

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*Phagedenic*

**R** Formaldehydi Mercki

(Medicinal) . fl 3 i

Apply at first without dilution; later on use a mixture of one teaspoonful to a quart water as a wash.

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*Rectal*

**R** Iodoformi Mercki 3 i

Ichthyolis . . . 3 i

Ext. Opii Mercki grn. iv

Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss

Div. in supposit. no. xii.

Introduce one suppository every night and morning.

**R** Iodoformi Mercki 3 iii  
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl ℥ vi  
Inject tablespoonful into  
rectum night and morning.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
Mercki . . . grn. x  
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl ℥ vi  
Inject 1 fl. oz. into rectum  
night and morning.

### *Syphilitic*

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
Mitis Mercki . 3 i  
Ichthoformi . . 3 i  
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v  
Apply freely. Internal  
treatment not to be neglected.

**R** Iodoli . . . 3 vii  
Bismuthi Oxy-  
iodidi Mercki . 3 i  
Dust on freely once daily,  
and dress with absorbent  
cotton.

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. xv  
Acidi Carbolici  
Mercki . . . ℥ xxx  
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iv  
Apply on cotton daily.

**R** Empl. Plumbi . ℥ ii  
Ung. Hydrar-  
gyri Mercki . 3 iv  
Ol. Cadini Mercki 3 ii  
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv  
Spread on linen and apply.  
(In *inflamed* ulcers.)

**R** Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . 3 iss  
Liq. Hydrar-  
gyri Nitratis. gtt. xii  
Lanum Mercki . ℥ i  
Apply as dressing.  
(In *chronic* ulcers.)

### *Tubercular*

**R** Iodoformi Mercki 3 i  
Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx  
Lanum Mercki . 3 v  
Petrolati. . . . 3 iii  
Apply freely on lint.

**R** Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii  
Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
Glycerini Mercki fl ℥ i  
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl ℥ iii  
Apply with a pledget of  
cotton.

### *Urethral*

**R** Plumbi Acetatis  
Mercki . . . grn. v  
Aquæ Dest. . . fl ℥ viii  
Use as injection 3 times  
daily, or apply with swab,  
using urethroscope.

**R** Largini . . . grn. xxx  
Aquæ Dest. . . fl ℥ vi  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
Apply with swab, using  
urethroscope.

### *Uterine*

**R** Tannoformi . . 3 iss  
Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii  
Petrolati . . . 3 ii  
Lanum Mercki . ℥ i  
Apply with aid of specu-  
lum.

**R** Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Iodoformogeni . 3 iv  
Dust once or twice daily,  
after a cleansing irrigation.

### *Varicose*

**R** Pulv. Acetanilidi  
Mercki . . . 3 ii  
Bismuthi Subni-  
tratis Mercki . 3 iv  
Dust on, and bandage leg.  
Renew daily or every other  
day.



**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i  
 Gelatinæ . . . 3 ii  
 Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 iss  
     Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
     Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv  
 Heat, then paint on ulcer,  
 after previous washing with  
 carbolic acid water and dry-  
 ing well.

**R** Phenolis Mercki grn. xxx  
 Acidi Borici  
     Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Camphoræ . . . 3 ii  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 v  
 Ol. Amygdalæ  
     Express. . . fl 3 iiss  
 Zinci Oxidi  
     Mercki . . . 3 v  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii  
 Apply after thoroughly  
 cleansing ulcer and neighbor-  
 ing tissue with green soap.

### Remedies for Ulcers

Acetanillide: fine powder dusted on.  
 Acid, Boric.  
 Acid, Carbolic: as disinfectant.  
 Acid, Chromic: as caustic.  
 Acid, Nitric: as escharotic, applied  
 with glass rod; also as 1:16 lot-  
 ion for indolent and painful ul-  
 cers.  
 Acid, Pyrogallic: in venereal ul-  
 cers.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Acid, Tannic: locally to check ex-  
 cessive secretion in chronic ul-  
 cers.  
 Acid, Trichloroacetic: as escharotic.  
 Afermol: in purulent ulcers.  
 Alum: dry or in solution, to re-  
 lax and abundantly-secreting  
 sores.  
 Balsam Peru: locally as stimulant.  
 Bismuth Oxyiodide, Subgallate, or  
 Subnitrate.  
 Borax.  
 Cadmium Sulphate: in corneal  
 ulcers.  
 Calomel: as ointment in syphilitic  
 ulcers.  
 Camphor: in indolent ulcers of leg.  
 Ceridin: in cervical ulcer.  
 Charcoal: fine powder locally to  
 sloughing sores.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: as lotion for  
 indolent sores.  
 Chlorinated Lime: lotion.  
 Cocaine.  
 Collodion: as protective covering.

Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.  
 Dionin: locally, to relieve pain.  
 Formaldehyde: as antiseptic wash.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide: useful for  
 indolent sores, soft ulcers, and  
 tertiary phagedena.  
 Ichthyol: pure, or in 5-20 % oint-  
 ment with lanum.  
 Iodine.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: in  
 venereal ulcers.  
 Leukofermantin: checks suppura-  
 tion.  
 Magnesium-Perhydrol: internally  
 in ulcer of leg.  
 Mercury Bichloride.  
 Methylene Blue: in corneal ulcers.  
 Morphine: locally in solution or  
 ointment to relieve pain.  
 Nuclein: locally.  
 Opium: locally to relieve pain.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Potassium Hydroxide: as caustic.  
 Potassium Permanganate: as dis-  
 infectant wash.  
 Quinine.  
 Resorcinol: strong solution locally  
 to tuberculous sores of larynx.  
 Silver Nitrate: as caustic.  
 Stearates.  
 Substitol: hastens healing.  
 Tannoform: in fetid ulcers of leg.  
 Tar Ointment.  
 Thymol Iodide.  
 Zinc Chloride: escharotic.  
 Zinc Oxide or Stearate.

**ULCUS DURUM.**—See CHANCER.

**ULCUS MOLLE.**—See CHANCROID.

**UREMIA.**—Poisoning of the blood from accumulation of urinary con-  
 stituents.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

May be *acute* or *chronic*.

Nervous Symptoms: In logical sequence of occurrence;

Persistent headache at age of 40.

Dizziness and vertigo.

Persistent supra-orbital neuralgia.  
 Difficulty in hearing and seeing.  
 Progressive dulling of the intellect (lethargy).  
 Muscular twitchings and Jacksonian epilepsy.  
 Acute mania.  
 Convulsions: Due to edema in motor area.  
 Paralysis in uremia is incoherent. Various monoplegias may occur.

*Uremic coma may occur without previous symptoms.*

Respiratory symptoms: Edema of medulla.

Dyspnea: Continuous or paroxysmal at night.

Cheyne-Stoke's breathing.

Terminal affections may occur: Pneumonia, pleurisy and pulmonary edema.

Digestive Symptoms: Persistent explosive type of vomit.

Persistent watery diarrhea after age of 60.

Coated tongue and foul breath.

Epigastric distress and flatulence.

Circulatory Symptoms: Pulse always high-tension.

Temperature: In acute cases we have pyrexia.

Fever is more apt to occur in chronic parenchymatous nephritis than in chronic interstitial nephritis.

### *Cathartic treatment*

**R** Elaterini Mercki grn. ss  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. vii.

One on the tongue, and washed down with a draught of water. Repeat daily or every other day.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. viii  
 Pulv. Jalapæ  
 Comp. . . . grn. lxxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. iv.  
 One every hour.

**R** Sodii Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Syr. Limonis . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii  
 Two fluid ounces in a tum-  
 bler water before breakfast.

### *Diuretic treatment*

**R** Potassii Acetatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iiss  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Teaspoonful in water every  
 4 hours.

**R** Pulv. Scillæ . . grn. xv  
 Pulv. Scammonii grn. xv  
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xv  
 Div. in pil. no. xx.  
 Four to 6 pills daily, for six  
 days.

### *Diaphoretic treatment*

**R** Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
 Teaspoonful as required to  
 produce perspiration.  
 (Used in conjunction with  
 hot pack. Avoid if heart is  
 weak, or pulmonary edema  
 exists.)

For *convulsions*, see CONVUL-  
 SIONS: *Uremic*

### *To prevent convulsions*

**R** Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Potassii Bro-  
 midi Mercki . 3 i  
 Tr. Veratri Viridi  $\mathfrak{M}$  xxx  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv  
 Aquæ . . . ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii  
 Tablespoonful as required,  
 when convulsion threatens.

**Remedies for Uremia**

Amyl Nitrite: to relieve dyspnea.  
 Bromides.  
 Caffeine, Citrated.  
 Calomel.  
 Chloroform: for convulsions.  
 Chloral, Hydrated: in convulsions.  
 Digitalis: to induce free action of kidneys.  
 Dionin.  
 Elaterin: to evacuate bowels.  
 Ether: hypodermically or by mouth in convulsions.

Morphine: hypodermically in convulsions of acute parenchymatous nephritis.  
 Pillocarpine Hydrochloride: as active diaphoretic.  
 Potassium Acetate.  
 Saline or Hydragogue Cathartics.  
 Sodium Benzoate: 15 grn. 4 t. p. d.  
 Sodium Bromide: with hydrated chloral in uremic convulsions.  
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.  
 Strychnine.

**URETHRITIS.**—Inflammation of the urethra.*Acute or subacute gonorrhea***R** Pyoktanini

Mercki . . . grn. x

Ceræ Albæ,

Lanum Mercki, aa q. s.

Div. in bougies no. vi.

Introduce one night and morning after urinating.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii

Inject warm 4 to 6 times daily, retaining fluid 3 minutes.

**R** Zinci Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv

Plumbi Acetatis

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Tinct. Catechu . fl 3 i

Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Shake! Inject several times daily.

**R** Ichthargani . . grn. iii

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii

Inject 4 to 6 times daily.

**R** Zinci Permanganatis

Mercki . . . grn. v

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi

Inject several times daily.

**R** Santyl . . . fl 3 i

15 to 30 drops in milk, 3 times daily.

*Gleet and chronic gonorrhea***R** Bismuthi Subnitratiss

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Mucil. Tragac. . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . . . . fl 3 iii

Inject into urethra morning and night. Shake well before using.

**R** Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Zinci Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Aluminis Mercki grn. xv

Aquæ . . . . fl 3 vi

Shake! Inject once daily into urethra, at first diluting with two-thirds water, and gradually increasing to full strength.

**R** Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Zinci Acetatis

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Inject several times daily.

**R** Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki

(Medicinal) . grn. xl

Pulv. Myristicæ. grn. xl

Dionini . . . . grn. x

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.  
 One capsule three or four times daily.



**R** Ichthyolis . . . 3 i  
 Thymolis Mercki grn. ii  
 Petrolati . . . 3 v  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i  
 Introduce into urethra  
 with a salve syringe or a  
 cannulated sound.

*Stricture*  
**R** Thiosinamini  
 Mercki . . . grn. xv  
 Sacchari Lactis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 60.  
 Two daily, morning and  
 afternoon, increasing by one  
 capsule until 12 are being  
 taken daily. Do not take  
 evenings.

### Remedies for Urethritis

Acetanilide: in simple cases.  
 Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Trichloracetic: in gleet and  
 gonorrhea.  
 Aconite: in acute gonorrhea.  
 Alkalies: to render urine alkaline.  
 Alum: injection in gonorrhea.  
 Balsam Copaiba: internally, and  
 locally on bougie in urethra.  
 Bismuth Oxyiodide or Subnitrate:  
 in simple urethritis and in gleet,  
 suspended in glycerin or mucil-  
 age acacia.  
 Blisters: to perineum in obstinate  
 gleet.  
 Borax: in simple urethritis.  
 Buchu: after acute stage, in gonor-  
 rhea.  
 Cadmium Sulphate: astringent in-  
 jection in gonorrhea.  
 Cannabis Indica: in gonorrhea to  
 relieve pain and lessen discharge.  
 Cantharides: 1 minim doses tinc-  
 ture in gleet, chordee, and where  
 pain along urethra, and constant  
 desire to urinate, in gonorrhea.  
 Cocaine: injection to relieve pain.  
 Colchicum: in acute gonorrhea.  
 Copper Sulphate: as injection in  
 gleet.

Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.  
 Cubebs: alone or with copaiba.  
 Formaldehyde: antiseptic wash.  
 Hydrastine Hydrochloride: as in-  
 jection in gleet and gonorrhea.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide: antiseptic.  
 Ichthyol: one of the best of reme-  
 dies in all forms, and particu-  
 larly for gonorrhea in females.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Lead Acetate: as injection.  
 Mercury Bichloride: solution 1  
 grain in 6 fl. oz. water locally.  
 Methylene Blue.  
 Opium.  
 Perhydrol: antiseptic wash.  
 Potassium Citrate: in gonorrhea.  
 Potassium Permanganate: anti-  
 septic wash.  
 Resorcinol: in simple urethritis  
 and gonorrhea.  
 Sandalwood Oil: locally, and inter-  
 nally in gleet and gonorrhea.  
 Santyl.  
 Silver Nitrate: as injection.  
 Tannin Glycerite: inject. in gleet.  
 Veratrum Viride: in early stage of  
 acute fever in gonorrhea.  
 Zinc Acetate or Sulphate: as in-  
 jection.

**URIC ACID DIATHESIS.—URICACIDEMIA; LITHURIA.**—Tendency  
 to accumulation of uric acid in the blood. See LITHEMIA.

**URICACIDEMIA.**—See LITHEMIA.

**URINARY CALCULI.**—See CALCULI.

**URINE, INCONTINENCE OF.**—See ENURESIS.

**URTICARIA.—HIVES; NETTLE-RASH.**—An inflammatory skin dis-  
 ease with an eruption like that caused by the sting of nettles.

#### *Acute*

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Shake! Paint the eruption  
 every few hours.

**R** Ammonii Valeratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. vi  
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iiss  
 Teaspoonful morning and  
 evening in water.

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xx  
 Chlorali Hydrati  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Aquæ Amygdalæ  
 Amaræ Mercki fl 3 ii  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv  
 Apply externally.

*Chronic*

**R** Arsen-hemolis . 3 iss  
 Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 iii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 60.  
 One after meals. Increase  
 every fourth day by 1 capsule  
 until 10 are being taken; then  
 decrease same way. When  
 daily dose of 3 capsules is  
 reached again, discontinue  
 for a few days; then resume  
 as before.

**R** Sodii Salicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Potassii Bicarbonatis Mercki . 3 iv  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful, with water,  
 after meals.  
 (In *rheumatic* subjects.)

**R** Strychninæ Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. i  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Arsen-hemolis . 3 iss  
 Div. in pil. no. 60.  
 One after each meal.  
 (In *neurotic* cases.)

*To relieve itching*

**R** Calcii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Aquæ Chloroformi . . . fl 3 i  
 Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 i  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 v  
 Tablespoonful after meals  
 in a wineglassful water.

**R** Mentholis Mercki 3 ii  
 Aetheris Mercki. fl 3 vi  
 Chloroformi  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 vi  
 Spt. Camphoræ. fl 3 vi  
 Spray affected part, and  
 dust with zinc oxide.

**R** Sodii Bicarbonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iss  
 Aq. Hamamelidis fl 3 viss  
 Apply locally.

## Remedies for Urticaria

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Alkalies: solutions locally, and as  
 baths.  
 Arsenic: in chronic cases.  
 Borax.  
 Calcium Chloride: to prevent.  
 Chloroform: as ointment to allay  
 itching.  
 Ichthyol: useful both internally  
 and externally.

Iodides or Iodipn.  
 Iodine.  
 Lead Salts: externally.  
 Menthol: to control itching.  
 Potassium Bicarbonate.  
 Sodium Phosphate.  
 Strychnine: in chronic cases.  
 Zinc Salts: oxide, carbonate, etc.,  
 locally.

UTERINE AFFECTIONS.—See under respective diseases.

UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.—See HEMORRHAGE, *Uterine*.

UTERINE INERTIA.—See LABOR.

UTERINE TUMORS.—See TUMORS.

UTERINE ULCERATION.—See ULCERS.

**UTERUS, SUBINVOLUTION OF.**—Failure of the uterus to return to its normal size and condition after enlargement from functional activity.

**R Ergotini Bonjeani**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
Extr. Viburni  
Prunifoliae . . 3 iss  
Div. in pil. no. xxx.  
Two pills 3 times daily.

**R Strychninae Sulphatis**

Mercki . . . grn. i  
Euquininae. . . grn. xl  
Ergotini Bon-  
jeani Mercki . grn. xl  
Div. in pil. no. xx.  
One three times daily.

**Remedies for Subinvolution of Uterus**

Cotton-root Bark.  
Ergotin Bonjean.  
Euquinine.

Hydrastis.  
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.  
Strychnine.

**UVULA, RELAXED.**—Lack of tone with elongation of the uvula.

**R Argenti Nitratis**

Mercki . . . grn. x  
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i  
Apply night and morning.  
(In *acute, painful cases.*)

**R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii**

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii  
Aq. Gaultheriæ . fl 3 x  
Use as a gargle every 2 or 3  
hours.  
(When *inflamed or con-  
gested.*)

**R Acidi Tannici**

Mercki . . . 3 i  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv  
Apply several times daily.

**Remedies for Relaxed Uvula**

Acid Tannic.  
Alum.  
Capsicum.

Ichthyol.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Zinc Salts.

**VACCINIA.—COW-POX.**—A disease of cattle regarded as a form of smallpox. When communicated to man, usually by vaccination, it confers immunity against smallpox to a greater or less degree.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Incubation: 2 days. Irritation at site of inoculation.

Third or Fourth Day: Papule appears with areola.

Sixth Day: Vesicle; margins raised and center depressed.

Eighth Day: Cloudy, and umbilication marked.

Tenth Day: Pustule, areola extensive.

Skin swollen, indurated and painful.

Twelfth Day: Begins to dry, crust forms (Brown scab).

In seven or ten days more the scab falls off leaving a circular pitted scar.

Constitutional symptoms are mild in children.

In adults vaccinated for the first time, severe.

They appear on the third day and last up to the ninth.

Axillary and inguinal nodes enlarged.



**VAGINISMUS.**—Spasm of the muscular walls of the vagina, usually accompanied with severe pain.

*Internal treatment*

**R** Calcii Glycerinophosphatis

Mercki . . . 3 v

Euquininæ. . . 3 iss

Hemolis . . . 3 iv

Pulv. Extr.

Nucis Vomicae grn. x

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 120.

Two after each meal followed by water.

(As a nerve tonic.)

**R** Dionini . . . grn. viii

Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Sodii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful at night. Repeat in an hour or two, if necessary.

**R** Morphinæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv

Atropinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn.  $\frac{1}{6}$

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful at bedtime, or when suffering.

*Local remedies*

**R** Cocainæ (Alkaloid)

Mercki . . . grn. vi

Iodoformi Mercki 3 i

Ext. Belladonnæ grn. iii

Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss

Div. in supposit. no. vi.

Insert 1 at night.

**R** Cocainæ (Alkaloid)

Mercki . . . grn. vi

Thymolis Mercki grn. vi

Ext. Belladonnæ grn. vi

Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss

Div. in supposit. no. vi.

Insert 1 at night.

**Remedies for Vaginismus**

Atropine.  
Belladonna.  
Chloral, Hydrated.  
Cocaine.  
Dionin.  
Hyoscyamine.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
Lead Salts.  
Morphine.  
Opium.  
Thymol.  
Tropacocaine.

**VAGINITIS.**—Inflammation of the vagina.

*In acute gonorrheal*

**R** Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Aquæ, q. s. solvere

Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

Copaibæ . . . fl 3 i

Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Saturate absorbent cotton, and pack vagina night and morning after irrigating.

douche morning and night. Then use 10-per cent. ichthyol-glycerin or 3-per cent. ichthargan-glycerin, on tampons.

**R** Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 i

Iodoformi Mercki 3 i

Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss

Div. in supposit. no. vi.

Insert one twice daily after warm douche of boric acid (1:125) or Creolin-Pearson (1:500).

**R** Potassii Permanganatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Half a teaspoonful in two quarts warm water as vaginal

**R** Ichthargani . . . 3 iiss  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 viii  
 Insert on cotton tampons  
 twice daily after previous  
 irrigation.

*In acute non-specific*

**R** Pulv. Aluminis Mercki  
 Pulv. Acidi Borici  
 Mercki. . . aa 3 viii  
 Two teaspoonfuls to pint  
 water as a douche for chil-  
 dren; 4 teaspoonfuls to a  
 quart, for adults. Inject  
 night and morning.

**R** Acidi Borici  
 Mercki . . . 3 iv  
 Acidi Tannici  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Three teaspoonfuls to quart

**Remedies for Vaginitis**

Acid, Boric.  
 Acid, Tannic: as glycerite.  
 Alum.  
 Chlorine Water.  
 Copper Sulphate.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.  
 Hydrastis: fluidextract, locally.

Ichthargan.  
 Ichthyol: very valuable.  
 Iodoform.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Potassium Permanganate.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Silver Nitrate: 1:15 solution.  
 Zinc Stearate.

**VALVULAR DISEASE.**—Disease of the valves of the heart. See HEART DISEASES: *Insufficiency*.

**VARICELLA.**—An acute contagious disease known as chicken-pox. See CHICKEN-POX.

**VARICOCELE.**—An enlarged condition of the veins of the spermatic cord and scrotum.

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v  
 Euquinæ. . . grn. xxx  
 Arsen-hemolis . grn. xxx  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xxiv.

One three times daily after  
 meals. Use cold douche to  
 parts daily and support

scrotum in well-fitting sus-  
 pensory bandage.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi  
 Apply to scrotum, cover  
 with lint, and support in  
 suspensory bandage. Change  
 morning and night, after  
 douching with cold water.

**Remedies for Varicocele**

Ammonium Chloride.  
 Ergotin Bonjean.  
 Ichthyol.

Lead Acetate.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Strychnine Nitrate.

**VARICOSE VEINS.**—Excessive dilatation of veins.

**R** Barii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii  
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi  
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi  
 Apply 3 times daily, and  
 bandage.

**R** Strychninæ Nitratis  
 Mercki . . . grn. ss  
 Barii Chloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. vi  
 Hemogallolis . . 3 iss  
 Capsul. Supraren.  
 Sicc. Mercki . 3 ii  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
 xxiv.  
 One 3 times daily.  
 (To improve circulation.)

**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii  
 Spt. Aetheris  
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii  
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 iv  
 Paint on distended veins  
 twice daily, allow to dry, and  
 apply suspensory bandage.

**R** Ergotini Bonjeani  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vii  
 Inject 15 minims hypo-  
 dermically near veins.

**R** Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 ii  
 Hemogallolis . . 3 iiss  
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl  
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xl.  
 One before each meal.  
 (To improve circulatory sys-  
 tem and general condition.)

#### Remedies for Varicose Veins

Acid, Boric.  
 Acid, Carbolic.  
 Digitalis.  
 Ergotin Bonjean.  
 Ichthalbin: internally.

Ichthyol: topically.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Strychnine Nitrate.  
 Suprarenal Capsule.

**VARIOLA.**—See SMALLPOX.

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**—See CHANCER, GONORRHEA, and SYPHILIS.

**VERRUCA.**—See WARTS.

**VERTIGO.**—The technical name for dizziness or "swimming" in the head.

*Aural (Menière's Disease)*

**R** Sodii Bromidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Antipyrin. Mercki grn. lxxx  
 Tinct. Gelsemii . fl 3 ii  
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful three or four  
 times daily.

*Bilious*

**R** Potassii Sulphatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xii  
 Pulv. Jalapæ Co. grn. l  
 Div. in pulv. no. iv.  
 One at bedtime.

*Cardiac*

**R** Tablettæ Erythrolis Tetra-  
 nitratis Mercki,  
 aa grn.  $\frac{1}{2}$  . no. xxiv  
 One 3 times daily.

**R** Digitalini Germanici  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Elix. Cinchonæ . fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.



*Gastric***R** Sodii Bicarbonatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 iii

Spt. Ammonia

Arom. Mercki fl 3 iv

Aq. Mentha Pip. fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful with water  
after meals.**R** Strychnina SulphatisMercki . . . grn.  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

Ferri et Quinina

Citratiss Mercki

(Soluble) . . grn. xxiv

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii

One to 2 teaspoonfuls 3  
times daily.*Nervous***R** Euquinina. . . grn. xxx

Hemolis . . . 3 iss

Calcii Glycerino-

phos. Mercki . 3 ii

Pulv. Extr.

Nucis Vomica grn. iv

Div. in capsul. gelat. no.  
xxiv.

One before meals.

(As a *nervine*.)**Remedies for Vertigo**

Alkalies.

Ammonium Bromide.

Amyl Nitrite.

Antipyrine.

Bromidin.

Calomel.

Digitalis.

Digitalin "German."

Erythrol Tetranitrate.

**R** Camphora Monobromata

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Sodii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx

Ol. Mentha Pip. gtt. i

Div. in pulv. no. xxx.

One, repeated in 1 to 2  
hours if necessary.(During *severe* attack.)*Senile***R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Tr. Ferri Chloridi fl 3 iv

Syrupi . . . fl 3 vi

Aq. Mentha Pip. ad fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful in a wineglass-  
ful water 3 times daily.**R** Liq. Potassii Arsenitis

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 iv

Sodii Glycerino-

phos. Mercki . 3 ii

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i

Aqua . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful in water after  
meals.**VOLVULUS.**—Intestinal obstruction due to knotting and twisting of  
the bowel.**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Occurs between the ages of 40 and 60.

Previous history of chronic constipation in 70%.

In others, colic, nausea or diarrhea.

Sudden onset in 60%. Sigmoid twists from right to left.

Pain: Is intermittent and then remittent. First at the umbilicus  
and then diffuse.

Tenderness: Absent at first; then localized and finally general.

Vomiting: Not as frequent as in bands.

Occurs late because obstruction is low down.

Eructations are very common.

Constipation is not always complete.

*Abdominal symptoms* are diagnostic:

Early location of distension in left iliac fossa.

Distension is very irregular and progresses upward.

Visible peristalsis which ceases on arriving at the obstruction, and a gurgle is audible.

An enema of 2 quarts cannot be retained.

On pumping air into the rectum, the colon will not distend.

Make a digital rectal examination under anesthesia.

Prostration is not marked.

**VOMITING.**—An emptying of the stomach contents through the mouth, generally preceded by nausea.

*In alcoholism*

**R** Cerii Oxalatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. x  
 Hydrarg. Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i  
 Sodii Bicarbon-  
 atis Mercki . grn. xx  
 Div. in pulv. no. x.  
 One ev. hour till catharsis.

**R** Bismuthi Subcarbonatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Liq. Potassii Arsen-  
 itis Mercki . . ℥ xx  
 Aquæ . . . . fl 3 ii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful every  
 4 hours.

*In gastric fermentation*

(See also FLATULENCE)

**R** Phenolis Mercki grn. iv  
 Bismuthi Subni-  
 tratis Mercki . 3 ii  
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. ad fl 3 iii  
 Shake! One tablespoonful  
 every 2 hours.

**R** Bismuthi Subnitratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Cerii Oxalatis  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One powder every 2 hours.

**R** Creosoti (Beechwood)  
 Mercki . . . ℥ x  
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv  
 Aq. Chloroformi fl 3 viii  
 Tablespoonful every hour  
 or two as required.

*In gastric inflammation*

**R** Tinct. Aconiti . . ℥ xx  
 Cocainæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki . grn. iv  
 Dionini . . . . grn. iv  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful every 2 to 3  
 hours.

**R** Bismuthi Subnitratis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss  
 Acidi Hydrocyan-  
 ici Dil. Mercki ℥ xx  
 Aq. Cinnamomi. fl 3 ii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful every  
 2 hours.

*In gastric ulcer*

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. viii  
 Bismuthi Subni-  
 tratis Mercki . 3 iiss  
 Acidi Carbolici  
 Mercki . . . . grn. viii  
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 ii  
 Shake! Teaspoonful every  
 2 hours.

*In pregnancy (morning sick-  
 ness)*

**R** Dionini . . . . grn. vi  
 Cerii Oxalatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Bismuthi Subcar-  
 bonatis Mercki 3 ii  
 Creosoti (Beech-  
 wood) Mercki ℥ iv  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv ad  
 chart. cerat.  
 One powder every three to  
 four hours.

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. ii  
 Aq. Chloroformi fl ʒ iii  
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl ʒ i  
 Tablespoonful every hour  
 or two till relieved.

**R** Orexini . . . 3 ii  
 Cocainæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki. grn. viii  
 Cerii Oxalatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 iss  
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 iss  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. iii  
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.  
 One 3-4 t. p. d.

**R** Veronalis . . . grn. xxx  
 Div. in pulv. no. xv.  
 One to two powders 3 t. p.  
 d. in hot water.

**R** Bismuthi Subsaliicylatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Cerii Oxalatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Mentholis Mercki grn. x  
 Cocainæ Hydro-  
 chlor. Mercki. grn. iii  
 Alcoholis . . . fl ʒ i  
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl ʒ vi  
 Shake! Teaspoonful every  
 3 to 4 hours.

### Remedies for Vomiting

Acid, Carbollic: in irritable stom-  
 ach, with bismuth; alone if due  
 to sarcinæ or other ferments; in  
 Asiatic cholera, cholera infantum;  
 also in pregnancy.

Acid, Hydrocyanic: in cerebral  
 vomiting, vomiting of phthisis,  
 and of acute disease of the  
 stomach.

Acids: in acid eructations; given  
 immediately after food.

Aconite: in pregnancy, in full  
 doses, so long as physiological  
 effect is maintained.

Alkalies: especially effervescing  
 drinks.

Alum: in doses of 5 to 10 grains  
 in phthisis when vomiting is  
 brought on by cough.

Apomorphine: to empty the stom-  
 ach of its contents.

Arsenic: in the vomiting of chol-  
 era; in chronic gastric catarrh,  
 especially of drunkards; chronic,  
 not acute, gastric ulcer; and  
 chronic painless vomiting.

Atropine.

Belladonna: in pregnancy; inter-  
 nally, or over hypogastrium.

Bismuth Subnitrate: in acute and  
 chronic catarrh of the stomach  
 or intestine.

Bismuth Subsaliicylate.

Brandy.

Bromides: in cerebral vomiting,  
 cholera infantum, and preg-  
 nancy.

Bromural: in pregnancy.

Calomel: in minute doses in chol-  
 era infantum and similar intes-  
 tinal troubles; also pregnancy.

Cerium Oxalate: in sympathetic  
 vomiting; chiefly in pregnancy.

Chloral, Hydrated: in seasickness  
 and reflex vomiting.

Cocaine: in pregnancy, ten min-  
 ims 3 % solution will relieve in a  
 few doses.

Codeine.

Creosote, Beechwood.

Dionin.

Iodine: compound solution in 3 to  
 5 minims doses.

Ipecac: in sympathetic nervous  
 vomiting in very small doses;  
 in the vomiting of children from  
 catarrh and the vomiting of  
 drunkards; also in pregnancy.

Lime-Water: with milk in chronic  
 vomiting, especially in children.

Magnesia: in sympathetic vomit-  
 ing.

Magnesium Carbonate.

Morphine: hypodermically in-  
 jected in the epigastrium in per-  
 sistent seasickness.

Mustard Plaster: over stomach.

Nux Vomica: in atonic dyspepsia;  
 in pregnancy 1½ drop tincture.

Opium: as a suppository in severe  
 acute vomiting, especially asso-  
 ciated with obstinate constipa-  
 tion, which is relieved at the  
 same time.

Orexine or Orexoids: a specific  
 when simple, asthenic or anemic  
 anorexia the cause. Also in  
 incipient or chronic phthisis, and  
 in pregnancy.

Pepsin: in the vomiting of dys-  
 pepsia.

Potassium Bromide.

Sodium Bicarbonate: in children  
 half to one dram to the pint of  
 milk. If this fails, stop milk.  
 Also, in acute indigestion with  
 acid vomiting.

Strychnine.

Veratrum: in vomiting of summer  
 diarrhea.



**VULVITIS.**—Inflammation of the external genitals of the female. Its treatment is like that of vaginitis. See VAGINITIS.

**WARTS.—PAPILLOMATA; VERRUCÆ.**—Small elevations of the skin due to epidermal and papillary hypertrophy.

*Common*

**R** Extr. Cannabis Indicæ  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Collodii Mercki . fl ʒ i  
 Paint on twice daily.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Acidi Acetici  
 Mercki . . . fl ʒ i  
 Apply twice daily with a camel's-hair brush.

**R** Chromii Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . grn. c  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ i  
 Apply cautiously with a glass rod.

*Venereal*

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . 3 ii  
 Apply, after washing with an antiseptic solution.

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . 3 iii  
 Pulv. Acidi  
 Borici Mercki 3 iss  
 Acidi Salicylici  
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx  
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

**R** Chromii Trioxidi  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ iv  
 Apply with a pointed glass rod.

**Remedies for Warts**

Acid, Acetic: touch with the glacial acid.  
 Acid, Chromic.  
 Acid, Monochloroacetic.  
 Acid, Nitric.  
 Acid, Salicylic: saturated solution in collodion, with extract of Indian hemp.  
 Acid, Trichloroacetic.

Alkalies, Caustic.  
 Copper Oleate.  
 Copper Sulphate.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Mercuric Nitrate.  
 Papain.  
 Potassium or Sodium Hydroxide.  
 Silver Nitrate: in venereal warts.  
 Sodium Ethylate.

**WATER-BRASH.**—A gastric affection in which there is an eructation of acid fluid and a sensation of burning. See PYROSIS.

**WHITE-LEG.**—A formation of phlebitis of the leg that occurs in women after delivery. See PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.

**WHITES.**—A whitish discharge from the female genitals. See LEUCORRHEA.

**WHITLOW.**—Ulceration of the tissue near a nail. See ONYCHIA.

**WHOOPIING-COUGH.**—An infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the respiratory tract, associated with a spasmodic cough in which a peculiar sound occurs. See PERTUSSIS.

**WOOL-SORTER'S DISEASE.**—See ANTHRAX.

**WORMS.**—Various parasites that infest the intestinal tract.

*Ascarides (round worms)*

**R** Santonini Mercki grn. iii  
Hydrarg. Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. iv

Pulv. Sacchari . grn. v

For a child of 10 to 12 years, give the whole at night, and follow with castor oil or solution magnesium citrate in the morning. For a child of 3 to 4 years give half the above powder.

**R** Fluidextr. Spigeliæ et  
Sennæ . . . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Santonini Mercki grn. viii  
Teaspoonful for a child of 5 years.

**R** Acidi Salicylici  
Mercki . . . grn. xv  
Sodii Boratis  
Mercki . . . grn. xv  
Aquæ . . . . . O i  
For a child. Warm gently and inject into bowels. For adults, double the quantities of salicylic acid and borax.

*Oxyuris (thread or seat-worms)*

**R** Fluidextr. Quassiæ . fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Two teaspoonfuls to half a pint warm water as rectal injection at bedtime for several nights; to be retained 5 to 15 minutes, and preceded by a

cleansing enema of soap and water.

**R** Santonini Mercki grn. xv  
Acidi Tannici  
Mercki . . . 3 i  
Ol. Theobromatis 3 i  
Div. in supposit. no. iv.  
Introduce one at bedtime.

*Tænia (tape-worm)*

**R** Oleoresinæ Aspidii  
Mercki . . . fl 3 iss  
Ol. Terebinth.  
Rectif. Mercki  $\mathfrak{m}$  xx  
Chloroformi  
Mercki . . .  $\mathfrak{m}$  xv  
Mucil. Acaciæ ad fl  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  
Shake! Take half at night, the rest in the morning. Follow with a brisk purgative in 1 hour.

**R** Pelletierinæ Tannatis  
Mercki . . . grn. xx  
Kousseini Mercki grn. xv  
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. iii.  
One to three, according to age, with water, followed in 2 hours by a cathartic.

**R** Thymolis Mercki 3 ii  
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i  
Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii  
Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
One every half-hour. (Begin and end with castor oil.)  
(For adults.)

#### Remedies for Worms

Acid, Santoninic.  
Aconite: in the fever produced.  
Aloes: enema.  
Alum: injections.  
Ammonium Chloride: to prevent accumulation of intestinal mucus, which serves as nidus.  
Castor Oil.  
Chloroform.  
Creolin-Pearson.  
Croton Oil: in tape-worm.  
Ether: injection of solution of 15 minims in water.  
Filmaron: efficient in tape-worm.

Kamala: in tape-worm.  
Koussein: in tape-worm.  
Male Fern: oleo-resin, in tape-worm.  
Mercurial Ointment: introduced into rectum relieves itching and is anthelmintic.  
Myrtol: in ascarides and round worms.  
Naphthalene: in tape-worm.  
Oil Turpentine.  
Papain: in tape-worms, ascarides.  
Pelletierine: in tape-worm.  
Quassia: enema, in thread-worms.

Santonin.  
Scammony: for thread-worms in rectum.

Senna and Spigelia.  
Tannin: enema.  
Thymol: in tape-worm.

**WOUNDS.**—Injuries to the body given by accident or violence.

*Antiseptic washes*

**R** Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
Mercki . . . grn. iii  
Aquaë . . . . . O i

For washing wounds, irrigating cavities, and saturating dressings.

**R** Acidi Carbolici  
Mercki . . . fl 3 i–ii  
Aquaë . . . . . O i  
As wash, irrigating fluid, or on dressings.

**R** Creolini-Pearson fl 3 i  
Aquaë . . . . . O i  
For irrigating, washing, or on dressings.

**R** Formaldehydi Mercki  
(Medicinal) . . . . . ℥ x  
Aquaë . . . . . O i  
Apply as a wash or irrigating fluid.

**R** Potassii Permanganatis  
Mercki . . . . . grn. xxx  
Aquaë . . . . . fl 3 viii  
For washing poisoned wounds, and for injecting hypodermically around such wounds.

*Dusting powders*

**R** Iodoformogeni . . . 3 iv  
Dust on wound, and change when discharge demands it.

**R** Pulv. Acetanilidi  
Mercki . . . . . 3 ii  
Pulv. Acidi  
Borici Mercki 3 i  
Dust on or apply as needed.

**R** Pulv. Iodoformi  
Mercki . . . . . 3 iiss  
Thymolis Iodidi  
Mercki . . . . . 3 v  
Sacchari Lactis  
Mercki . . . . . 3 iss  
Use as dusting powder 3 times daily.

*Dressing*

**R** Thymolis Iodidi  
Mercki . . . . . 3 i  
Petrolati . . . . . 3 iii  
Lanum Mercki . . . 3 v

**R** Phenolis Mercki fl 3 i  
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii

*Paint for superficial wounds*

**R** Iodoformi Mercki 3 i  
Collodii Flexilis  
Mercki . . . . . fl 3 vii  
Hold edges of wound in perfect apposition, and apply with camel's-hair brush.

**R** Ichthyolis . . . . . fl 3 i  
Collodii Flexilis  
Mercki . . . . . fl 3 vii

**Remedies for Wounds**

Acetanilide: as dusting powder.  
Acid, Boric: as wash, dusting powder, ointment, etc.  
Acid, Carbolic.  
Alcohol: in pyrexia, as an antiseptic and astringent dressing; useful in contused wounds.  
Aluminum Acetate.  
Balsam Peru.  
Benzoin.

Bismuth Oxyiodide.  
Bismuth Subgallate.  
Bismuth Subnitrate.  
Borax.  
Collodion: to exclude air.  
Creolin-Pearson.  
Dionin.  
Formaldehyde.  
Glycerin.  
Hydrogen Peroxide.



Ichthoform.  
 Ichthyol: useful in open wounds.  
 Iodine.  
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.  
 Mercury Bichloride.  
 Opium.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Potassium Permanganate.  
 Silver Nitrate: to destroy unhealthy granulations.

Stearates.  
 Styptic Collodion: to prevent bed-sores, etc.  
 Tannoform.  
 Thymol.  
 Thymol Iodide: as dusting powder, ointment, etc.  
 Traumaticin.  
 Zinc Carbonate or Oxide.  
 Zinc Sulphate.

**WRY-NECK.**—Twisting of neck due to contraction of the cervical muscles. See TORTICOLLIS.

**YELLOW FEVER.**—An acute, infectious fever peculiar to warm climates, and attended with jaundice, gastric hemorrhage, and intestinal hemorrhage.

**Bedside Diagnosis.**—

Life cycle in mosquito lasts 12 days.

Incubation in man is always below 5 days.

Onset: Abrupt with epigastric pain and tenderness.

Rapid pulse and a fever of 102–103° F.

The *primary fever* reaches its height on the third day and begins to decline by lysis. A period of calm follows, lasting until the fifth day.

*Jaundice* occurs as early as the second day.

*Albuminuria* is always present.

Tendency to hemorrhage from skin and mucus membranes.

*Black Vomit* occurs on the third day.

On the third day as the temperature increases the pulse decreases (*Bradycardia*).

Characteristic face: Flushed and jaundiced conjunctiva; eyes are bright, anxious and apprehensive.

A *secondary fever* may occur together with the black vomit.

Fever lasts 2 days and terminates also by lysis.

Late death is due to nephritis.

*Antiseptic, gastro-intestinal*

**R** Hydrargyri Chloridi  
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iii  
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. x  
 Give on tongue.  
 (Initial purge.)

**R** Salolis Mercki . 3 i  
 Resorcin, Mercki 3 i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 3 hours.

**R** Betanaphtholis Benzoatis  
 Mercki . . . 3 i  
 Ichthalbini . . 3 ii  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 3 hours.

*For black vomit*

**R** Stypticini . . . grn. xx  
 Antipyrin. Mercki 3 iss  
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi  
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful ev. 3 to 4 hrs.

**R** Antipyrin. Mercki 3 ii  
 Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . 3 i  
 Acidi Tannici Mercki . . . 3 ii  
 Aq. Cinnamomi. fl 3 iii  
 Teaspoonful with water every 3 hours.

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. viii  
 Tr. Capsici . . fl 3 v  
 Aq. Chloroformi . . . ad fl 3 ii  
 Teaspoonful in water as needed

*For high fever*

**R** Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xl  
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxx  
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xl  
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. vi  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One powder every three or four hours, until the temperature falls.

**R** Triphenini . . . 3 i  
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One powder every four hours, until the temperature falls.

*For nausea and vomiting*

**R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi  
 Mercki . . . grn. viii  
 Bismuthi Subnitratris Mercki. 3 i  
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx  
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx  
 Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i  
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.  
 One every 3 hours.

*For neuralgic pains*

**R** Dionini . . . grn. viii  
 Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xl  
 Tinct. Gelsemii . fl 3 iss  
 Spt. Vini Gallici fl 3 i  
 Syrupi, q. s. ad fl 3 ii  
 Dessertspoonful every 3 hours, as needed.

**Remedies for Yellow Fever**

Acetanilide.

Acid, Carbolic: subcutaneously and by mouth, even in "coffee-grounds" vomit.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.

Aconite.

Antipyrine: for high temperature.

Belladonna.

Bismuth Subnitrate.

Calomel: as purgative, on first day.

Capsicum: to prevent black vomit.

Chloroform: before food to prevent vomiting.

Cocaine: to prevent vomiting.

Dionin.

Duboisine: as hypnotic.

Ergot or Ergotin Bonjean: to restrain hemorrhage.

Gelseminine or Gelsemium.

Lime-Water: with milk, for vomiting.

Menthol.

Mercury Salts.

Nux Vomica.

Opium.

Pilocarpine:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain hypodermically in the first stage, and carried to point of emesis, catharsis and diaphoresis, very efficient.

Potassium Acetate.

Potassium Iodide.

Resorcinol.

Salol.

Silver Nitrate.

Sodium Benzoate: subcutaneously.

Sodium Bicarbonate: to counteract gastric and intestinal hyperacidity.

Sodium Salicylate.

Stimulants.

Stypticin: for the black vomit.

Tartar Emetic.

Triphenin.

Veronal: as hypnotic.

# PART III—CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS

## ACCORDING TO THEIR PHYSIOLOGIC ACTIONS

### Alteratives.

Acid, Arsenous.  
 Acid, Cacodylic.  
 Acid, Hydriodic.  
 Acid, Perosmic.  
 Ammon. Benzoate.  
 Ammon. Chloride.  
 Antimony salts.  
 Antithyroidin.  
 Arsenic and Mercury  
   Iodides, Solution.  
 Arsen-hemol.  
 Arsenites and Ar-  
   senates.  
 Barium Chloride.  
 Calcium Chloride.  
 Cimicifuga.  
 Colchicum and Col-  
   chicine.  
 Copper salts.  
 Creosote, Beech-  
   wood, and its com-  
   pounds.  
 Cupro-hemol.  
 Ethyl Iodide.  
 Fibrolysin.  
 Gaduol.  
 Gold salts.  
 Guaiacol and its com-  
   pounds.  
 Ichthalbin.  
 Ichthoform.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodides.  
 Iodipin.  
 Iodival.  
 Iodoform.  
 Iodoformogen.  
 Iodo-hemol.  
 Iodol.  
 Iron Bromide.  
 Iron Cacodylate.  
 Manganese Dioxide.  
 Mercurials.  
 Potassium Dichro-  
   mate.  
 Potassium Chlorate.  
 Potassa, Sulphur-  
   ated.  
 Pulsatilla.  
 Sanguinaria.  
 Silver salts.  
 Sodium Cacodylate.  
 Sodium Metavana-  
   date.  
 Stillingia.  
 Sulphur.

Suprarenal Capsule.  
 Thiocol.  
 Thiosinamine.  
 Thyraden.  
 Thyroidin.  
 Xanthoxylum.  
 Zinc salts.

### Analgesics.—See ANO- DYNES, GENERAL.

### Anaphrodisiacs.

Belladonna.  
 Bromalin.  
 Bromides.  
 Bromipin.  
 Camphor.  
 Cocaine.  
 Conium and Coniine.  
 Digitalis.  
 Gelseminine.  
 Gelsemium.  
 Hyoscine Hydro-  
   bromide.  
 Hyoscyamus.  
 Opium.  
 Stramonium.

### Anesthetics, General.—

See also ANO-  
 DYNES, GENERAL.  
 Chloroform.  
 Ether.  
 Ethyl Bromide.  
 Nitrous Oxide.

### Anesthetics, Local.—

See also ANO-  
 DYNES, LOCAL.  
 Anæsthesin.  
 Betaeucaine Lac-  
   tate.  
 Cocaine.  
 Chloretone.  
 Ether Spray.  
 Ethyl Chloride.  
 Eugenol.  
 Guethol.  
 Holocaine.  
 Menthol.  
 Nirvanin.  
 Orthoform.  
 Pyramidon.  
 Tropacocaine.

### Anodynes, General.

Acetanilide.  
 Acetphenetidin.

Acetylphenylhydra-  
   zine.

Acid, Perosmic.  
 Acid, Salicylic; and  
   Salicylates.  
 Aconitine.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Apolysin.  
 Aspirin.  
 Atropine.  
 Atropine Methyl-  
   bromide.  
 Bromides.  
 Bromural.  
 Butyl-chloral Hy-  
   drate.  
 Caffeine.  
 Camphor, Mono-  
   bromated.  
 Chloroform.  
 Citrophen.  
 Codeine.  
 Dionin.  
 Euphorin.  
 Exalgin.  
 Gelseminine.  
 Kryofine.  
 Lactophenin.  
 Methylene Blue.  
 Morphine salts.  
 Neurodin.  
 Neurosine.  
 Oil Gaultheria.  
 Phenacetin.  
 Saloquinine.  
 Triphenin.

### Anodynes, Local.—See also ANESTHETICS.

Acid, Carbolic.  
 Aconite, tincture.  
 Aconitine.  
 Ammonia Water.  
 Atropine.  
 Belladonna.  
 Chloroform.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Cocaine.  
 Ethyl Chloride.  
 Guaiacol.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Oil Hyoscyamus.  
 Tropacocaine.

### Antacids or Alkalines.

Calcium Carbonate.  
 Lime-Water.



Lithium Carbonate.  
Magnesia.  
Magnes. Carbonate.  
Potass. Bicarbonate.  
Potass. Carbonate.  
Potass. Hydroxide.  
Sodium Bicarbonate.  
Sodium Carbonate.  
Sodium Hydroxide.

**Anthelmintics.**

Aloes.  
Aloin.  
Ammonium Embe-  
late.  
Aspidium.  
Chenopodium.  
Chloroform.  
Filmaron.  
Koussein.  
Naphthalene.  
Oil Turpentine.  
Extract Male Fern.  
Pelletierine Tannate.  
Pumpkin Seed.  
Quassia Infusion.  
Santonin (with calo-  
mel).  
Sodium Santoninate.  
Spigelia.  
Thymol.

**Antichlorotics.**

Arsen-hemol.  
Arsen-triferrin.  
Hemogallol.  
Hemol.  
Iron Salts.  
Manganese Salts.  
Triferrin.

**Anti-emetics.**

Acid, Hydrocyanic.  
Bismuth Subcarb.  
Bismuth Subnitrate.  
Bromides.  
Cerium Oxalate.  
Chloroform.  
Codeine.  
Dionin.  
Ether.  
Menthol.  
Morphine.  
Orexine.

**Antiepileptics.**

Acid, Perosmic.  
Bromalin.  
Bromides.  
Bromipin.  
Bromural.  
Ethylene Bromide.  
Zinc Lactate.

**Antigalactagogues.**

Agaricin.  
Belladonna.

Camphor: topically.  
Conium.  
Ergot.  
Iodides.  
Saline Purgatives.

**Antigonorrheics.**

Airol.  
Alum.  
Alumnol.  
Argentamine.  
Argonin.  
Bismuth Subgallate.  
Bismuth Oxyiodide.  
Copaiba.  
Cubebs.  
Hydrastine Hydro-  
chloride.  
Ichthargan.  
Ichthyol.  
Largin.  
Oil Santal.  
Potassium Perman-  
ganate.  
Protargol.  
Pyoktanin.  
Santyl.  
Silver Citrate.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Thalline Sulphate.  
Zinc salts.

**Antihidrotics.**

Acid, Agaricic.  
Acid, Camphoric.  
Acid, Gallic.  
Acid, Tannic.  
Agaricin.  
Atropine.  
Atropine Methyl-  
bromide.  
Eumydrin.  
Euquinine.  
Lead Acetate.  
Picrotoxin.  
Quinine.  
Salicin.  
Thallium Acetate.

**Antilithics.**

Acid, Benzoic; and  
Benzoates.  
Alkalies.  
Calcium Hippurate.  
Eunatrol.  
Formin.  
Lithium salts.  
Lysidine.  
Lycetol.  
Magnesium Citrate.  
Magnesium Oxide.  
Piperazine.  
Potass. Bicarbonate.  
Potass. Carbonate.  
Potassium Citrate.  
Saliformin.

Sodium Bicarbonate.  
Sodium Phosphate.  
Sodium Pyrophos-  
phate.  
Sodium Salicylate.  
Uricedin.  
Uropherin B. and S.  
Urosin.

**Antineuralgics.** — See  
ANODYNES.

**Antiparasitics.** — See  
ANTISEPTICS and  
DISINFECTANTS.

**Antiperiodics.**

Acid, Arsenous; and  
Arsenites.  
Acid, Picric.  
Ammon. Fluoride.  
Aristochin.  
Arsen-hemol.  
Berberine Carbonate.  
Cinchona: and alka-  
loids of.  
Eucalyptol.  
Euquinine.  
Methylene Blue.  
Phenocoll Hydro-  
chloride.  
Quinidine.  
Quinine.  
Quinoidine.  
Salicin.  
Saloquinine.

**Antiphlogistics.** — See  
also ANTIPYRET-  
ICS.

Aconite: tincture.  
Antimony and Potas-  
sium Tartrate.  
Digitoxin.  
Gelsemium.  
Ichthalbin.  
Ichthargan.  
Ichthyol: internally.  
Lead salts.  
Mercury.  
Opium.

**Antipyretics.**

Acetanilide.  
Acetphenetid. in.  
Acetylphenylhyd ra-  
zine.  
Acid, Benzoic.  
Acid, Carbolic.  
Acid, Citric.  
Acid, Salicylic.  
Aconite: tincture.  
Ammonium Acetate:  
solution.  
Ammonium Ben-  
zoate.

Antipyrine.  
 Apolysin.  
 Aspirin.  
 Bebeerine.  
 Chinaphenin.  
 Cinchonidine.  
 Citrophen.  
 Diplosal.  
 Eupyrin.  
 Euquinine.  
 Lactophenin.  
 Neurodin.  
 Phenacetin.  
 Pyramidon.  
 Quinidine.  
 Quinine and salts.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Saloquinine.  
 Saloquinine Salicylate.  
 Thalline Sulphate.  
 Thermodin.  
 Triphenin.  
 Veratrum Viride.

**Antirheumatics.**

Acetanilide.  
 Acid, Acetylsalicylic.  
 Acid, Hydriodic.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Aspirin.  
 Betol.  
 Colchicum  
 Colchicum Salicylate.  
 Diplosal.  
 Glycosal.  
 Guaiaic Resin.  
 Guaicol-Salol.  
 Iodides.  
 Iodipin.  
 Iodival.  
 Mesotan.  
 Methyl Salicylate.  
 Oil Betula.  
 Salicin.  
 Salol.  
 Saloquinine Salicylate.

**Antiseptics.—See also  
DISINFECTANTS.**

Acetanilide.  
 Acid, Benzoic; and  
 Benzoates.  
 Acid, Boric; and Bo-  
 rates.  
 Acid, Camphoric.  
 Acid, Carbolic.  
 Acid, Cinnamic.  
 Acid, Picric.  
 Acid, Salicylic.  
 Acid, Sulphurous.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Aiol.  
 Albargin.

Aluminum Acetate.  
 Aluminum Sulphate.  
 Alumnol.  
 Anthrasol.  
 Antinosin.  
 Aristol.  
 Betanaphthol.  
 Betol.  
 Bismal.  
 Bismuth Benzoate.  
 Bismuth Oxyiodide.  
 Bismuth Subgallate.  
 Borax.  
 Chlorine Water.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Creosote, Beech-  
 wood, and its com-  
 pounds.  
 Epicarín.  
 Eucalyptol.  
 Eudoxine.  
 Eugenol.  
 Euphorin.  
 Europhen.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Glycozone.  
 Guaiacol.  
 Helmitol.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.  
 Hydrozone.  
 Ichthalbin.  
 Ichthargan.  
 Ichthoform.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iodoform.  
 Iodoformogen.  
 Iodol.  
 Iodozen.  
 Largin.  
 Loretin.  
 Losophan.  
 Lysol.  
 Magnesium-Perhy-  
 drol.  
 Magnes. Salicylate.  
 Magnesium Sulphite.  
 Mercuriol.  
 Mercury Bichloride.  
 Mercury Chloride.  
 Mercury Cyanide.  
 Mercury Iodide, Red.  
 Mercury Oxycyan-  
 ide.  
 Myrtol.  
 Naphthalene.  
 Oil Betula.  
 Oil Cade.  
 Oil Eucalyptus.  
 Oil Pinus Pumilio.  
 Oil Pinus Sylvestris.  
 Oil Turpentine.  
 Paraform.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Pieratol.  
 Potassium Chlorate.  
 Potass. Permangan.

Pyoktanin Blue.  
 Pyoktanin Yellow.  
 Quinine.  
 Quinosol.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Silver Citrate.  
 Silver Nitrate.  
 Sodium Biborate.  
 Sodium Bisulphite.  
 Sodium Borate.  
 Sodium Fluoride.  
 Sodium Formate.  
 Sodium Salicylate.  
 Sodium Sulphocar-  
 bolate.  
 Sodium Thiosul-  
 phate.  
 Tannoform.  
 Terebene.  
 Terpinol.  
 Thalline Sulphate.  
 Thymol.  
 Thymol Iodide.  
 Trioxymethylene.  
 Uriseptin.  
 Vioform.  
 Xeroform.  
 Zinc Carbolate.  
 Zinc-Perhydrol.  
 Zinc Permanganate.  
 Zinc Phenolsulpho-  
 nate.

**Antisialagogues.**

Atropine.  
 Belladonna.  
 Cocaine Hydrochlor.  
 Myrrh.  
 Opium.  
 Potassium Chlorate.  
 Sodium Borate.

**Antispasmodics.**

Acid, Camphoric.  
 Acid, Hydrocyanic,  
 Dil.  
 Ammon. Valerate.  
 Amylene Hydrate.  
 Amyl Nitrite.  
 Antispasmin.  
 Atropine.  
 Benzene.  
 Bromalin.  
 Bromides.  
 Bromipin.  
 Bromoform.  
 Bromural.  
 Camphor.  
 Camphor, Mono-  
 bromated.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Chloroform.  
 Coniine Hydrobro-  
 mide.  
 Dionin.

- Erythrol Tetrani-  
trate.  
Eserine.  
Ether.  
Ethyl Bromide.  
Ethyl Iodide.  
Hyoscine Hydro-  
brom.  
Hyoscyamus.  
Lactucarium.  
Lobelia.  
Lupulin.  
Morphine.  
Musk.  
Nitrites.  
Nitroglycerin.  
Opium.  
Paraldehyde.  
Pulsatilla: tincture.  
Stramonium.  
Validol.  
Valyl.  
Zinc Valerate.
- Antisuppurative.**  
Leukofermantin.
- Antituberculars.**  
Acid, Cinnamic.  
Acid, Sulphurous.  
Arsenical com-  
pounds.  
Cantharidin.  
Cod-liver Oil.  
Creosote, Beech-  
wood, and its com-  
pounds.  
Eugenol.  
Gaduol.  
Guaiacetin.  
Guaiacol.  
Glycerinophos-  
phates.  
Guaiacol-Salol.  
Guethol.  
Ichthalbin.  
Ichthyol.  
Iodoform.  
Iodoformogen.  
Iodol.  
Menthol.  
Methylene Blue.  
Sodium Cacodylate.  
Sodium Cinnamate.  
Sodium Formate.  
Sodium Metavana-  
date.  
Styracol.  
Thiocol.
- Antizymotics.** — See  
ANTISEPTICS and  
DISINFECTANTS.
- Aperients.** — See CA-  
THARTICS.
- Aphrodisiacs.**  
Cantharides.  
Damiana.  
Gaduol.  
Glycerinophos-  
phates.  
Gold.  
Muirapuama: fl. ext.  
Nux Vomica.  
Phosphorus.  
Strychnine.  
Yohimbine.
- Astringents.**  
Acid, Acetic.  
Acid, Chromic.  
Acid, Gallic.  
Acid, Lactic.  
Acid, Picric.  
Acid, Tannic.  
Acid, Trichloroacetic.  
Adrenalin.  
Albargin.  
Alum.  
Aluminum Acetate:  
solution.  
Aluminum Aceto-  
tartrate.  
Aluminum Sulphate.  
Bismuth Subgallate,  
and other bismuth  
salts.  
Cadmium Acetate.  
Cadmium Sulphate.  
Copper Acetate.  
Copper Sulphate.  
Ferropyrine.  
Gallobromol.  
Hydrastine Hydro-  
chlor.  
Ichthargan.  
Ichthyol.  
Iron Sulphate, and  
other iron salts.  
Lead Acetate, and  
other lead salts.  
Mercuriol.  
Paranephrin.  
Potassium Dichro-  
mate.  
Silver Citrate.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Zinc Acetate.  
Zinc Sulphate.
- Astringents, Intestinal.**  
Acid, Lactic.  
Acid, Tannic.  
Bismal.  
Bismuth Naphtho-  
late.  
Bismuth Subgallate,  
and other bismuth  
salts.  
Bismutose.  
Catechu.
- Eudoxine.  
Geranium.  
Hematoxylon.  
Ichthalbin.  
Kino.  
Krameria.  
Lead Acetate.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Tannalbin.  
Tannigen.  
Tannoform.  
Tannopine.  
Xeroform.
- Cardiac Sedatives.**  
Acid, Hydrocyanic.  
Aconite.  
Antimony prepara-  
tions.  
Atropine Methyl-  
bromide.  
Chloroform.  
Digipuratum.  
Digitalin, German.  
Digitalis.  
Gelsemium.  
Pilocarpine.  
Veratrine.  
Veratrum Viride.
- Cardiac Stimulants.**  
Adonidin.  
Ammonia.  
Ammon. Carbonate.  
Atropine.  
Barium Chloride.  
Caffeine.  
Convallamarin.  
Digipuratum.  
Digitalin, German.  
Digitalis.  
Digitoxin.  
Erythrol Tetrani-  
trate.  
Ether.  
Nitroglycerin.  
Oxygen.  
Sparteine Sulphate.  
Strophanthin.  
Strophanthus.  
Strychnine.
- Carminatives.**  
Anise.  
Calumba.  
Capsicum.  
Cardamom.  
Caraway.  
Cascarilla.  
Chamomile.  
Cinchona.  
Chirata.  
Cinnamon.  
Cloves.  
Gentian.  
Ginger.



- Nutmeg.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Oil Cajuput.  
 Oil Mustard.  
 Orange Peel.  
 Oregine.  
 Pepper.  
 Pimenta.  
 Quassia.  
 Sassafras.  
 Serpentaria.  
 Validol.
- Cathartics.**
- LAXATIVES:**
- Apocodeine Hydrochloride.  
 Cascara Sagrada.  
 Ceridin.  
 Glycerin.  
 Magnes. Carbonate.  
 Magnesium Oxide.  
 Manna.  
 Mannit.  
 Oil, Almond, Exp.  
 Oil, Olive.  
 Phenolphthalein.  
 Rhamnus Cathart.  
 Rhamnus Frang.  
 Sulphur.
- SIMPLE PURGATIVES:**
- Aloes.  
 Aloin.  
 Calomel.  
 Oil, Castor.  
 Rhubarb.  
 Senna.
- SALINE PURGATIVES:**
- Magnesium Citrate.  
 Magnesium Sulphate.  
 Potassium Bitartrate.  
 Potassium Tartrate.  
 Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.  
 Sodium Phosphate.  
 Sodium Pyrophosphate.  
 Sodium Sulphate.  
 Sodium Tartrate.
- DRASTIC CATHARTICS:**
- Colocynth.  
 Colocynthin.  
 Elaterin.  
 Elaterium.  
 Euonymin.  
 Gamboge.  
 Jalap.  
 Oil, Croton.  
 Podophyllin.
- Podophyllum.  
 Scammony.
- HYDRAGOGUES:**
- Drastic Cathartics in large doses.  
 Saline Purgatives.
- CHOLAGOGUES:**
- Aloin.  
 Euonymin.  
 Leptandrin.  
 Mercurials.  
 Ox-Gall.  
 Podophyllum.  
 Sodium Choleate.
- Caustics.** — See ESCHAROTICS.
- Cerebral Depressants.** — See also NARCOTICS.
- Anesthetics, general.  
 Antispasmodics.  
 Hypnotics.  
 Narcotics.
- Cerebral Stimulants.**
- Alcohol.  
 Amyl Nitrite.  
 Atropine.  
 Belladonna.  
 Caffeine.  
 Cannabis.  
 Coca.  
 Cocaine.  
 Coffee.  
 Erythrol Tetranitrate.  
 Ether.  
 Nitroglycerin.  
 Strychnine.
- Cholagogues.** — See CATHARTICS; also STIMULANTS, *Hepatic*.
- Cicatrizants.** — See ANTISEPTICS.
- Constructives.** — See TONICS.
- Counter-Irritants.** — See IRRITANTS.
- Demulcents.**
- Acacia.  
 Albumin.  
 Althea.  
 Cetraria.  
 Chondrus.
- Elm.  
 Flaxseed.  
 Gelatin.  
 Glycerin.  
 Oil, Almond, Exp.  
 Oil, Olive.  
 Salep.  
 Starch.
- Deodorants.** — See also DISINFECTANTS.
- Acid, Carbolic.  
 Calcium Permangan.  
 Chlorine Water.  
 Creolin-Pearson.  
 Formaldehyde.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.  
 Hydrozone.  
 Iron Sulphate.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Potass. Permangan.  
 Tannoform.  
 Zinc Chloride.
- Deoxidizers (Reducing Agents or Reactives).**
- Acid, Pyrogallic.  
 Eugallol.  
 Euresol.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Lenigallol.  
 Resorcinol.  
 Saligallol.
- Depilatories.**
- Barium Sulphide.  
 Calcium Oxide.  
 Calcium Sulphide.  
 Caутery.  
 Sodium Ethylate.  
 Sodium Sulphide.  
 Strontium Sulphide.
- Depressants, Various.** — See CEREBRAL, HEPATIC, MOTOR, RESPIRATORY. — Also CARDIAC SEDATIVES.
- Diaphoretics and Sudorifics.**
- Acid, Salicylic; and Salicylates.  
 Aconite.  
 Aconitine.  
 Ammonium Acetate.  
 Camphor.  
 Dover's Powder.  
 Ether.  
 Guaiac.  
 Opium.  
 Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.  
 Potassium Citrate.  
 Potassium Nitrate.

Sodium Nitrate.  
Spirit Nitrous Ether.  
Veratrum Viride.

**Digestives.**

Acid, Hydrochloric.  
Acid, Lactic.  
Diastase of Malt.  
Extract of Malt.  
Orexine: indirectly  
by increasing pep-  
tic secretion and  
gastric peristalsis.  
Pancreatin.  
Papain.  
Pepsin.

**Discussants.—See RE-  
SOLVENTS.**

**Disinfectants.—See  
also DEODORANTS.**

Acid, Boric.  
Acid, Carbolic.  
Acid, Sulphurous.  
Aluminum Acetotar-  
trate.  
Aluminum Chloride.  
Ammonium Persul-  
phate.  
Betanaphthol.  
Borates.  
Calcium Permangan.  
Chlorine Water.  
Creolin-Pearson.  
Eucalyptol.  
Formaldehyde.  
Hydrogen Peroxide.  
Ichthargan.  
Iron Sulphate.  
Largin.  
Lime, Chlorinated.  
Lysol.  
Mercury Bichloride.  
Oil Eucalyptus.  
Perhydrol.  
Potass. Permangan.  
Quinosol.  
Solution Chlorinated  
Soda.  
Thymol.  
Zinc Chloride.  
Zinc-Perhydrol.

**Diuretics.**

Acet-theocin So-  
dium.  
Adonidin.  
Adonis Vernalis.  
Agurin.  
Ammonium Acetate.  
Apocynum.  
Atropine.  
Belladonna.  
Cactus Grandiflorus.

Caffeine.  
Convallamarin.  
Copaiba.  
Cubebs.  
Digipuratum.  
Digitalin, German.  
Digitalis.  
Digitoxin.  
Diuretin.  
Formin.  
Juniper.  
Kava Kava.  
Lithium Salts.  
Lycetol.  
Lysidine.  
Matico.  
Nitrites.  
Oil Juniper.  
Oil Santal.  
Pilocarpine Hydro-  
chlor.

Piperazine.  
Potassium Acetate.  
Potassium Bitar-  
trate.  
Potassium Citrate.  
Potassium Nitrate.  
Saliformin.  
Sodium Acetate.  
Sodium Nitrate.  
Sparteine Sulphate.  
Spirit Nitrous Ether.  
Squill.  
Strophanthus.  
Theobromine.  
Theobromine and  
Sodium Salicylate.  
Theocin.  
Theophylline.  
Theophylline and  
Sodium Acetate.  
Theophylline and  
Sodium Salicylate.  
Urophenin, B and S.

**Ecobolics.—See Oxy-  
TICS.**

**Emetics.**

Alum.  
Antimony and Po-  
tassium Tartrate.  
ApomorphineHydro-  
chloride.  
Copper Sulphate.  
Emetine.  
Ipecac.  
Mercury Subsul-  
phate.  
Mustard, with tepid  
water.  
Zinc Sulphate.

**Emmenagogues.**

Acid, Oxalic.  
Aloes.

Aloin.  
Amenyl.  
Apiol.  
Cantharides.  
Cimicifuga.  
Cotton-root Bark.  
Ergot.  
Eumenol.  
Guaiaac.  
Iron Chloride, and  
other salts of iron.  
Manganese Dioxide.  
Myrrh.  
Pennyroyal.  
Potass. Permangan.  
Rue.  
Savin.  
Tansy.

**Errhines.—STERNUTA-  
TORIES.**

Cubebs.  
Sanguinarine.  
Veratrine.  
White Hellebore.

**Escharotics. — CAUS-  
TICS.**

Acid, Acetic, Glacial.  
Acid, Arsenous.  
Acid, Carbolic.  
Acid, Chromic.  
Acid, Lactic.  
Acid, Monochlora-  
cetic.  
Acid, Nitric.  
Acid, Perosmic.  
Acid, Trichloracetic.  
Alum, Burnt.  
Copper Sulphate.  
Iodine.  
Potass. Hydroxide.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Sodium Hydroxide.  
Sodium Ethylate.  
Zinc Chloride.

**Expectorants.**

Acid, Benzoic.  
Ammoniac.  
Ammon. Carbonate.  
Ammon. Chloride.  
Ammon. Salicylate.  
Antimony and Po-  
tassium Tartrate.  
Antimony salts in  
general.  
Apocodeine Hydro-  
chloride.  
ApomorphineHydro-  
chloride.  
Balsam Tolu.  
Benzoates.  
Emetine, in small  
doses.  
Ipecac.

- Lobelia.  
 Oil Turpentine.  
 Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.  
 Potassium Iodide.  
 Pyridine.  
 Sanguinarine.  
 Saponin.  
 Senegin.  
 Squill.  
 Tar.  
 Terebene.  
 Terpene Hydrate.  
 Terpinol.
- Galactagogues.**  
 Acid, Lactic.  
 Alcohol.  
 Ammon. Chloride.  
 Castor Oil: topically.  
 Extract Malt.  
 Jaborandi.  
 Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.
- Gastric Tonics.—STOMACHICS.**  
 Alkalies: before meals.  
 Aloes.  
 Aloin.  
 Aromatics.  
 Berberine Carbonate.  
 Bismuth salts.  
 Bitters.  
 Carminatives.  
 Hydrastis.  
 Ichthalbin.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Orexine.  
 Quassin.
- Germicides.—See ANTISEPTICS and DISINFECTANTS.**
- Hematinics.—See also TONICS.**  
 Acid, Arsenous: and arsenical compounds.  
 Acid, Cacodylic.  
 Arsen-hemol.  
 Arsen-triferrin.  
 Ext. Bone-marrow.  
 Ferratin.  
 Gaduol.  
 Hemo-gallol.  
 Hemol.  
 Hemoglobin.  
 Iron Compounds.  
 Manganese Compounds.  
 Sodium Cacodylate.  
 Sod. Metavanadate.  
 Triferrin.
- Hemostatics.—See STYPTICS and HEMOSTATICS.**
- Hepatic Depressants.**  
 LESSENING BILE.  
 Euquinine.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Morphine.  
 Opium.  
 Purgatives.  
 Quinine.  
 LESSENING UREA:  
 Colchicum.  
 Dionin.  
 Euquinine.  
 Morphine.  
 Opium.  
 Quinine.  
 LESSENING GLYCOGEN:  
 Arsenic.  
 Antimony.  
 Codeine.  
 Dionin.  
 Morphine.  
 Opium.  
 Phosphorus.
- Hepatic Stimulants.**  
 Acid, Benzoic.  
 Acid, Nitric.  
 Acid, Nitrohydrochlor.  
 Aloes.  
 Ammon. Chloride.  
 Amyl Nitrite.  
 Antimony.  
 Arsenic.  
 Benzoates.  
 Calomel.  
 Colocynth.  
 Eumatrol.  
 Euonymin.  
 Podophyllin.  
 Resin Jalap.  
 Sanguinarine.  
 Sodium Bicarbonate.  
 Sodium Choleate.  
 Sodium Phosphate.  
 Sodium Pyrophosphate.  
 Sodium Salicylate.  
 Sodium Sulphate.
- Hypnotics (SOPORIFICS).**  
 Acetanilide.  
 Amylene Hydrate.  
 Apocodeine Hydrochloride.  
 Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
- Bromural.  
 Cannabine Tannate.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Chloralose.  
 Chloralamide.  
 Chloretone.  
 Codeine.  
 Dionin.  
 Dormiol.  
 Duboisine Sulphate.  
 Hedonal.  
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide.  
 Hyoscyamine.  
 Hypnal.  
 Isopral.  
 Morphine.  
 Paraldehyde.  
 Proponal.  
 Sulfonal.  
 Sulphonethylmethane.  
 Sulphonmethane.  
 Trional.  
 Urethane.  
 Veronal.  
 Veronal-Sodium.
- Intestinal Astringents.—See ASTRINGENTS.**
- Irritants.**  
 RUBEFACIENTS:  
 Alcohol.  
 Ammonia.  
 Arnica.  
 Canada Pitch.  
 Capsicum.  
 Iodine.  
 Menthol.  
 Mustard.  
 Oil Turpentine.  
 Oleoresin Capsicum.  
 Spirit Formic Acid.  
 PUSTULANTS:  
 Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.  
 Oil Croton.  
 Potass. Hydroxide.  
 Silver Nitrate.  
 VESICANTS:  
 Acid, Acetic, Glacial.  
 Cantharides.  
 Cantharidin.  
 Chrysarobin.  
 Mezereon.  
 Oil Mustard, Volat.
- Laxatives.—See CATHARTICS.**



**Motor Depressants.**

Acid, Hydrocyanic.  
Aconite.  
Amyl Nitrite.  
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.  
Bromalin.  
Bromides.  
Bromipin.  
Bromoform.  
Bromural.  
Chloral, Hydrated.  
Chloroform (large doses).  
Coniine Hydrobromide.  
Gelsemium.  
Gold Bromide.  
Lobelia.  
Nitrites.  
Nitroglycerin.  
Physostigmine.  
Quinine: large doses.  
Sparteine Sulphate.  
Veratrum Viride.

**Motor Excitants.**

Alcohol.  
Atropine.  
Belladonna.  
Brucine.  
Camphor.  
Chloroform.  
Nux Vomica.  
Picrotoxin.  
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.  
Pyridine.  
Strychnine.

**Mydriatics.**

Atropine.  
Atropine Methylbromide.  
Eumydrine.  
Euphthalmine Hydrochloride.  
Homatropine Hydrobromide.  
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.  
Mydrine.  
Scopolomine Hydrobromide.

**Myotics.**

Arecoline Hydrobromide.  
Eserine (Physostigmine).  
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.

**Narcotics.**—See also HYPNOTICS.  
Chloroform.

Chloral, Hydrated.  
Conium.  
Dionin.  
Hyoscine.  
Hyoscyamine.  
Morphine.  
Opium.  
Propional.  
Stramonium.  
Sulfonal.  
Sulphonethylmethane.  
Sulphonmethane.  
Trional.  
Veronal.  
Veronal-Sodium.

**Nervines.**—See ANTI-SPASMODICS, ANODYNES, SEDATIVES, ANESTHETICS, MOTOR DEPRESSANTS, MOTOR STIMULANTS, NARCOTICS.

**Nutrients.**—See HEMATINICS and TONICS.

**Oxytocics (ECBOLICS).**

Cotton-root Bark.  
Ergot.  
Euquinine.  
Hydrastine.  
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.  
Pennyroyal.  
Quinine.  
Rue.  
Savin.

**Parasiticides.**—See ANTISEPTICS and DISINFECTANTS.

**Ptyalagogues.**—See SIALAGOGUES.

**Purgatives.**—See CATHARTICS.

**Pustulants.**—See IRRITANTS.

**Reconstructives.**

Afermol (for suppurating wounds).  
Substitol (for badly granulating wounds, burns, etc).

**Refrigerants.**

Acid, Acetic.  
Acid, Citric.  
Acid, Phosphoric.

Acid, Tartaric.  
Ammonium Acetate.  
Magnesium Citrate.  
Magnes. Sulphate.  
Potass. Bitartrate.  
Potassium Citrate.  
Potassium Nitrate.  
Potassium Tartrate.  
Sodium Nitrate.  
Sodium Sulphate.  
Sodium Tartrate.

**Resolvents (DISCUTIENTS).**

Acid, Perosmic.  
Arsenic.  
Fibrolysin.  
Gaduol.  
Ichthalbin: internally.  
Ichthyol.  
Iodides.  
Iodine.  
Iodipin.  
Iodival.  
Iodol.  
Iodo-hemol.  
Mercurials.  
Thiosinamine.

**Respiratory Depressants.**

Acid, Hydrocyanic.  
Aconite.  
Chloral, Hydrated.  
Chloroform.  
Conium.  
Gelsemium.  
Opium.  
Physostigma.  
Veratrum Viride.

**Respiratory Stimulants.**

Aspidosperma (Quebracho).  
Aspidospermine.  
Atropine.  
Caffeine.  
Cocaine.  
Strychnine.

**Restoratives.**—See HEMATINICS, TONICS.

**Rubefacients.**—See IRRITANTS.

**Sedatives, Cardiac (or Vascular).**—See CARDIAC SEDATIVES.

**Sedatives, Nerve.**—See also DEPRESSANTS.  
Acetanilide.  
Acid, Hydrobromic.

- Amylene Hydrate.  
 Amyl Nitrite.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Antispasmin.  
 Bromalin.  
 Bromides.  
 Bromipin.  
 Bromocoll.  
 Bromo-hemol.  
 Bromoform.  
 Bromural.  
 Butyl-Chloral Hy-  
 drate.  
 Camphor.  
 Camphor, Mono-  
 bromated.  
 Chloral, Hydrated.  
 Chloroform.  
 Cimicifuga.  
 Cocaine.  
 Codeine.  
 Conium.  
 Dionin.  
 Dormiol.  
 Ethyl Bromide.  
 Ethylene Bromide.  
 Hyoscine Hydro-  
 bromide.  
 Hyoscyamine.  
 Hyoscyamus.  
 Lactucarium.  
 Lavender.  
 Lobelia.  
 Morphine.  
 Neurosine.  
 Paraldehyde.  
 Rubidium and Am-  
 monium Bromide.  
 Scopolamine Hydro-  
 bromide.  
 Stramonium.  
 Sulfonal.  
 Sulphonethylme-  
 thane.  
 Sulphonmethane.  
 Trional.  
 Urethane.  
 Valerian, and Vale-  
 rates.  
 Validol.  
 Valyl.  
 Veronal.  
 Veronal-Sodium.
- Slalagogues** (PYTALA-  
 GOGUES).  
 Acids and Alkalies.  
 Antimony Com-  
 pounds.  
 Capsicum.  
 Ginger.  
 Iodine Compounds.  
 Mercurials.  
 Mezereon.  
 Mustard.
- Pilocarpine Hydro-  
 chloride.  
 Pyrethrum.
- Soporifics.**—See HYP-  
 NOTICS.
- Spinal Stimulants.**—See  
 also MOTOR EX-  
 CITANTS.  
 Alcohol.  
 Atropine.  
 Camphor: s m a l l  
 doses.  
 Nux Vomica.  
 Picrotoxin.  
 Strychnine.
- Sternutatories.**—S e e  
 ERRHINES.
- Stimulants, Bronchial.**  
 —See EXPECTO-  
 RANTS.
- Stimulants, Various.**—  
 GASTRIC, HEPATIC,  
 RENAL, SPINAL,  
 VASCULAR, etc.
- Stomachics.**—See GAS-  
 TRIC TONICS.
- Styptics and Hemo-  
 statics.**  
 Acid, Gallic.  
 Acid, Tannic.  
 Acid, Trichloracetic.  
 Adrenalin.  
 Alum.  
 Antipyrine.  
 Copper Sulphate.  
 Extract Suprarenal  
 Capsule.  
 Ferropyrine.  
 Gelatin.  
 Hamamelis.  
 Hydrastinine Hydro-  
 chloride.  
 Hydrogen Peroxide.  
 Iron Chloride, Ferric.  
 Iron Subsulphate.  
 Iron Sulphate.  
 Lead Acetate.  
 Manganese Sulphate.  
 Oil Turpentine.  
 Perhydrol.  
 Silver Nitrate.  
 Stypticin.  
 Styptol.  
 Terpinol.
- Sudorifics.**—See DIA-  
 PHORETICS.
- Teniafuges.**—See AN-  
 THELMINTICS.
- Tonics, Cardiac.**—See  
 CARDIAC STIMU-  
 LANTS.
- Tonics, General.**—See  
 also HEMATINICS.
- VEGETABLE TONICS:**  
 Bitters.  
 Berberine Carbonate.  
 Cinchona alkaloids  
 and salts.  
 Cod-Liver Oil.  
 Eucalyptus.  
 Euquinine.  
 Gaduol.  
 Hydrastis.  
 Lecithin.  
 Quassin.  
 Quinidine.  
 Salicin.
- MINERAL TONICS:**  
 Acids, Mineral.  
 Acid, Arsenous; and  
 its salts.  
 Acid, Hypophospho-  
 rous.  
 Acid, Lactic.  
 Acid, Phosphoric.  
 Bismuth salts.  
 Copper salts: small  
 doses.  
 Gold salts.  
 Glycerinophos-  
 phates.  
 Hemo-gallol.  
 Hemol.  
 Hypophosphites.  
 Ichthalbin.  
 Ichthyol.  
 Iron compounds.  
 Manganese Com-  
 pounds.  
 Phosphorus.
- Tonics, Nerve.**—S e e  
 NERVOUSNESS,  
 NEURASTHENIA,  
 NEURITIS, OPIUM  
 HABIT, in Part II.
- Vaso-Constrictors.**  
 Adrenalin.  
 Ergot.  
 Extract Suprarenal  
 Capsule.  
 Hydrastinine Hydro-  
 chloride.  
 Hydrastine Hydro-  
 chloride.

Paranephrin.	Nitroglycerin.	and C A R D I A C
Stypticin.	Potassium Nitrite.	STIMULANTS.
Styptol.	Sodium Nitrite.	
	Spirit Nitrous Ether.	Vermicides.—See AN-
Vaso-Dilators.		THELMINTICS.
Amyl Nitrite.	Vascular Sedatives and	
Ether.	Vascular Stimu-	
Erythrol Tetrani-	lants.—See CAR-	Vesicants.—See IRRI-
trate.	DIAC SEDATIVES	TANTS.



# PART IV—MISCELLANY

## POISONING AND ITS TREATMENT

**I**N treating cases of poisoning the following four indications must be kept in mind:—(A) How to most quickly get the bulk of the poison out of the stomach by forcibly emptying it; (B) how to antidote the residual poison after evacuating the stomach; (C) how to eliminate from the system the poison that has entered the blood or gone into the intestines; (D) how to treat the dangerous symptoms as they arise from the effects of the poison. The doses given are for adults.

**Acetanilide, Antifebrin, Antipyrine, Exalgin, and Phenacetin.**—(A) Use stomach-tube to siphon out stomach. (Stomach-pumps are now seldom used, as they cannot be kept in order until wanted and they cost vastly more than the very best make of tubes.) In absence of stomach-tube use any long rubber tube of proper capacity, and small glass funnel to pour water into. Excite free vomiting with 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate or 1 to 4-dr. (4–15 Gm.) doses of mustard in tepid water, if no tube can be secured.—(D) Give aromatic spirit of ammonia in 30 to 60-min. (2–4 Cc.) doses, brandy or whisky in 1 to 3 fl. dr. (4–12 Cc.) doses, as stimulants; 2 to 3-min. (0.12–0.2 Cc.) doses of 2% solut. strychnine nitrate, to aid respiration; place patient at full length on floor or couch, loosen clothes, and supply plenty air or oxygen, to overcome cyanosis; apply hot-water bags or bottles, to keep up temperature; inject hypodermically 4 to 6 drops solution atropine sulphate containing 1 grn. to 1 fl. oz. (0.06 Gm. to 30 Cc.) water.

**Acid, Acetic.**—(A) Use stomach-tube with plenty of water, siphoning out stomach thoroughly.—(B) Give liberal quantities of calcined magnesia or magnesium carbonate, lime-water, sodium bicarbonate, or carbonate.—(D) Give milk, gruel, or oil, to protect mucosa.

**Acid, Carbolic; and Cresote.**—(A) In absence of excessive damage to mucosa of stomach, use stomach-tube, siphoning out stomach with alcoholic liquor or alcohol at first, followed by water. In absence of tube, give hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride, using 5 to 6 drops of 2% solut.—(B) Give alcoholic liquors or alcohol freely, to protect stomach from escharotic action of acid, and as stimulant. These wanting, give vinegar, dilute acetic acid, or white of egg.—(C) Give sodium sulphate or other *soluble* sulphate well diluted, to hasten elimination of acid that may have entered circulation.—(D) Apply warmth to extremities; give flaxseed tea, elm tea, or gruel, to protect mucosa; inject hypodermically 2 to 3-min. solut. atropine sulphate 1 grn. in 1 fl. oz. water, to

maintain blood-pressure; give inhalations of amyl nitrite, to assist respiration.

**Acid, Carbonic; Choke Damp; and Coal Gas.**—(C) Quickly get into lungs largest possible amount of pure air or oxygen. Stimulate respiration by raising and lowering arms, and by rhythmic pressure on chest.—(D) Where respiratory movements have ceased, throw cold water on face. If heart appears to have stopped, strike chest few sharp blows with open palm over cardiac region; give inhalations of ammonia or amyl nitrite, or enema of strong coffee.

**Acid, Chromic; and Chromates.**—(A) Use stomach-tube and siphon out stomach with abundance of water. Give  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 oz. (15–30 Gm.) mustard in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) tepid water, repeating every 15 minutes till emesis occurs. In absence of mustard, give hypodermically 5 to 6 drops of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride, or per os 20 grn (1.3 Gm.) zinc sulphate, repeating if necessary in 15 minutes.—(B) Give calcined magnesia or magnesium carbonate, sodium carbonate or bicarbonate, lime-water, or chalk in water.—(C) Protect mucosa by giving milk, gruel, flaxseed tea, or elm mucilage.

**Acid, Hydrocyanic (Prussic); Bitter-Almond Oil; Cyanides; Cherry-laurel Water.**—(A) Empty stomach with stomach-tube or emetic—4 drams (15 Gm.) mustard in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) water, or 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) zinc sulphate, assisted by pushing finger down throat or tickling fauces with feather, are quick methods.—(B) Flush stomach with dil. solut. hydrogen peroxide; or give 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) potassium carbonate in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, and follow immediately with mixture of 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) iron sulphate (or copperas) with 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) tincture iron in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water; or 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) Javelle water in glassful water, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. (15 Cc.) chlorine water well diluted, may be used.—(C) Inject 15 min. (1 Cc.) undil. solut. hydrogen peroxide subcut. every few minutes till respiration and circulation improve.—(D) Immediately on seeing patient, pour cold water on face and chest, and give inhalations of ammonia, to stimulate respiration. Inject hypodermically 4 to 6 drops solut. atropine sulphate, 1 grn. to 1 fl. oz. (0.06 Gm. to 30 Cc.), to stimulate heart. Give brandy, whisky, or aromatic spirit ammonia, by mouth, rectum or hypodermically, for same purpose. See that patient receives largest possible amount of fresh air, and that body is kept warm by artificial heat.

**Acid, Oxalic; and Oxalates.**—(A) Use stomach-tube to siphon out contents of stomach, unless a very large and concentrated dose has been taken for long enough time to have destroyed the mucous membrane. Give in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, or 20-gr. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc

sulphate, repeated if necessary every 15 minutes, in cases where the stomach-tube cannot be used.—(B) Neutralize residual acid with magnesium oxide or carbonate, lime water, or chalk; do not use alkaline carbonates or bicarbonates.—(C) Give copious rectal enema, and plenty water by stomach.—(D) Apply hot fomentations to loins.

**Acids, Mineral: Hydrochloric, Nitric, Nitrohydrochloric, Phosphoric, Sulphuric.**—(A) With strong acids do not use stomach-tube or pump, for fear of perforation of esophagus or stomach wall.—(B) Give solutions sodium carbonate or bicarbonate. In their absence, give magnesium oxide or carbonate, lime-water, chalk, whiting, or plaster from the wall, mixed with water. Use barley-water, linseed tea, thin gruel, diluted starch, oil, milk, or white of egg freely.—(C) Administer hypodermic injection of  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.008–0.015 Gm.) morphine sulphate, or give 10 to 12 min. (0.6–0.8 Cc.) deodorized tincture opium, to relieve pain.

**Aconite and Aconitine.**—(A) Siphon out stomach thoroughly with stomach-tube, or empty it promptly with hypodermic injection of 5 to 6 min. 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride. In absence of these, give 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, or 1-dr. (4 Gm.) doses of mustard in 1 fl. oz. water (30 Cc.), every 15 minutes until they act. Give plenty water.—(B) Give  $\frac{3}{4}$  grn. (0.05 Gm.) iodine and 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) potassium iodide in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, or 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) tannic acid, followed by water.—(D) Stimulate heart with aromatic spirit ammonia, brandy, or whisky; and give tincture digitalis in 15-min. (1 Cc.) doses hypodermically or 30 drop doses by mouth. Supply artificial heat, to keep the patient warm, and aid respiration with inhalations of few drops amyl nitrite. Supply plenty fresh air or oxygen, and have patient occupy position with head lower than body. Apply mustard plaster to pericardium. Give hypodermically 4 to 6 drops solution atropine sulphate containing 1 grn. to 1 fl. oz. (0.06 Gm. to 30 Cc.), and repeat in 1 hour if circulation is slow. If respiration ceases, rhythmically raise and lower arms from sides to over head and back again.

**Alcohol.**—(A) Use stomach-tube and plenty tepid water, followed by warm coffee, to thoroughly siphon out contents of stomach. If no tube is handy, evacuate stomach with 4-dr. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, repeated every 15 minutes till effective.—(B) Give strong coffee, or 2 to 4 min. (0.12–0.25 Cc.) 2% solut. strychnine nitrate hypodermically.—(D) Keep body very warm, and head cold. Give  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 fl. dr. (2–4 Cc.) doses of aromatic spirit ammonia, to overcome stupor, and repeatedly apply few drops of amyl nitrite or strong ammonia water to nose, to stimulate respiration. In case of asphyxia, use gal-



vanic current, and see that plenty of fresh air is supplied. If bladder is distended, use catheter.

**Alkalies: Ammonia, Potassa, and Soda.**—(A) Do not use stomach-tube, for fear of perforation. Assist vomiting, which is usually present, with copious draughts of tepid water.—(B) Give vinegar and water, acetic acid well diluted with water, 1 to 2 dr. (4–8 Gm.) tartaric acid to pint water, citric acid of same dilution, or orange juice or lemon juice in liberal amounts. When dangerous amount of ammonia has been *inhaled*, let patient smell acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, or chlorine water.—(D) To relieve pain, give  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.015 Gm.) morphine hypodermically, or 20 min. (1.3 Cc.) laudanum by mouth. To protect eroded membrane, give 1 to 4 fl. dr. (4–15 Cc.) olive oil, whites of 3 or 4 eggs, barley water, gruel, milk, mucilage or linseed tea.

**Amyl Nitrite.**—(A) Use stomach-tube, if poison swallowed. Hypodermic of 4 to 6 min. (0.25–0.36 Cc.) 2% solut. apomorphine.—(D) Supply plenty of air; place in recumbent position; assist respiration; give brandy; stimulate heart with 15-drop doses of tinct. digitalis.

**Aniline Ink or Dyes.**—Treat same as ACETANILIDE.

**Antimony Compounds: Antimonial Wine, Tartar Emetic, etc.**—(A) Where vomiting does not occur, use stomach-tube, or inject hypodermically 5 to 6 drops of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give copious amounts of very strong tea, 15 to 20 grn. (1–1.3 Gm.) tannic acid or same amount gallic acid in 2 or 3 fl. (60–90 Cc.) oz. warm water.—(D) Keep patient warm with artificial heat, protect mucous membrane of stomach with flaxseed tea, starch paste, milk, white of egg, or gruel. Relieve pain with  $\frac{1}{8}$ -grn. (0.008 Gm.) hypodermics of morphine sulphate, or 20-drop doses of laudanum by mouth. Give strong coffee, whisky, or brandy, to overcome depression.

**Antipyrine.**—See ACETANILIDE.

**Apocynin, Dogbane, Indian Hemp.**—Treat as DIGITALIS.

**Arsenic, Arsenical Fly-Paper, Donovan's Solution, Cobalt Salts, Fly Stone, Fowler's Solution, Scheele's Green, etc.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with stomach-tube, if patient is seen soon after poisoning; otherwise use 4-dr. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, every 15 minutes till vomiting occurs; giving warm water after each dose, to hasten action.—(B) Give official arsenic antidote (Ferri Hydroxidum cum Magnesii Oxido) in 1-dr. (4 Gm.) doses, or dialysed iron in, 30-min. (2 Cc.) doses.—(D) Protect stomach with 3 to 4 fl. dr. (12–15 Cc.) sweet oil, gruel, starch, mucilage, linseed tea, or elm-bark mucilage. Relieve pain with 20-min. (1.3 Cc.) doses of laudanum by mouth, or  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -grn.

(0.008–0.015 Gm.) doses of morphine hypodermically. Give dose of castor oil. Keep patient warm with artificial heat or extra garments, and give brandy or whisky to avert collapse.

**Atropine.**—See BELLADONNA.

**Barium Compounds.**—Treat same as LEAD COMPOUNDS.

**Belladonna or Atropine, Hyoscyamus or Hyoscyamine, Stramonium or Daturine, Dulcamara or Solanine, Duboisia or Duboisine.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, using plenty water. If no tube at hand, use mustard in 4-dr. (15 Gm.) doses, zinc sulphate in 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses, or apomorphine hypodermically in 5-min. (0.3 Cc.) doses of 2% solut.—(B) In siphoning out stomach or before giving emetic, administer 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) tannic acid in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) water, followed by more water in few seconds. Strong decoctions of oak bark or walnut leaves will answer same purpose. In absence of any of these, 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) iodine with 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) potassium iodide in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) water will answer. Siphon must be used after this administration, or an emetic given.—(C) Give 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) doses of spirit nitrous ether, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  grn. (0.03 Gm.) pilocarpine nitrate, to hasten elimination.—(D) Give  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -grn. (0.015–0.03 Gm.) doses of morphine, 10 to 15-min. (0.6–1 Cc.) doses of laudanum, or 1 to 2-grn. (0.06–0.12 Gm.) doses of opium, to subdue cerebral excitement. Eserine in  $\frac{1}{30}$  to  $\frac{1}{60}$  grn. (0.002–0.001 Gm.) doses will assist in same direction. Give strong tea or coffee, 3 fl. dr. (12 Cc.) doses of whisky or brandy, and apply hot water to feet, with alternate douches of hot and cold water, to overcome the reaction and depression. If respiration is affected, rhythmically raise and lower arms from side of body to over head and back again. Hold ammonia water to nostrils.

**Benzene.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or use mustard in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses, zinc sulphate in 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses, or apomorphine hypodermically in 5-min. (0.3 Cc.) doses of 2% solut., in all cases where benzene has been *swallowed*. In poisoning with benzene vapor, emesis or siphoning is unnecessary.—(D) See that patient gets abundance of fresh air. Rhythmically raise and lower arms from side of body to over head, and back again. To overcome depressing effects, give hypodermic injections of  $\frac{1}{60}$  grn. (0.001 Gm.) atropine, or 30 to 40-min. (2–2.6 Cc.) doses of tincture belladonna by mouth. Sustain heart by applying mild interrupted electric current over pericardium. Apply alternately cold- and hot-water douches to chest.

**Bichromate of Potassium.**—See ACID, CHROMIC.

**Blue Stone (Copper Sulphate).**—See MERCURY COMPOUNDS, under which head *copper* compounds are treated.

**Bromides.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give 5 min. (0.3 Cc.) of 2% solut. apomorphine hypodermically.—(D) Give  $\frac{1}{4}$ -grn. (0.015 Gm.) doses of morphine sulphate, to combat mental symptoms; citrated caffeine in 5 to 8-grn. (0.3–0.5 Gm.) doses, or strong coffee, to combat depressing effect; and tincture digitalis in doses of 20 to 25 min. (1.3–1.6 Gm.) to steady heart.

**Bromine.**—(A) If bromine was *swallowed*, siphon out stomach with tube, or cause vomiting with hypodermic of 5 min. (0.3 Cc. of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give freely white of egg, boiled starch, gelatin, or 2 to 3 dr. (8–12 Gm.) sodium or potassium carbonate or bicarbonate in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) water.—(D) Give strong coffee, or 5 to 8-grn. (0.3–0.5 Gm.) doses of citrated caffeine, to overcome depression. Where bromine vapor has been *inhaled*, inhalations of ammonia or of steam are indicated.

**Brucine.**—See under STRYCHNINE.

**Calabar Bean.**—See PHYSOSTIGMA.

**Camphor.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, filling and refilling several times with water. In absence of tube, give  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate, or hypodermic injections of apomorphine hydrochloride in 5-min. (0.3 Cc.) doses of 2% solut.—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil after stomach is emptied.—(D) Give frequent 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) doses of alcohol or brandy by mouth or hypodermically, to check tendency to convulsions. Have patient inhale ether for same purpose. Overcome cramps with alternate hot and cold douches, and apply hot-water bottles or warmed blankets to extremities.

**Cannabis Indica.**—Treatment as in OPIUM Poisoning.

**Cantharides or Cantharidin.**—(A) Empty stomach by siphoning with stomach-tube, or by emetic of 1 dr. (4 Gm.) mustard, 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) zinc sulphate, or 5 min. (0.3 Cc.) of 2% solution apomorphine hydrochloride, the latter hypodermically.—(C) Give plenty demulcent drinks (barley, elm, flax-seed tea; gruel, or pure water), but no oils or oily emulsion, as cantharidin is soluble in these.—(D) Relieve pain with opium or cataplasms to abdomen, and overcome depression with 3 or 4 fl. dr. (12–15 Cc.) doses of brandy or whisky. Keep up body heat with warm baths.

**Carbolic Acid.**—See ACID, CARBOLIC.

**Carbon Disulphide.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give 4 dr. (15 Gm.) mustard in water, as emetic, repeating if necessary in 15 minutes.—(C) Give 1 oz. (30 Gm.) Rochelle or Epsom salt in abundance of water.—(D) Quiet nervous excitement with 20 or 30-grn. (1.3–2 Gm.) doses of potassium bromide and 10-grn. (0.6 Gm.) doses of hydrated chloral.



Support circulation with 2 to 4 fl. dr. (8-15 Cc.) doses of brandy or whisky, and keep up body temperature with artificial heat. Hold ammonia to nostrils, and keep up respiration by rhythmically raising and lowering arms from side to over head and back again.

**Castor Beans.**—(A) Produce emesis by  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard in warm water, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in water.—(B) Give demulcent drinks of elm bark, flaxseed, or gruel.—(D) Give 1 to 2-grn. (0.06-0.12 Gm.) doses of opium, or 10 to 15-min. (0.6-1 Cc.) doses of laudanum, to check griping and tenesmus.

**Cherry-Laurel Water.**—See ACID, HYDROCYANIC.

**Chloral, Hydrated.**—(A) Promptly empty stomach with tube, mustard in 1-dr. doses, or zinc sulphate in 20-grn. doses, repeated if necessary every 10 or 15 minutes; or give hypodermic injections of 5 min. (0.3 Cc.) of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give 5 to 10-grn. (0.3-0.6 Gm.) doses of citrated caffeine, or liberal amounts of strong coffee, by mouth or rectum, through tube. Administer hypodermically 2 to 3 drops of 2% solut. strychnine nitrate, or  $\frac{1}{60}$  grn. (0.001 Gm.) picrotoxin, repeating in 15 minutes.—(D) Stimulate heart with inhalations of amyl nitrite. Overcome stupor by shaking, shouting, flagellation, or electric shocks; and, when necessary, keep up respiration by rhythmic raising and lowering of arms from sides to over head and back again. Apply ammonia to nostrils, and cold to head.

**Chlorates or Nitrates** (Potassium, Sodium, etc.).—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, using plenty water to empty and refill several times. In absence of tube, use 4-dr. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate, or 3 to 5-min. (0.2-0.3 Cc.) doses of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride, latter hypodermically.—(C) Have patient drink abundance of water or mucilaginous drinks.—(D) Relieve pain with opium. Keep patient warm with hot fomentations to loins. Stimulate respiration with amyl-nitrite inhalations. Do not administer stimulants or anything that will increase renal congestion.

**Chloride of Zinc.**—See ZINC COMPOUNDS.

**Chlorine, Chlorinated Lime, Javelle Water or Labarraque's Solution.**—(A) Siphon out stomach several times with tube, using abundance of water, or induce vomiting with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard in tepid water, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in solut., or hypodermic injections of 2 to 5 min (0.12-0.3 Cc.) of 2% solution apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give raw white of egg, small quantities of ammonia water highly diluted, milk, flour, or lime-water. Give 20 grn. (1.3 Gm. sodium thiosulphate in water. Where

chlorine *vapor* has been inhaled, let patient inhale ammonia vapor.—(D) To overcome depression, give brandy or whisky in 2 to 3 fl. dr. (8–12 Cc.) doses. For pain and general discomfort, give  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.015 Gm.) morphine or 1 to 2 grn. (0.06–0.12 Gm.) opium.

**Chloroform, Ether or Nitrous Oxide.**—(A) If swallowed, evacuate stomach with tube, or with 4 dr. (15 Gm.) mustard, 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) zinc sulphate, or hypodermic injections of 3 to 5 min. (0.2–0.3 Cc.) of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give large draughts of water containing 3 or 4 dr. sodium carbonate or bicarbonate to tumblerful, and administer enema of strong, hot coffee.—(D) Stimulate circulation with hypodermics of 2 or 3 drops of fresh 2% solut. strychnine nitrate, or of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fl. dr. (2–4 Cc.) doses of brandy. If heart is stopped, strike chest two or three times very hard, repeating every 15 minutes while necessary. Apply weak electric current, one pole on larynx, other on pit of stomach. Give inhalations of amyl nitrite or ammonia. Apply hot and cold douches. To restore arrested respiration, rhythmically raise and lower arms from side to over head and back to side again. In cases where chloroform or ether has been *inhaled* in excess, lower head and pull tongue forward, to admit plenty fresh air; in other respects pursue same course as when swallowed except as regards evacuating stomach.

**Chromate of Potassium.**—See ACID, CHROMIC.

**Coal Gas.**—See under ACID, CARBONIC.

**Cobalt.**—See under ARSENIC.

**Cocaine.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or evacuate it with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard and warm water. In absence of mustard, use 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate, hypodermics of 3 or 4 drops of 2% solut. of apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) tannin in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, and follow with siphon or emetic. Strong decoctions of oak bark or of walnut leaves will answer in absence of tannin. Solut. 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) iodine and 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) potassium iodide in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water may be given if other antidotes not on hand. Use tube or emetic afterward.—(D) Give inhalations of amyl nitrite, to counteract heart depression;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -grn. (0.015 Gm.) doses of morphine, to overcome nervous excitement or delirium, if present; inhalations of oxygen, to overcome threatened asphyxia; and brandy or whisky in 2 or 3 fl. dr. (8–12 Cc.) doses, as stimulant. If respiration is arrested, rhythmically raise and lower arms from side to over head and back again. Chloral in 45 to 60-grn. (3–4 Gm.) doses, and hypodermic injections of nitroglycerin (1 or 2 min. [0.06–0.12 Cc.] of 1% solut.) sometimes prove valuable.

**Cocculus Indicus.**—See under STRYCHNINE.

**Codeine.**—See OPIUM.

**Colchicum** (Wine or Tincture), **Colocynth** or **Elaterium.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give hypodermic of 3 to 5 drops of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride. In absence of either use  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate, if vomiting has not already occurred.—(B) Give  $\frac{1}{2}$ -dr. (2 Gm.) doses of tannic acid in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water; or decoctions of oak bark or of walnut leaves, or tea.—(C) Give plenty water and demulcent drinks of slippery elm, flaxseed or gruel.—(D) Give  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.015 Gm.) morphine, or 1 to 2 grn. (0.06–0.12 Gm.) opium, to allay pain and purging, and to overcome cardiac depression. Give 3 or 4 fl. dr. (12–15 Cc.) brandy or whisky, as stimulant. Apply hot fomentations to abdomen, and artificial heat to extremities.

**Conium** and **Coniine.**—(A) Empty stomach with tube, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (3 or 4 min. of 2% solut.).—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. to 1 fl. oz. water), strong tea, decoctions of oak bark or of walnut leaves, or 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) iodine and 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) potassium iodide in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water. Always evacuate stomach after giving antidote.—(C) Give plenty water, gruel, flaxseed tea, or elm-bark mucilage. Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil.—(D) Administer strong coffee, 2 or 3 fl. dr. (8–12 Cc.) doses of brandy or whisky, 2 to 3 min. (0.12–0.2 Cc.) of 2% solut. strychnine nitrate hypodermically; or 1 or 2 drops of 1% solut. picrotoxin hypodermically. If respiration is arrested, rhythmically raise and lower arms from side of body to overhead and back again.

**Convallaria.**—See under DIGITALIS.

**Copper Compounds.**—See under MERCURY COMPOUNDS.

**Corrosive Sublimate.**—See MERCURY COMPOUNDS.

**Creosote.**—See under ACID, CARBOLIC.

**Croton Oil.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube two or three times, using plenty water; or give emetic of apomorphine hypodermically (3 or 4 min. [0.2–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.), or mustard by mouth (30 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or of zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water). (C) Give olive oil (1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.], white of egg, mucilage, milk, elm-bark tea or flaxseed tea.—(D) Give  $\frac{1}{6}$  grn. (0.01 Gm.) morphine hypodermically, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. (0.015 Gm.) by mouth, or 20-drop doses of laudanum, to control pain and purging. Repeat when necessary. Stimulate with spirit camphor (5 drops in milk), brandy or whisky (3 or 4 fl. dr.



[12–15 Cc.] in water), or aromatic spirit ammonia (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] in water). Keep up body temperature with artificial heat.

**Curarine or Curare.**—(A) As this poison is usually introduced through a wound, an attempt should at once be made to suck it out. Ligate limb or part injured.—(B) Wash part with slightly alkaline solution potassium permanganate.—(C) Give 1 or 2 fl. dr. (4–8 Cc.) spirit nitrous ether.—(D) Maintain rapid rhythmic up and down movements of arms from side of body to over head and back again, so as to compel continuance of respiration until poison is eliminated, which usually occurs rapidly. Keep body warm by artificial heat.

**Cyanides.**—See ACID, HYDROCYANIC.

**Cytisine or Laburnum Seeds.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube several times, or induce vomiting with mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 or 3 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. [2 Gm.] to tumblerful water), and follow with siphon or emetic again. In absence of tannin, give copious draughts of strong tea, or decoctions of oak bark or walnut leaves.—(C) Give 1 oz. [30 Gm.] of laxative salt in plenty water.—(D) Give strong coffee, caffeine (1 or 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.]), or brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.]), as stimulants. Rouse patient with alternate hot and cold douches.

**Daturine.**—See BELLADONNA.

**Digitalis or Digitalin; Squill, Scillitoxin and Scillitin, Strophanthus or Strophanthin; Convallaria or Convallarin; Scoparius or Scoparin.**—(A) Siphon out stomach repeatedly with tube, or evacuate it with emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 to 2 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30–60 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (3 to 5 drops of 2% solut.).—(B) Before completing the siphoning, give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), gallic acid (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), copious draughts of strong tea, decoction of oak bark (1 oz. to 4 fl. oz. [30 Gm. to 120 Cc.] hot water), or iodine (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (10 grn. [0.6 Gm.]) in water (1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.]).—(C) Give saline cathartic with plenty water.—(D) As physiological antagonists give fluid extract quillaja (10 min. in  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. [0.6 Cc. in 15 Cc.] water), fluid extract senega (10 min. [0.6 Cc.] in water), tincture aconite (5 min. [0.3 Cc.]), or laudanum (15 min. [1 Cc.]). Stimulate with brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.] frequently), aromatic spirit ammonia (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] as required), or whisky (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.]). Keep patient in reclining position, else fatal syncope may occur.

**Duboisia or Duboisine.**—See under BELLADONNA.

**Dulcamara or Solanine.**—See under BELLADONNA.

**Elaterium.**—See under COLCHICUM.

**Ergot.**—(A) Siphon out stomach repeatedly with tube, or evacuate with mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine (2 to 5 drops of 2% solut. hypodermically).—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), copious draughts of strong tea or oak-bark decoction (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] hot water).—(C) Administer 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil.—(D) As physiological antagonists give nitroglycerin (2 min. [0.12 Cc.] of 1% solut.), amyl nitrite by inhalation, or brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.] repeated as necessary). Use friction and artificial warmth, to steady temperature and circulation.

**Eserine.**—See PHYSOSTIGMA.

**Ether.**—See under CHLOROFORM.

**Fish Poison or Ptomaines.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or evacuate with mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut. hypodermically).—(B) Give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), copious draughts of strong tea or oak-bark decoction (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] hot water). Follow by siphoning again or by emetic, if vomiting has stopped.—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil.—(D) The physiological antagonists are opium (1 or 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.] per dose), capsicum (15 to 20 min. [1–1.3 Cc.] of tincture), to control intestinal disturbances; solut. ammonium acetate (1 or 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.]), to reduce febrile disturbances and relieve kidneys; and creosote and lime-water (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] of mixture containing 3 min. [0.2 Cc.] creosote to 1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.] lime water), to overcome nausea after stomach is emptied.

**Fowler's Solution.**—See under ARSENIC.

**Fungi.**—See MUSHROOMS.

**Gelsemium or Gelseminine.**—(A) Siphon out stomach thoroughly with tube and plenty of water, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic of apomorphine (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Before siphoning is finished or before vomiting, give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), gallic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), strong tea (copious amounts), or decoction of oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water).—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.), castor oil.—(D) As physiological antagonists give tincture belladonna (20 min. [1.3 Cc.]), or atropine ( $\frac{1}{80}$  grn. [0.0008 Gm.] hypodermically).

Stimulate heart with tincture digitalis (15 to 20 min. [1–1.3 Cc.]) or digitalin “German” ( $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. [0.006 Gm.]), aromatic spirit ammonia (40 min. [8–15 Cc.]), brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [2.5 Cc.]), strong coffee (an abundance), and electricity. Rouse patient by hot and cold douches. If respiration ceases or is labored, rhythmically raise and lower the arms from side to over head and back again.

**Glonoin.**—See under AMYL NITRITE.

**Gold Salts.**—See under MERCURY COMPOUNDS.

**Hyoscine.**—Treat as Atropine, but give preference to hydrated chloral as physiological antagonist.

**Hyoscyamus or Hyoscyamine.**—See under BELLADONNA.

**Ignatia.**—See under STRYCHNINE.

**Ink, Aniline.**—Treat same as ACETANILIDE.

**Iodine.**—(A) Siphon out stomach or evacuate it with mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Give abundance of boiled starch or boiled flour-paste, or give sodium thiosulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water).—(C) Give demulcent drinks of flaxseed tea, elm bark or gruel.—(D) Relieve pain with morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -grn. [0.015 Gm.] doses) or laudanum (15 to 20 min. [1–2 Cc.] every half-hour until relieved). Give amyl nitrite by inhalation, to check spasm.

**Laburnum Seeds.**—See under CYTISINE.

**Lactucarium.**—See under OPIUM.

**Larkspur.**—See under STAPHISAGRIA.

**Laudanum.**—See OPIUM.

**Lead Compounds and Barium Compounds.**—(A) In acute cases evacuate stomach with tube, or with mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or injection of apomorphine (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.], of 2% solut.).—(B) Give dilute sulphuric acid (30 min. [2 Cc.]), or magnesium or sodium sulphate (4 dr. [15 Gm.] in tumblerful water).—(C) Give milk or demulcent drinks.—(D) For pain, give opium (1 or 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.] per dose) or morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]) and apply hot-water bag or hot fomentations to abdomen. In chronic lead-poisoning give sodium or calcium iodide (10 to 20 grn. [0.6–1.3 Gm.] per dose) until system is saturated, and put patient on potassium-sulphide baths (1 or 2 oz. [30–60 Gm.] per bath).

**Lobelia.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or if patient has not vomited, give mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30



Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), copious draughts of strong tea or oak-bark decoction (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] hot water).—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil.—(D) As physiological antagonist give strychnine nitrate hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.) or brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.]); give laudanum for pain (15 to 20 min. [1–1.3 Cc.] per dose).

**Lunar Caustic.**—See SILVER COMPOUNDS.

**Matches.**—See PHOSPHORUS.

**Mercury, Gold, or Copper Compounds.**—(A) If vomiting is not already profuse, empty stomach with tube, or with mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Wash out stomach with solution of white of egg in water or milk, using it liberally and through tube if possible. In absence of eggs, chop up raw lean meat finely and diffuse through milk or water, and give. Again administer emetic or use siphon. For *copper* salts, give pure potassium ferrocyanide (15 grn. [1 Gm.] in tumblerful water). (C) Give potassium iodide (10 to 20 grn. [0.6–1.3 Gm.] every 2 or 3 hours).—(D) Relieve pain with morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (15 to 20 min. [1–1.3 Cc.]). Stimulate with brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.]) if necessary.

**Morphine Salts.**—See OPIUM.

**Muscarine.**—See MUSHROOMS.

**Mushrooms or Muscarine, and Poisonous Fungi.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil, and copious enema.—(D) Give atropine hypodermically (2 or 3 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 1% solut.); or, after vomiting, give 20 to 30-drop doses of tincture belladonna by mouth, every half hour. Stimulate with brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.] doses) as required; and keep body warm.

**Nicotine.**—See TOBACCO.

**Nitrates.**—See under CHLORATES.

**Nitrobenzene (Oil Mirbane).**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, using plenty warm water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 to 5 drops of 2% solut.). Follow with

copious drinks of warm water as emetic acts.—(D) Give brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.] by mouth or rectum, or 1 to 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.] hypodermically). Stimulate heart by weak, interrupted currents over chest. Rouse patient by douche. If respiration is embarrassed rhythmically raise and lower the arms from side to over head and back again, keeping this up until lungs functionate properly.

**Nitroglycerin.**—See under AMYL NITRITE.

**Nitrous Oxide.**—See under CHLOROFORM.

**Nux Vomica.**—See STRYCHNINE.

**Oil Bitter Almond.**—See under ACID, HYDROCYANIC.

**Oil Mirbane.**—See NITROBENZENE.

**Opium, Laudanum, Morphine, Codeine; Lactucarium; Cannabis Indica.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube and copious amounts of water, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.2 in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic of apomorphine hydrochloride (8 to 10 min. [0.5–0.6 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) While using siphon or before waiting for emetic to take effect, give successive amounts of potassium permanganate solution (1 or 2 grn. in 1 pint [0.06–0.12 Gm. in 480 Cc.] water). See that it is all removed by siphon or emetic. In absence of potassium permanganate, give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 to 2 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30–60 Cc.] water), or copious supplies of strong tea.—(C) Give spirit nitrous ether in 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) doses, to facilitate excretion by kidneys.—(D) As physiological antagonist, administer plenty strong coffee, caffeine (2 or 3 grn. [0.12–0.2 Gm.]), atropine (2 or 3 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 1% solut. hypodermically), or tincture belladonna (10 to 15 min. [0.6–1 Cc.]); repeat every 15 minutes for 2 or 3 doses. Keep patient awake by shaking, striking with towel, applying cold water over face and chest, walking between attendants and applying electricity to chest muscles. Stimulate circulation by inhalations of amyl nitrite. If respiration is embarrassed, keep up rhythmic movements of arms from sides of body to over head and back again.

**Phenacetin.**—See under ACETANILIDE.

**Phosphorus, Rat Poison, and Matches.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give emetic of copper sulphate (3 to 5 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [0.2–0.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water every five minutes until it acts), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water).—(B) Wash out stomach with water containing 1 fl. dr. oil turpentine. Give half-dram [2 Cc.] doses of old turpentine oil floating on water or mucilage, every half hour. Give charcoal or lime-water, to check local action on stomach.—(C) Give 1 oz. (30 Gm.) Epsom salt in tumblerful water, and 1 fl.

dr. (4 Cc.) spirit nitrous ether. Use catheter frequently, unless bladder is acting freely. Do not give oil or fat.

**Physostigma and Physostigmine.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.)—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. in 3 to 4 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 90–120 Cc.] water), or large doses of strong tea.—(C) Give 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) of spirit nitrous ether. If necessary, use catheter.—(D) As physiological antagonists, give atropine hypodermically (1 or 2 min. [0.06–0.12 Cc.] of 1% solut.) until pupils dilate. Strychnine nitrate subcutaneously ( $\frac{1}{12}$  grn. [0.005 Gm.]), or hydrated chloral (10 grn. [0.6 Gm.]) every 15 minutes. Administer liberal amounts of strong coffee, or give brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.]) as stimulants. If respiration is interfered with, keep up rhythmical up and down movements of arms from sides of body to over head and back again.

**Phytolacca (POKE BERRIES or POKE ROOT).**—(A) As it usually vomits and purges, it tends to eliminate itself; but free use of water with stomach-tube will help in its removal rapidly. As its emetic action is slow, in absence of tube, give hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 or 3 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.), or mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] tepid water), to hasten expulsion.—(D) Give aromatic spirit ammonia (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] doses), brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.] doses), or compound spirit ether (1 to 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.] doses). To check excessive tenesmus and pain, give laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]) or morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]). Stimulate and steady heart with tincture digitalis (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]), or digitalin “German” ( $\frac{1}{10}$  grn.).

**Picrotoxin.**—See under STRYCHNINE.

**Pilocarpus or Pilocarpine.**—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.)—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), strong tea in abundance, or decoction of oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.]).—(D) As physiological antidote, give atropine hypodermically ( $\frac{1}{60}$  grn. [0.001 Gm.]) or tincture belladonna (20 min. [1.3 Cc.]) per os, every 20 minutes until pupils are dilated.

**Potassa.**—See ALKALIES.

**Potassium Chromate and Dichromate.**—See ACID, CHROMIC.

**Potassium Cyanide.**—See ACID, HYDROCYANIC.



**Potassium Nitrate.**—See under CHLORATES.

**Prussic Acid.**—See ACID, HYDROCYANIC.

**Ptomaines.**—See under FISH POISON.

**Pulsatilla.**—Siphon out stomach several times with tube, using plenty water for refilling; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(D) Relieve depression with brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–16 Cc.] per dose), pain or tenesmus with laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]) as required; and support heart with tincture digitalis (20 min. [1.3]) or digitalin “German” ( $\frac{1}{10}$  grn. [0.006 Gm.]).

**Rat Paste.**—See under PHOSPHORUS or under ARSENIC, according to composition.

**Rhus Toxicodendron.**—Usually the poisoning is due to external contact. Rub in well a saturated solut. lead acetate in diluted alcohol, and repeat for several days; 5% solut. cocaine hydrochloride or 10% cocaine oleate; solut. of 2 dr. (8 Gm.) lead acetate and 4 dr. (15 Gm.) ammonium chloride in 8 fl. oz. (240 Cc.) water. Internally give laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]) or strong coffee, to relieve nervous irritability

**Sabadilla.**—See under VERATRUM VIRIDE.

**Savin, or Oil Savin, and Tansy or Oil Tansy.**—(A) Siphon out stomach, refilling and emptying several times with abundance of water; give emetic of apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.). If throat is not severely inflamed, mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water) can be used, or zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] castor oil or 1 oz. (30 Gm.) magnesium sulphate. Give demulcent drinks of flaxseed tea, barley water, elm-bark mucilage, or arrowroot pap.—(D) Allay pain with morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]).

**Scillain, Scillitin, or Scillitoxin.**—See under DIGITALIS.

**Scoparius.**—See under DIGITALIS.

**Silver Compounds.**—(A) Siphon out stomach repeatedly with water containing tablespoonful salt to pint; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30–120 Cc.] water), or zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water) with some strong brine. Give large draughts of warm water.—(B) Give salt-solution, white of egg, or abundance of milk.—(C) Give demulcent drinks of elm-bark mucilage, flaxseed tea, gruel, or arrowroot pap.—(D) Relieve pain with morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]).

**Snake Bites.**—(B) After sucking wound, apply or inject under skin alkaline solut. potassium permanganate containing 5 to 10 grn. to 1 pint (0.3–0.6 Gm. to 500 Cc.). In severe cobra-poisoning, it is customary to bleed patient on bitten limb and transfuse blood by other. Support heart by weak interrupted galvanic currents to chest near or over heart. Stimulate by inhalations of ammonia, and give aromatic spirit ammonia (30 to 60 min. [2–4 Cc.]) by mouth. If respiration is embarrassed, rhythmically raise and lower arms from sides to over head and back again.

**Soda.**—See ALKALIES.

**Solanine.**—See under BELLADONNA.

**Staphisagria (Stavesacre) and Larkspur.**—(A) Siphon out stomach several times with tube, using plenty water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Before finishing siphoning, or while waiting for action of emetic, give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), iodine (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (5 to 10 grn. [0.3–0.6 Gm.]) in water (4 fl. oz. [120 Cc.]), liberal supplies of strong tea or decoction of oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water).—(D) Control spasms with inhalations of chloroform, or give hydrated chloral (30 grn. [2 Gm.]) or potassium bromide (2 dr. [8 Gm.]). Keep extremities warm. Rhythmically raise and lower arms from sides of body to over head and back again rapidly, until danger of asphyxia is over.

**Stings of Bees, Hornets or Wasps.**—Apply ammonia water or some alkaline solution; extract sting; use stimulants if necessary. If ammonia or an alkaline solution cannot be procured at once, apply onion.

**Stramonium.**—See under BELLADONNA.

**Strophanthus and Strophanthin.**—See under DIGITALIS.

**Strychnine, Brucine, Ignatia, Nux Vomica, PicROTOXIN and Coccus Indicus.**—(A) Repeatedly siphon out stomach with abundance of warm water, using tube. If no tube is available, give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.); repeat in 15 minutes, if vomiting has not begun.—(B) Give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), iodine (1 to 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (5 to 10 grn. [0.3–0.6 Gm.]) in water (1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.]), strong tea or decoction oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water).—(C) Give spirit nitrous ether (1 to 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.]), and catheterize often.—(D) Control spasms by chloroform or

ether inhalations; or give hydrated chloral (30 grn. [2 Gm.] doses) or potassium bromide (in 1-dr. [4 Gm.] doses), thus keeping up gentle narcosis for several hours if necessary; or give inhalations of amyl nitrite. If there is any embarrassment of respiration, rhythmically and rapidly raise and lower arms from sides to over head and back again, continuing while there is danger to respiration.

**Sulfonal and Trional.**—(A) If seen in time, freely siphon out contents of stomach with plenty warm water through stomach-tube. In absence of tube, give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc. water]), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(C) Give spirit nitrous ether (1 to 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.]), and magnesium sulphate (1 oz. [30 Gm.] in tumblerful water). Give abundance of water made alkaline with sodium bicarbonate.—(D) Give plenty strong coffee or citrated caffeine (2 to 3 grn.).

**Sulphuretted Hydrogen.**—(B) Allow patient to breathe air containing chlorine gas.—(D) Supply plenty air, and rhythmically raise and lower arms continuously from sides to over head and back again; keep time with expansion and contraction of lungs.

**Tansy.**—See under SAVIN.

**Tartar Emetic.**—See ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS.

**Tin Compounds.**—(A) Thoroughly siphon out stomach with tube, using plenty warm water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Give copious draughts of milk or abundance of white of egg, or solut. ammonium carbonate (5 grn. in 4 fl. oz. [0.3 Gm. in 120 Cc.] water); milk of magnesia has also been recommended.—(C) Give flaxseed tea, elm-bark mucilage, gruel, or other demulcent drink. When pain is severe, give morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]) as required.

**Tobacco or Nicotine.**—(A) If there is not free emesis, siphon out stomach with tube, using abundance of warm water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.); repeating every 15 minutes till effective.—(B) Give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water) before vomiting has ceased or before last siphoning. Tannic acid wanting, give iodine (1 to 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (5 to 10 grn. [0.3–0.6 Gm.]) in water (1 to 4 fl. oz. [30–120 Cc.]); strong tea



or decoction of oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water) may be used.—(C) Give abundance of water, and spirit nitrous ether (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.]).—(D) Give strychnine nitrate hypodermically ( $\frac{1}{25}$  grn. [0.0024 Gm.]), or administer tincture nux vomica (30 min. [2 Cc.]) by mouth, as physiological antagonist. Stimulate with brandy or whisky (2 to 4 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.] per dose), or spirit chloroform (20 to 40 min [1.3–2.6 Cc.]). Keep patient in recumbent position, body warm and head cold.

**Turpentine Oil.**—(A) If seen early enough, siphon out stomach several times with tube, using plenty of water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(C) In absence of purging, give enema. Administer plenty water, linseed tea, elm-bark tea, or gruel. Relieve pain with morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]). Apply hot fomentations to loins.

**Tyrotaxon** (from Milk, Cheese or Ice-cream).—See under FISH POISON.

**Veratrum Viride, Veratrum Album, Veratrine and Saba-dilla.**—(A) Thoroughly siphon out stomach with tube, using abundance of water to refill twice or more. Unless vomiting has been copious from action of drug itself, give, in absence of tube, emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 drops of 2% solut.).—(B) Administer tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), iodine (1 or 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (5 to 10 grn. [0.3–0.6 Gm.]) in water (1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.]); or give copious amounts of strong tea.—(D) Overcome cardiac depression by atropine hypodermically ( $\frac{1}{125}$  grn. [0.0005 Gm.]); stimulate with hot coffee by mouth or rectum, aromatic spirit ammonia (30 min. [2 Cc.]) by mouth, brandy (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] hypodermically, or 2 to 4 fl. dr. (8–15 Cc.) by mouth or rectum); relieve pain with morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]). Keep patient in recumbent position, with head lowest; apply electricity over pericardium, and if respiration is embarrassed, rhythmically continue to raise and lower arms from sides to over head and back again. Provide plenty fresh air.

**Veronal.**—Wash stomach with tannin solution; clear bowels with castor oil, give enemas, and induce diuresis; nutrient enemas to sustain strength; where respiration unsatisfactory lukewarm baths with cold water douche on head and shoulders; camphor and caffeine hypodermically when pulse weak; morphine during stage of excitement during recovery; watch for symptoms of pneumonia.

**White Precipitate.**—See MERCURY COMPOUNDS.

**Zinc Compounds.**—(A) Siphon out stomach several times with stomach-tube and plenty water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Use carbonate or bicarbonate of sodium (4 dr. [15 Gm.]) in water used for siphoning, or give in water, to assist emesis. Give abundance of white of egg or milk. Administer tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water) or give strong tea.—(D) Relieve abdominal pain with morphine ( $\frac{1}{4}$  grn. [0.015 Gm.]), laudanum (15 to 20 min. [1–1.3 Cc.]), or hot fomentations.

### RELATION OF PULSE AND TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE.		PULSE.	TEMPERATURE.		PULSE.
98° F.	corresponds with.....	60	103° F.	corresponds with.....	110
100° F.	“ “ .....	80	104° F.	“ “ .....	120
101° F.	“ “ .....	90	105° F.	“ “ .....	130
102° F.	“ “ .....	100	106° F.	“ “ .....	140

### APPROXIMATE MEASURES.

A teaspoonful = 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.). A wineglassful = 2 fl. oz. (60 Cc.).  
 A dessertspoonful = 2 fl. dr. (8 Cc.). A teacupful = 4 fl. oz. (120 Cc.).  
 A tablespoonful =  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz. (15 Cc.). A tumblerful = 8 fl. oz. (237 Cc.).

### APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

0 001 Gm. or Cc.	=	$\frac{1}{60}$ grn. or min.
0.003 “ “ “	=	$\frac{1}{20}$ “ “ “
0.004 “ “ “	=	$\frac{1}{15}$ “ “ “
0.008 “ “ “	=	$\frac{1}{8}$ “ “ “
0.01 “ “ “	=	$\frac{1}{6}$ “ “ “
0.015 “ “ “	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ “ “ “
0.03 “ “ “	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ “ “ “
0.05 “ “ “	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ “ “ “
0.06 “ “ “	=	1 “ “ “
0.1 “ “ “	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ “ “ “
0.2 “ “ “	=	3 “ “ “
0.25 “ “ “	=	4 “ “ “
0.3 “ “ “	=	5 “ “ “
0.5 “ “ “	=	8 “ “ “
0.6 “ “ “	=	10 “ “ “
0.8 “ “ “	=	12 “ “ “
1 “ “ “	=	15 “ “ “
4 “ “ “	=	1 dr. or fl. dr.
15 “ “ “	=	4 “ “ “
30 “ “ “	=	1 oz. “ “ oz.
120 “ “ “	=	4 “ “ “
237 “ “ “	=	8 “ “ “
475 “ “ “	=	1 lb. “ pint.
950 “ “ “	=	2 “ “ pints.

# DOSE TABLE. TABULAR

Comprising (1) all the agents official in the United States, Germany and Great Britain; (2) the preparations of the National Formulary; (3) rarer medicaments; (4) the newer remedies, up to date.

Compiled from "Merck's 1907 Index," "Merck's Report," "Merck's Ready Reference," and other standard medical and pharmaceutical literature.

Unless otherwise stated, the doses mentioned are for adults, and per os. The figures in the first column of doses represent grains when the remedy is a solid, and minims when a liquid. In the second column the figures signify grammes in the case of dry substances, and cubic centimeters for liquids.

"Ph. G." stands for Pharmacopœia Germanica; "Br." for British Pharmacopœia; (Ecl.) for eclectic; "Alc." or "Alcoh" for alcoholic; "Aqu." for aqueous; "Fl." for fluid; "Lvs." for leaves; "Rt." for root.

To determine the dose for children, divide the age by the age *plus* 12; the result represents the *fraction* of the adult dose suitable for the child. For example, a child three years old will require  $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$  of the adult dose. Of powerful narcotics, chil-

dren will require scarcely more than one-half of this proportion. Children bear opiates poorly; while they stand comparatively large doses of arsenic, belladonna, ipecac, mercurials, pilocarpine, rhubarb and some other purgatives, and squill.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Abiaba.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Acetphenetidin=		
Abrastol=Asaprol.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Acetparaphenetidin=Phenacetin.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5
Abroma Angustum.	20-30	1.3 — 2.	Acet-Theocin Sodium.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Absinthin.....	1½-4	0.1 — 0.25	Acetum Digitalis..	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Absinthium.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Acetylamidoantipyrine.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
ABSTRACT:			Acetylphenylhydrazine.....	¼-1	0.015— 0.06
Aconite.....	¼-½	0.015 — 0.03	Acetyltannin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Aspidosperma...	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Achroin.....	4	0.25
Belladonna.....	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1	ACID:		
Cannabis ind....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Acetic, U. S. P.,	15-40	1. — 2.5
Conium.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Diluted.....	120-240	8. — 15.
Digitalis.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Agaricic.....	⅙-½	0.01 — 0.03
Gelsemium.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Alpha-oxynaphthoic.....	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Hyoscyamus.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Alphatoluic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Ignatia.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Anisic.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Ipecac.....	3-20	0.3 — 1.3	Arsenic.....	⅛-⅓	0.001—0.003
Jalap.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Max. single	⅓	0.005
Nux vom.....	¼-½	0.015 — 0.03	Daily.....	⅙	0.01
Phytolacca.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Arsenous.....	⅛-⅓	0.001—0.003
Pilocarpus.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Benzoic.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.6
Podophyllum....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Boric.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Senega.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Borocitric.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Valerian.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cacodylic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Veratrum vir....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Caineic.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Acetal.....	120-180	8. — 12.	Max.....	15	1.
Acetanilide.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Camphoric.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max., single	15	1.	Max. daily	60	4.
daily.....	60	4.	Carbolic.....	½-2	0.03 — 0.13
Acetone.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single	2	0.12
Acetone-chloroform			daily.....	8	0.5
=Chloretone	3-15	0.2 — 1.			
Acetophenone=					
Hypnone.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3			
Acet-orthotoluide	2-8	0.13 — 0.5			
Acetozonc.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3			
Acet-paratoluide	10-30	0.6 — 2.			



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
ACID:			ACID:		
Cathartic.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Oxalic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06
Cetraric = Cetrarin.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2	Max. single daily	8	0.5
Chromic.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.0025-0.015	Oxynaphtic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Cinnamic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	0.015-0.05	Paracresotic.....	2-20	0.13 — 1.3
(intravenously)	(twice a week)		Max.	60	4.
Citric.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Phenylacetic.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Cresotinic, Para- (as sodium salt, q.v.)...			Phosphoric.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Cubebic.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Diluted.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Dibromogallic....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Pieric.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13
Di-iodo-salicylic.	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Max.	5	0.3
Max.	30	2.	Pipitzahic.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Dithiosalicylic....	15-25	1. — 1.6	Polygalic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015-0.06
Embelic.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4	Propionylsalicylic.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Filicic, Amorph.	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Propylacetic.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Formic (25%)...	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Pyridine-tricarboxylic.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Gallic.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Pyroigneous.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Gluconic.....	12-18dr	50. —70.	Quinic.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Glycerinophosph.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Salicylic.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Glycerino-salicylic.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Salicylsulphonic.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Glyconic.....	12-17 dr.	50. —70.	Santoninic.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Gynocardic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03 — 0.2	Sclerotic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06
Hippuric.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Max. daily	5	0.3
Homotoluic.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Succinic.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Hydriodic, 43%	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sulphanilic.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Dil.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Sulphuric, arom.	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Hydrobrom, dil.	30-90	2. — 6.	Diluted.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Hydrochloric....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Sulphurous.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Dil.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Tannic.....	2-20	0.13 — 1.3
Hydrocinamic....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	Tartaric.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Hydrocyanic, dil.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Valeric.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Hypophosphorous (35%)	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single daily	10	0.6
Dil.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Acidol.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Iodic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Acocantherin.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$	0.00006
Oleic.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Aconapellin.....	$\frac{2}{50}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003 — 0.005
Lactic.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Aconite Root.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Dil.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Leaves.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Laricic (Agaricic)	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ daily	0.01 — 0.03 daily	Aconitin, Eclectic.	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003 — 0.005
Metaphosphoric Dil.....	15-6	0.1. — 4.	Aconitine, Amorph.	$\frac{5}{50}$ - $\frac{2}{50}$	0.001 — 0.003
Mono-iodosalicylic.....	15-45	1. — 3.	Cryst.....	$\frac{5}{50}$ - $\frac{2}{50}$	0.0001 — 0.0003
Naphtionic.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Max. single daily	$\frac{5}{50}$	0.001
Nitric dil.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	From Aconitum	$\frac{2}{50}$	0.003
Nitro-hydrochlor., dil...	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Ferox.....	$\frac{12}{50}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$	0.00005 — 0.00015
Nucleinic.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05	Acopyrine.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Oleic.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Adonidin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Orthoamidosalicylic.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03
Osmic (Perosmic) (injection)	$\frac{1}{50}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 — 0.003	Adonis Vern.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
			Max. single daily	8	0.5
			Adrenalin:	15	1.
			1:1000 solut.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
			Adulsa vasaca....	4	0.25 —

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Æscoquinine .....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Ammonium Bisul- phate .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Æsculus Hippocast. Bk. ....	30-120	2. — 8.	Bisulphite .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Æthacol=Guëthol ..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Borate .....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Agaric. ....	30-60	2. — 4.	Bromide .....	15-30	1. — 2.
Agaricin .....	¼-1	0.015 — 0.06	Camphorate .....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Agathin .....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Carbolate .....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Aghara (in infus.) ..	30-45	2. — 3.	Carbonate .....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Agniadin .....	2-4	0.12 — 0.25	Chloride .....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Agoniadin .....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Chloride, Fer- rated .....	4-12	0.25 — 0.8
Agrimony (herb)....	60-120	4. — 8.	Citrate .....	40-320	2.5 — 20.
Agurin .....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Embelate .....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Airol .....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Fluoride .....	½-¾	0.005 — 0.05
Ajakol=Guëthol ..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Formate .....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Alantol .....	½-½	0.01 — 0.03	Glycerinophos... Hippurate .....	3-6 4-15	0.2 — 0.4 0.25 — 1.
Alcohol, Ethylic ..	60-240	4. — 15.	Iodide .....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Methylic .....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Hypophosphite ..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Alcornoco Bk. ....	30	2.	Hyposulphite= Thiosulphate		
Aletin .....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Ichthylol - s u l - phonate =		
Aletris .....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Ichthylol....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Alginose .....	240	15.	Nitrate .....	10-25	0.6 — 1.5
Alkalithia (daily) ..	30-60	2. — 4.	Phenolsulphon... Phosphate .....	1-5 5-20	0.06 — 0.3 0.3 — 1.3
Alkekengi .....	6-12	0.4 — 0.8	Pierate .....	¼-1½	0.015 — 0.1
Allium .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Salicylate .....	2-20	0.12 — 1.25
Allyl Sulphide .....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Succinate .....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Tribomide .....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sulphate .....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Almatein .....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Sulphite .....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Alnuin .....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Sulphocarboll= Phenolsul- phonate.		
Aloes (various) ....	2-20	0.13 — 1.3	Sulpho - ichthy - olate = Ich- thylol .....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Purified .....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Tartrate .....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Aloin .....	½-2	0.03 — 0.13	Thiosulphate ....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Max. single daily .....	4 10	0.25 — 0.6 —	Valerate .....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Alphanaphthol. ....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	and Iron Tart... Ammonol .....	10-30 5-20	0.6 — 2. 0.3 — 1.3
daily .....	45-90	3. — 6.	Salicylate .....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Alphol .....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Ammo-Phenin....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Alphozone .....	½-2	0.03 — 0.12	Ampelopsin .....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Alum .....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Amygdalin .....	¼-½	0.015 — 0.03
(emetic) .....	60-120	4. — 8.	Max. single daily .....	½ 1½	0.03 0.1
Ammonioferric... Aluminum Acet....	5-15 5-10	0.3 — 1. 0.3 — 0.6	Amygdophenin... Amylamine Hydro- chloride .....	5-15 3-15	0.3 — 1. 0.3 — 1.
Carbonate .....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Amyl Nitrite .....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Caseinate .....	4-5	0.25 — 0.3	Salicylate (daily) Valerate .....	30 3-6	2. 0.2 — 0.4
Chloride .....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Amylene-chloral... Hydrate .....	8-30 15-30	0.5 — 2. 1. — 2.
Hydroxide .....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	(hypnotic) .....	45-90	3. — 6.
Amapa - Milk (for each year of age in chil- dren.) .....	2	0.12	Anacahuite (wood) as decoction	60-150	4. — 10.
Amenyl .....	¾	0.05 —			
Aminoform .....	5-15	0.3 — 1.			
Ammonamide .....	5-15	0.3 — 1.			
Ammonia Water, Conc. ....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6			
U. S. P. ....	10-30	0.6 — 2.			
Ammoniac .....	5-15	0.3 — 1.			
Ammonium Acetate	15-30	1. — 2.			
Arsenate .....	½-½	0.003 — 0.006			
Benzoate .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.			
Bicarbonate .....	5-15	0.3 — 1.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Anæsthesin .....	5	0.3	Antipyrine .....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Anagallis (herb) ..	2-100	.12 — 0.6	Max. single	30	2.
Analgen .....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	daily	90	6.
Max. single	15	1. —	Amygdalate....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
daily	45	3. —	Salicylate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Anchieta (Bk) .....	120	8.	Tannate.....	20-45	1.3 — 3.
(emetic)	180	12.	Antirheumaticum ..	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Andira (Bk).....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Antisepsin .....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Anemonin .....	¼-1	0.015 — 0.06	Antisepsin = Brom-		
Max. single	1½	0.1 —	acetanilide		
daily	3	0.2	Antiseptol.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Angelica Rt. & Seed	30-60	2. — 4.	Antispasmin.....	⅙-2	0.01 — 0.13
Angioneurosin =			Antithermin.....	1-6	0.06 — 0.4
Spt. glyceryl			Antithyroidin....	8	0.5
nitrate....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. daily	60	4.
Angostura Bk.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	always begin		
Anhalonium.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	with small		
Aniline.			dose and in-		
Max. single	3	0.2	crease grad-		
daily	6	0.4	ually.		
Blue (Pure Blue)	5	0.3	Apiol, Cryst.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Camphorate ....	½-3	0.03 — 0.2	Max. single	15	1.
Sulphate .....	¾-1½	0.05 — 0.1	daily	60	4.
Max. single	3	0.2	Fluid .....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
daily	6	0.4	Max. single	15	1.
Anilipyrine (daily)	15-30	1. — 2.	daily	30	2.
Anthemini.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	daily	3	0.2 —
Antiarin.....	100	0.0006	Apiolin.....		
Antiarthrin.....	6-10	0.4 — 0.6	Apocodine Hy-		
daily	90-150	6. — 10.	drochlor....	⅓-1	0.02 — 0.06
Antichloren(daily)..	⅙	0.01	Apocynin.....	½-2	0.03 — 0.12
Antifebrin = Acet-			Apocynum Rt.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
anilide.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	(emetic)	15-30	1. — 2.
Max. single	15	1.	Apolysin.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5
daily	60	4.	Apomorphine Hy-		
Antihemicranin....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	drochloride		
Antihydropin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Amorph.		
Antikamnia.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	(subcut.)	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Antikol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Cryst (expect.)	60-20	0.001-0.003
Antimony Arsenate	60-30	0.001-0.002	(emetic)	20-18	0.003-0.008
Max. single	⅓0	0.002	Max. single	⅓	0.02
daily	⅓	0.02	daily	1	0.06
Arsenite .....	100-30	0.0006-0.002	Arbutin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	⅓0	0.002	Max. single	15	1.
daily	⅓	0.02	daily	60	4.
Iodide.....	¼-1	0.015 — 0.06	Arecoline-Ese rine		
Oxide (ous).....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	(1 : 1) (in		
Oxysulphide(Sul-			horse colic)..	1-1½	0.06 — 0.1
phurated) ..	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Arecoline Hydro-		
(emetic)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	bromide....	15-10	0.004-0.006
Sulphide, Black..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Argentol (daily)...	15	1.
Sulphide Golden..	½-1½	0.01 — 0.1	Arhovin.....	4-12	0.25 — 0.75
and Potass. Tart.	⅓2-⅓8	0.002-0.008	Aristochin (Aristo-		
(emetic)	½ ev. 20	0.03 ev. 20	quin).....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
min.		min.	Arrhenal (daily)...	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1
Sulphurated			Arsacetin.....	¾	0.05
(Oxysulphide)	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Arsenauro.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
(emetic)	5-20	0.3 — 1.25	Arsenhemol.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Tartrate.....	10	0.006	Arsenic Bromide...	60-18	0.001-0.004
Antinervin.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Max. single	⅙	0.01
			Chloride.....	60-18	0.001-0.004



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Arsenic Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$	0.001—0.004	Basicin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Max. single	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	Bebeerine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2
daily	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03	(antiperiodic)	6—15	0.4 — 1.
Peptonized.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0012—0.002	Belladonna Lvs....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Trioxide.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002	Root..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Max. single	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.005	Max. single	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.15
daily	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	daily	8	0.5
Arsenoferratin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	Benzacetic.....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Arsenoferratoze...	3—4 dr.	12. — 15.	Benzaldehyde.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015— 0.06
Arsen-Triferin....	5	0.3	Benzanagen =		
Arsylin.....	15	1.	Quinalgen ..	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Asafetida.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.	Benzanilide.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —15	0.1 — 1.
Asaprol.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single	45	3.
Asarabacca(emetic)	30—60	2. — 4.	Benzene (Benzol) ..	2—10	0.13 — 0.6
Asclepin.....	2—4	0.13 — 0.25	Max. single	45	3.
Asepsin = Brom-			daily	180	12.
acetanilide..	2—8	0.13 — 0.5	Benzoin.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.
Asparagin.....	5—10	0.3 — 0.6	Benzoiiodohydrin,		
Aspidium.....	30—90	2. — 6.	Saccharated		
Aspidosperma Bk..	15—60	1. — 4.	(daily)	60—240	4. — 16.
Aspidospermine,			Benzonaphthol....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Amorph....	1—2	0.06 — 0.13	Benzoparacresol...	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
Cryst.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002	Benzosalin.....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Sulphate Cryst..	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002	Benzosol.....	3—15	0.2 — 1.
Aspirin.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.	Benzosulphinide...	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
Aspirophen.....	10—15	0.6 — 1.	Benzoylanilide....	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
Asquiritol (5% so-			Benzoylengenol....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
lut. hypod.)	15	1.	Benzoyl - guaiacol		
Asurol.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$	0.1 — 0.15	=Benzosol ..	3—15	0.2 — 1.
Atoxyl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2	Berberine Hydro-		
Atropine (Eclectic).	$\frac{2}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003—0.005	chloride.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Atropine (& salts).	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005—0.001	(antiperiodic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Max. single	$\frac{1}{60}$	0.001	Sulphate. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
daily	$\frac{2}{60}$	0.003	(antiperiodic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Hydrochloride...	$\frac{1}{160}$ — $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0006—0.001	(tonic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Methylbromide...	$\frac{1}{30}$	0.002	Betanaphthol.....	3—8	0.2 — 0.5
Methylnitrate =			Max. single	15	1.
Eumydrine.			daily	60	4.
BALSAM:			Benzoate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Canada.....	5—20	0.3 — 1.25	Betiu.....	2—4	0.13 — 0.25
Fir.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.	Betol.....	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
Gurjun.....	10—60	0.6 — 4.	Bibirine = Bebeer-		
Peru.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.	ine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Tolu.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.	Bioferrin.....	240—480	15. — 30.
Traumatic.....	30—60	2. — 4.	Biogen.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Baptisin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 — 0.3	Bioson (daily)....	450—750	30. — 50.
Eclectic.....	1—8	0.06 — 0.5	Bismal.....	2—5	0.13 — 0.3
Merek.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 — 0.3	Bismon.....	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
Barium Chloride...	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006— 0.1	Bismutan.....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Max. single	3	0.2	Bismuth Albumin-		
daily	10	0.6	ate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006— 0.03	Benzoate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Nitrate.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006— 0.1	Betanaphthol...	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	3	0.2	Carbolate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
daily	10	0.6	Citrate.....	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Sulphide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Lactate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Barosmin.....	2—4	0.13 — 0.25	Loretinate.....	3—5	0.2 — 0.3
Barutin.....	3—8	0.2 — 0.5	Methylene - digal-		
Basham's Mixture	240—480	15. — 30.	late = Bismal	2—5	0.13 — 0.3
			Nitrate (Tri-)...	5—10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Bismuth Oxide....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Bromine.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Oxybromide....	5-6	0.3 — 0.4	Bromipin (10%) ..	60-240	4. — 15.
Oxyiodide (Sub- iodide).....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Bromochinal.....	10-12	0.6 — 0.75
Peptonized.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Bromocoll.....	15-75	1. — 5.
Phenolsulphonate	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Bromoform.....	2-20	drops
Phosphate, sol- uble.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single daily	8 25	0.5 1.5
Pyrogallate....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Bromo-hemol.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Resorcinated....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Bromol=Tribrom- phenol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Salicylate, Acid..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Bromural.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Salicylate (Basic) = Subsali- cyate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Bronchitis, drops, (Ecl.).....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Subcarbonate....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Brucine (and salts).	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005— 0.03
Subgallate.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Bryonin.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001—0.003
Subiodide = Oxyiodide..	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Buchu Lvs.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Subnitrate.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5	Butyl-Chloral Hy- drate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Subsalicylate....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single daily	45 60	3. 4.
Sulphocarbola te = Phenolsul- phonate.			Cadmium Sulphate.	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005— 0.01
Tannate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Max. single daily	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 6	0.1 0.36
Valerate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Cæsium Bitartrate.	4	0.25
and Ammon. Citr. and Cerium Sali- cyate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Bromide.....	4	0.25
and Cinchonid.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Chloride.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	0.01 — 0.05	and Ammon. Bromide....	15-45	1. — 3.
Bismuthan.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Rubid. & Ammon. Bromide...	15-45	1. — 3.
Bismutose.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Caffeine (and salts).	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Bisol = Bis muth phosph ate, soluble.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single daily	10 30	0.6 2.
Blatta.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Arsenate.....	$\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	0.002 0.015
Blenal.....	15	1.	per day		
Blennostasine....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Citrated.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Boldin (Glucoside).	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. single daily	10 30	0.6 2.
Boldine (Alkaloid).	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.002—0.006	Hydrobromide....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Bonducin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Triiodide.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —4	0.1 — 0.25
Borax.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	and Sod. Benz... and Sodium	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Bornyal.....	4	0.25	Citrate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Boroglycerin.....	30-90	2. — 6.	and Sodium Hydrobrom...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Borol.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	and Sod. Salicy. Calcidin.....	3-10 1-2	0.2 — 0.6 0.06 — 0.12
Borovertin.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Calcinol.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Brayerin.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Calcium Benzoate..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Brenzecin.....	1.5	0.06 — 0.3	Borate.....	1-5	0.6 — 0.3
Bromacetanilide= Bromanilide	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	Bromide.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Bromalbacid.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Bromo-iodide....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Bromal Hydrate...	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Cacodylate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Bromalin.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Caesium and Ammonium Chloride....	15-45	1. — 3.
Bromamide.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Carbolate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Bromantifebrin = Brom acet- anilide.			Carbonate.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Bromethylformin = Bromalin	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Chloride.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5
Brometone.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Calcium Eosolate ..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cannabis Indica...	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Ferrophospho- lactate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Max. single	8	0.5
Glycerinophos...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	daily	30	2.
Hippurate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cantharides.....	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.12
Hydrochloro- phosphate (25 solut)..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Cantharidin.....	1/1000	0.00004
Hydroxide.....	1/2-4	0.03 — 0.25	Max. single	1/100	0.0006
Hypophos.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Capsicin.....	1/10-1/4	0.006—0.015
Hyposulphite =			Capsicum.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Thiosulph..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Carbon Disulphide.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Iodate.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Carniferrin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Iodide.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Caroid.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Max. daily	15	1.	Carpaine (daily)...	1/3-1/3	0.012— 0.02
Lactate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Hydrochloride ..	1/10-1/6	0.006— 0.01
Lactophosphate..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Carthamus.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Permangan.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Cascara Amarga, Bk	30-60	2. — 4.
Peroxide.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Sagrada, Bk....	30-120	2. — 8.
Phenate.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Cascarin (Ecl.)...	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Phenolsulpho- nate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Casein-Sodium.....	60	4.
Phosphate.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Cassia Fistula....	60-960	4. — 60.
Antimoniated.	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Castor, Canad. and Siberian....	2-15	0.12 — 1.
Quinova.....	1/2-1/2	0.01 — 0.03	Catechu.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Saccharate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Caulophyllin(Ec.).	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Salicylate.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Ceanothin (Ecl.)...	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Santoninate.....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1	Cellotropin.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
Sulphide, Yellow.	1 1/2-3	0.1 — 0.2	Cephaeline Hydro- chlor. (emetic)	1/2-1/6	0.005— 0.01
Sulphite.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cerasin (Prunin)...	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Sulphocarbol =			Cerberin.....	2/10-1/60	0.00025
Phenolsul- phonate....	5-15	0.3 — 1.			— 0.001
Thiosulphate...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Cerebrum, Dried...	30-60	2. — 4.
and Antimony			Cerium Nitrate....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Sulphide....	1 1/2-5	0.1 — 0.3	Oxalate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
and Iron Lacto- phosphate...	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Max. single	5	0.3
Calendulin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	daily	15	1.
Calliandrein.....	1	0.06	Valerate.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Calomel.....	1/2-1	0.02 — 0.06	Ceridin.....	1 1/2-5	0.1 — 0.3
(cathartic)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cerolin.....	1 1/2-8	0.1 — 0.5
Calomelol.....	60-90	4. — 6.	Cetrarin.....	1 1/2-3	0.1 — 0.2
(by inunction)			Charcoal.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Camphor.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	ChelidoninePhosph.	1 1/2-3	0.1 — 0.2
Carbolated.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Sulphate.....	1 1/2-3	0.1 — 0.2
Citrated.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Tannate.....	3	0.2
Monobromated..	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Chelidonium.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Salicylated.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Chelonin.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Valerated.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Chenopodium.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Cannabin (Resin- oid).....	1/4-1	0.015— 0.06	Chimaphilin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Cannabindon.....	1/3-1	0.02 — 0.06	Chinaphenin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Cannabine.....	1 1/2-4	0.1 — 0.25	Chionanthin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Tannate.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Chirata.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. single	15	1.	Chloralamide.....	15-45	1. — 3.
daily	30	2.	Chloral-ammonia...	15-30	1. — 2.
Cannabinon.....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1	Chloralacid.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Max. single	3	0.2	Chloral-caffeine...	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
daily	6	0.4	Chloralformamide..	15-45	1. — 3.
			Max. single	60	4.
			daily	120	8.
			Chloral Hydrated..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
			Max. single	75	5.



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Chloralimide.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Colchicine Salicy- lated.....	$\frac{1}{80}$	0.00075
Max. single	45	3.	Tannate.....	$\frac{1}{80}-\frac{1}{15}$	0.001—0.004
daily	90	6.	Colchicum, Corm... Seed...	1-10 1-5	0.06 — 0.6 0.06 — 0.3
Chloralose.....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8	Colchisal.....	$\frac{1}{160}$	0.0006
Max. single	12	0.8	Collargol.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Chloraloxime.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Collaurin.....	$\frac{1}{2}-1$	0.03 — 0.06
Chloral-urethane...	10-45	0.6 — 3.	Collinsonin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Chloretone.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Colocynth.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Chlorine Water....	60-240	4. — 15.	Max. single	10	0.6
Chlorobrom.....	60-120	4. — 8.	daily	15	1.
Chlorodyne.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Colocynthin (Glu- coside).....	$\frac{1}{6}-\frac{2}{3}$	0.01 — 0.04
Chloroform.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Eclectic.....	$\frac{1}{4}-1$	0.015—0.06
Max.	30	2.	Columbin.....	$\frac{1}{2}-1$	0.03 — 0.06
Chlorogenine.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	Condurangin.....	$\frac{1}{16}-\frac{1}{4}$	0.006—0.015
Chloropepsoid.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Condurango.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5
Chromium Sulphate	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Confection Opium..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Trioxide.....	$\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{60}$	0.0025—0.01	Pepper.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Chrysarobin.....	$\frac{1}{8}-\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015	Scammony.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Cimicifuga.....	5-45	0.3 — 3.	Senna.....	120-240	8. — 15.
Cimicifugin.....	$\frac{1}{2}-2$	0.03 — 0.13	Sulphur.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Cinchona.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Turpentine.....	60-120	4. — 8.
(antiperiodic)	40-120	2.5 — 8.	Coniine Hydrobrom	$*\frac{1}{60}-\frac{1}{15}$	0.001—0.004
Cinchonidine (& salts)	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Conium Fruit.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
(antiperiodic)	15-30	1. — 2.	Herb.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Iodosulphate...	1-5	0.6 — 0.3	Contradolin.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Salicylate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Convallamarin.....	$\frac{1}{2}-1$	0.03 — 0.06
Cinchonine (& salts)	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Max. single	1	0.06
(antiperiodic)	15-30	1 — 2.	daily	5	0.3
Cinnaldehyde.....	$\frac{1}{2}-2$	0.03 — 0.12	Convallaria Rt....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Cinnamon.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Flowers & Lvs...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Cinnamyl-eugenol. subcut.	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Convallarin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Citarin.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Convolvulin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Citrocoll (daily)...	60-90	4. — 6.	Copaiba.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Citrophen.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	daily	60-120	4. — 8.
Max. daily	90	6.	Copper Acetate....	$\frac{1}{8}-\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015
Citrullin.....	$\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{8}$	0.01 — 0.02	Max. single	3	0.2
Clavin.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	daily	6	0.36
Cobalt and Potass. Nitrite..	$\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$	0.015—0.03	Arsenate.....	$\frac{1}{30}-\frac{1}{8}$	0.002—0.008
Coca Lvs.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Arsenite.....	$\frac{1}{100}-\frac{1}{25}$	0.0006— 0.0025
Cocaine (& salts)..	$\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Max. single	1	0.06
Max. single	2	0.12	Carbonate.....	$\frac{1}{16}-\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015
daily	6	0.36	Chloride.....	$\frac{1}{8}-\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015
Carbolate.....	$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{6}$	0.005—0.01	Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{16}-\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015
Hydrochlor.....	$\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Nitrate.....	$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{6}$	0.005—0.01
Cochineal.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Max. single	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03
Codeine (& salts).	$\frac{1}{2}-2$	0.03 — 0.13	Oxide, Black....	$\frac{3}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.1
Max. single	2	0.12	Max. single	8	0.5
daily	5	0.3	daily	15	1.
Phosphate (sub- cut).....	$\frac{1}{2}-1$	0.03 — 0.06	Phosphate.....	$\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.03
Cola.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Subacetate.....	$\frac{1}{8}-\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.015
Colchicein.....	$\frac{1}{120}-\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005— 0.001	Sulphate.....	$\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Colchicine.....	$\frac{1}{120}-\frac{1}{30}$	0.0005— 0.002	(emetie)	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Max. single	$\frac{1}{30}$	0.002	Sulphide.....	$\frac{1}{8}-\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.03
daily	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.005			

\* In tetanus  $\frac{1}{6}$  grn. (0.01) may be in-  
jected.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Copper & Ammon.			Damiana.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Sulph. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13	Damianin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Max. single	3	0.2	Daturine.....	$\frac{2}{15}$ 0- $\frac{1}{5}$ 0	0.00025— 0.001
daily	6	0.36			
Cordol.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Delphinine.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ 0- $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0.001—0.003
Coriamyrtin (Max.)	$\frac{1}{8}$ 0	0.001	Dermatol.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Corrin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Diabetin.....	1-2 oz.	30. — 60.
Cornutine.....	$\frac{2}{5}$ 0- $\frac{1}{6}$	0.003—0.01	Diacetylmorphine		
Citrate.....	$\frac{2}{5}$ 0- $\frac{1}{8}$	0.003—0.008	Hydrochloride	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005— 0.01
Coronillin.....	10	0.6 daily	Diacetyl-tannin=		
Corpus Luteum....	1	0.06	Tannigen...	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Corydalin (Ecl.)...	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. daily	60	4.
Coryfin.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Diaphtherin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Cosaprin.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Diaphthol.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Cotarnine Hydro-			Diaspirin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
chloride =			Diastase.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Stypticin...	$\frac{3}{4}$ -4	0.05 — 0.25	Taka.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Phtalate=Styptol	$\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.15	Diathesis.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Coto Bk.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Diethylketone....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Cotoin.....	2-3	0.13 — 0.2	in mania	25-45	1.5 — 3.
Max. single	5	0.3	Digalen.....	$\frac{2}{15}$ 0	0.0003
daily	15	1.	Digipuratum.....	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.1
Creatin.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Digitalein.....	$\frac{1}{15}$ 0- $\frac{1}{15}$ 0	0.001—0.004
Creatinine.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Digitalin (Ecl.)...	$\frac{1}{15}$ 0- $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003— 0.03
Creolin-Pearson...	2-15	0.13 — 1.	French.....	$\frac{2}{15}$ 0- $\frac{1}{5}$ 0	0.00025— 0.001
Creosotal.....	20-80	1.25 — 5.			
Max. daily	240	15.	Max.	$\frac{1}{3}$ 0	0.002
Creosote, beech-			German.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ 0- $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006 — 0.03
wood.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Digitalis.....	1-3	0.06 — .02
Max. initial	5	0.3	Digitalon.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
daily	15	1.	Digitoxin.....	$\frac{2}{15}$ 0- $\frac{1}{12}$ 0	0.00025— 0.0005
-Calcium Chlor-					
hydro-phos-			Max. single	$\frac{1}{3}$ 0	0.002
phate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	daily	$\frac{1}{15}$ 0	0.004
Carbonate.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Dionin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06
Phosphate.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Max. single	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	0.08
daily	90	6.	daily	5	0.3
Phosphite.....	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Dioscorein.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Valerate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Diosmal.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6
Cresalol, Para....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Diplosal.....	5-15	0.5 — 1.
Cresol, Meta.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	daily	30-60	2. — 4.
Crocus Sativ.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Dithion.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Cryogenine.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5	Diurazin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Cubebs.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Diuretin.....	15	1.
Cupro-hemol.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4	Max. daily	120	8.
Max. daily	24	1.5	Dormiol.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Curare.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005— 0.01	Dover's Powder...	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Max. single	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Duboisia Lvs.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
daily	1	0.06	Duboisine (& salts)	$\frac{3}{15}$ 0- $\frac{1}{5}$ 0	0.0002—0.001
Curaril.....	38	2.4	Max. single	$\frac{1}{6}$ 0	0.001
Curarine.....	$\frac{1}{5}$ 0- $\frac{1}{12}$	0.001—0.005	daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0.003
Cusso. see Kouso.			Dulcin.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006—0.024
Cypripedin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Duotal=Guaiaicol		
Cypripedium Rt....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Carbonate.	4-15	0.25 — 1.
Cystogen.....	5	0.3	Duotonal.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Cystopurin.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.			
Cytisine Hydrobro-			Easton's Syrup....	60-120	4. — 8.
mid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0- $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003—0.005	Eigon, Alpha-		
Hydrochlor.....	$\frac{1}{24}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.0025—0.005	sodium.....	15-45	1. — 3.
Cytisine Nitrate...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0- $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003—0.005	Eigon, Beta.....	15-45	1. — 3.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Elaterin.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003—0.005	Ethyl Acetate==		
Max. single	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	Acetic Ether	10—30	0.6 — 2.
Elaterium.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008— 0.03	Bromide.....	*5—10	0.3 — 0.6
Elix. Chlorof. Co.,			Carbamate==		
N. F.....	30—60	2. — 4.	Urethane....	4—20	0.25 — 1.3
Phosphorus, N. F.	30—120	2. — 8.	Hypnotic (in		
Elixirs, N. F.....	60—240	4. — 16.	3 portions)..	30—45	2. — 3.
Emetin, Resinoid..	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002	Max, single	75	5.
(emetie)	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015	daily	150	10.
Emetine Alkaloid...	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005—	Formate.....	60—120	4. — 8.
(emetie)	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004—0.008	Iodide.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Emodin.....	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.1	Lactate.....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
EMULSION:			Salicylate.....	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
Ammoniac.....	240—480	15. — 30.	Valerate.....	1—2	0.06 — 0.13
Asefetida.....	120—360	3. — 24.	Ethylene Bromide.	1—2	0.06 — 0.13
Chloroform.....	60—120	4. — 8.	Chloride.....	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Enesol.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	Max. single	15	1.
Enterin.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.	daily	45	3.
Eosote.....	3—10	0.2 — 0.6	Eucalyptol (daily)	4—25	0.25 — 1.5
Ephedrine Hydro-			Eucalyptol.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
chlor.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.006—0.012	Eucodin (daily)....	3—5	0.2 — 0.3
Pseudohydro-			Eudoxine.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
chloride....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.006—0.012	Eugeniform.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Epiosin.....	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.1	Eugenol.....	8—30	0.5 — 2.
Ergone.....	15—60	1. — 4.	Max. single	45	3.
Ergot.....	20—90	1.3 — 6.	Eumenol.....	60	4.
ERGOTIN:			Eumydrin.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{24}$	0.001—0.0025
Bombelon.....	10—30	0.6 — 2.	Eunatrol.....	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
Bonjean.....	2—10	0.12 — 0.6	Euonymin.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —6	0.1 — 0.4
Denzel.....	5—10	0.3 — 0.6	Eclectic.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —6	0.1 — 0.4
Eclectic....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004—0.03	Euonymin Merck..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2
Kohlmann, Liq..	10—75	0.6 — 5.	Eupatorin.....	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Wernich dried...	20	1.3	Eclectic.....	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Liquid.....	60	4.	Euphorbin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —3	0.015— 0.2
Soft....	30	2.	Euphorin.....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Wiggers.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.02 — 0.1	Euporphin.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.001—0.005
Yvon.....	10—20	0.6 — 1.3	Eupurpurin.....	1—4	0.06 — 0.25
Ergotinine.....	$\frac{1}{240}$	0.00025	Eupyrine.....	15—30	1. — 2.
Ergotinine Citrate			Euquinine (tonic).	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.13
0.1 % solut.			(antipyretic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
subcut.....	10—20	0.6 — 1.3	(antiperiodic)	15—30	1. — 2.
Ergotole.....	5—20	0.3 — 1.3	Europhen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Erythrol Tetra-					0.0012
trate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Eurythrol.....	60—120	4. — 8.
Erythrophleine Hy-			Euscopol.....	$\frac{1}{160}$ — $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0006—
drochlor....	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.002—0.004	Exalgine.....	2—5	0.13 — 0.3
Erythroxylin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015— 0.06	Exodin.....	15—45	1. — 3.
Esculin.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.	EXTRACT:		
Eseridine.....	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002—0.006	Absinth., Alcoh.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Eserine-pilocarpine	3—6	0.2 — 0.4	Aqu.....	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
horse			Achillea., Alcoh.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Eserine Salicylate..	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0005—	Aconite Lvs. Alc.	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
		0.002	Rt. ....	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015— 0.03
Ether.....	10—40	0.6 — 2.5	Adonis Vern., Aq.	$\frac{1}{6}$ —1	0.01 — 0.06
Acetic.....	10—30	0.6 — 2.	Aegle, Alcoh....	30—60	2. — 4.
Ozonized.....	30—60	2. — 4.	Aletris, Alcoh....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2
Petroleum.....	2—10	0.12 — 0.6	Aloes (various)..	1—6	0.06 — 0.4
Valeric.....	1—2	0.06 — 0.12			
Ethoxycaffeine....	3—15	0.2 — 1.			

\* $2\frac{1}{2}$ —5 fl. drs. (10—20 Cc.) as inhalation anesthetic.



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
EXTRACT:			EXTRACT:		
Anthemis, Aqu..	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Cimicifuga.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Apium, Alcoh...	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Cinchona.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Apocynum.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	Alcoh., Dry...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Cannab., Alc..	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	(antiperiodic)	15-30	1. — 2.
Apple, Ferrated..	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Cnicus Aqu.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Arenaria, Aqu...	30	2.	Coca, Alc., Dry..	4-15	0.25 — 1.
Arnica Flowers.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Coffee (Green)		
Rt.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Alcoh.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Aspidosperma,			Cola, Alcoh., Dry	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Alc.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Colchicum, Rt..	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.13
Aqu.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Max. single	3	0.2
Aurant, Amar.,			daily	12	0.8
Alcoh.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Seed, Alc., Dry:		
Bael.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Max. single	3/4	0.05
Belladonna Lvs.			daily	1 1/2	0.1
Alc.....	1/8-1/2	0.008 — 0.03	Soft: single	1	0.06
Max. single	1	0.06	daily	2	0.12
daily	3	0.2	Acetic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Lvs. Aqu., Dry	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06	Max. single	4	0.25
Rt., Alcoh....	1/2-1/4	0.005 — 0.015	daily	15	1.
Berberis Aquif.,			Collinsonia.....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Alcoh.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Colocynth.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Betula Alba Aqu.	15-30	1. — 2.	Compound....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Bistort, Aqu....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Condurango, Alc.	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Blackberry, Aqu.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Conium, Alcoh....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Bryonia, Alcoh .	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	From inspiss.		
Buchu, Alcoh...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	juice.....	1/2-1	0.03 — 0.06
Cahinea.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Fruit.....	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.13
Calamus, Dry...	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Max. single	2	0.12
Calendula, Alcoh.	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	daily	10	0.6
Calumba, Alcoh.	4-20	0.25 — 1.3	Convallaria, Alc.	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Alc., Dry	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Cornus Flor....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Cannab. Ind....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06	Coto.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Max. single	2	0.12	Crocus, Alcoh...	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
daily	5	0.3	Cubeb.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Capsicum.....	1/10-1/2	0.006 — 0.03	Curcuma, Alcoh.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Aqu., Dry	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Cynogloss. Aq...	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Cardenia, Aq.,			Cypripedium....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Dry.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Damiaa (Tur-		
Carduus Aqu....	5	0.3	nera).....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Cascara Amarga,			Digitalis.....	1/4-1/2	0.015 — 0.03
Powd.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Alcoh., Dry....	1/6-1	0.01 — 0.06
Sagr., Dry....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Max. single	2	0.12
Soft....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	daily	5	0.3
Cascarilla, Alc...	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Drosera.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Aqu....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5	Duboisia.....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06
Catechu, Aqu.,			Dulcamara, Alc..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Dry	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Ergot.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Caulophyllum,			Eriodictyon, Alc..	4-12	0.25 — 0.8
Alcoh.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Erodium, Aqu.		
Chelidonium,			daily.....	60	4.
Alcoh.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Erythræa, Aqu..	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Aqu....	20-75	1.3 — 3.	Eucalyptus, Al-		
Chionanthus....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	coh., Dry...	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Chirata, Aqu...	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Eugenia Jambol.		
Chrysophyllum,			Seed, Alcoh.	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Aqu., Dry...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Euonymus.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Cicorium.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Eupator. Perfol..	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Cicuta, Alcoh...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Purpur.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
EXTRACT:			EXTRACT:		
Fabiana (Pichi).	3-12	0.2 — 0.8	Lactuca Canad..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Fennel.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Lactucarium....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Frangula, Aqu.,			Max. single	12	0.8
Dry..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	daily.	40	2.6
Frax. Sambucif..			Lappa, Alc.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Fucus, Dry.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Leptandra.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Fumaria, Aqu..	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Levisticum Alc..	8-25	0.5 — 1.5
Galanga, Ethereal	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Lobelia, Lvs....	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.13
Galega, Aqu.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Lupulin, Alcoh..	8-25	0.5 — 1.5
Garcinia.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Lycopus Virg....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Gelsemium, Al-			Male Fern ==		
coh., Dry...	1/4-1/2	0.015 — 0.03	Oleoresin....	120-240	8. — 15.
Gentian.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Malt.....	240	15.
Geranium.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Dry.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Gossypium, Al-			Marrubium.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
coh., Dry...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Matico, Alc.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
G r a n a t u m, Al-			Matricaria, Alc..	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
coh., Dry...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Mezereum, Dry..	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
(tenifuge)	30-90	2. — 6.	Monesia.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Gratiola.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	Myrobalan, Aqu.	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Grindelia, Aqu..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Nicotiana, Alc...	1/2-1	0.006 — 0.06
Guaiaac.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Nux. Vom., Alc	1/8-1/2	0.008 — 0.03
Guarana, Dry...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Aqu.....	1/2-3	0.03 — 0.2
Hamamelis, Al-			Max. single	1	0.06
coh., Dry...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	daily	3	0.2
Hellebor. Niger..	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1	Opium, Aqu.....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06
(emmen.)	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single	2	0.12
Viridis.....	1/4-3/4	0.015 — 0.05	daily	5	0.3
Max. single	1 1/2	0.1	Papaver, Alc....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
daily	8	0.5	Phellandrium,		
Hematoxylon...	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Alc.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Humulus, Alcoh.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Physostigma....	1/2-1/4	0.005 — 0.015
Aqu...	4-10	0.25 — 0.6	Max. single	1/2	0.03
Hydrastis.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	daily	3/4	0.05
Hydrocotyle....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Phytolacca Ber-		
Hyoscyamus....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	ries.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	3	0.2	Rt.....	1/4-6	0.015 — 0.36
daily	10	0.6	Pichi (Fabiana)..	3-12	0.2 — 0.8
Seed, Dry.....	1/2-1	0.03 — 0.06	Pilocarpus, Dry..	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Ignatia, Alc., Dry	1/8-1/2	0.008 — 0.3	Pimpinella.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	3/4	0.05	Pinus Sylvest...	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
daily	2	0.12	Piper, Methyst..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Inula, Alcoh....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Nigr.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Ipecac.....	1/8-1/4	0.008 — 0.015	Piscidia.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
(emetic)	1 1/2-2 1/2	0.1 — 0.15	Plantago.....	30-75	2. — 5.
Deemetinized.	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Podophyllum....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Iris Versic.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Polygala amara..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Jalap.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Polymnia.....	1/2-3	0.03 — 0.2
Juglans Cinerea.	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Populus Balsam.	30-60	2. — 4.
Regia.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Populus nigra...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Juniper Berries..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Pulsatilla.....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06
Soft..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single	2	0.12
Kamala.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	daily	6	0.36
Kava-kava.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Pyrethrum. Alc.	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Kousso, Alcoh..	30-60	2. — 4.	Quassia, Alc., Dry	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Krameria, Alc...	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Aqu., Dry	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Lactuca, Alc....	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.13	Quebracho, Dry.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Max. single	10	0.6	Quercus.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
daily	40	2.6	Quillaja.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
<b>EXTRACT:</b>			Fernalboid.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ -1	0.02 — 0.06
Rhamnus Frang..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Fer-Cremo <sup>1</sup> .....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Pursh.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Ferratin.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Rhubarb.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Ferratogen.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
(laxative)	3-6	0.2 — 0.4	Ferratose (daily)...	1-2 fl.oz.	30. — 60.
(purgative)	6-10	0.4 — 0.6	Ferrichthol.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Rhus Tox. Alc....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03	Ferrinol.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Rubia, Aqu.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Ferropyrine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Rubus Villos, Aq..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Ferrose.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Rumex Acetos..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Ferro-Somatose...	15-60	1. — 4.
Crisp.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Ferrostyptin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Ruta.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Fibrolysin.....	35	2.3
Sabal=Serenoa.	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Filmaron.....	8-12	0.5 — 0.8
Sabbatia Elliot..	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	<b>FLUIDEXTRACT:</b>		
Salix Fragil. Aqu	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Absinth.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Sanguinaria, Aq..	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02	Achillea.....	30-60	2. — 4.
(emetic)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2	Aconite Lvs.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.12
Santonica, Alc....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Rt.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015 — 0.06
Saponaria, Alc....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Adhatoda.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Sarsapar., Alc.			Adonis, Rt.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.03 — 0.3
Dry	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Aegle.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Sassafras, Aqu....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Aesculus Glab....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Savin, Alc.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13	Hippocast. Bk.	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Max. single	3	0.2	Seeds.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
daily	15	1.	Agrimonia.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Scutellaria.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Ailanthus.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Sepecio Aur.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Ajowan.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Senega, Alc., Dry	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Aletris.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Aqu.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Allium.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Senna, Alc.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Alnus Serrul....	30-60	2. — 4.
Aqu.....	30-75	2. — 5.	Aloes.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Serenoa=Sabal.	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Alstonia.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Serpentaria.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Althaea.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Simaruba.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Ampelopsis.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Squill, Alcoh....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Anemone Hepat	30-60	2. — 4.
Stillingia.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Angelica Rt.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Stramon. Lvs.,			Seed.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Alc., Dry....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015 — 0.06	Angostura.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. single	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.1	Anhalonium.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
daily	6	0.36	Anise.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Seed.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.03	Anthemis.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Strophanthus....	$\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{15}$	0.001 — 0.004	Apium.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Sumbul.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Apocynum Can..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Sumbul, Alcoh...	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Androsæmifol.	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Suprarenal Cap-			Applopappus....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
sule (1% so-			Aralia Hisp.....	30-60	2. — 4.
lut. hyp o-			Racemos.....	30-60	2. — 4.
derm.).....	60-120	4. — 8.	Arctostaphyl....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Taraxacum.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Areca.....	45-120	3. — 8.
Tobacco.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ -1	0.006 — 0.06	Arenaria.....	60-150	4. — 10.
Tormentilla, Dry	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Armoracia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Triticum, Aqu....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Arnica Flowers...	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Turnera.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Root.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Uva Ursi.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Artemis Abrotan.	30-60	2. — 4.
Valerian, Alc....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Frig.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Veratr. Vir.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015 — 0.06	Vulg.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Viburn, Prun.			Asafetida.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Alc., Dry....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Asarum.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Xanthoxylum...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Asclep. Curassav.	60-120	4. — 8.
			Incarnat.....	30-60	2. — 4.



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
<b>FLUIDEXTRACT:</b>			<b>FLUIDEXTRACT:</b>		
Asclep. Syriaca ..	30-60	2. — 4.	Chionanthus.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Asparagus.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Chirata.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Aspidium.....	30-90	2. — 6.	Chrysanthemum.	30-60	2. — 4.
Aspidosperma...	30-60	2. — 4.	Cicuta.....	15-45	1. — 3.
Azedarach.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cimicifuga.....	15-45	1. — 3.
Bael.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Cinchona.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Baptisia.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	(antiperiodic)	30-120	2. — 8.
Baylahuen.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Cinnamon.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Belladonna Lvs.	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Citrullus Vulg...	60-120	4. — 8.
Rt.....	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.12	Cnicus.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Max. single	3	0.2	Coca.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
daily	10	0.6	Cocculus.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Berberis Aquifol.	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cochlearia.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Vulgar.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Coffee (Green)...	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Bidens.....	30-60	2. — 4.	(Roasted)	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Bistort.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Cola.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Blackberry.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Colchicum, Rt...	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
Black Haw.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Seed.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Boldo.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Collinsonia.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Borage.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Colocynth.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Brunfelsia.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Condurango.....	15-40	1. — 2.5
Bryonia.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Conium, Fruit...	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Buchu.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Leaves.	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Comp.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Convallaria,		
Buckthorn Ber-			Flowers....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
ries.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Rt.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6
Burdock.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Coptis.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Cactus, see Cer-			Corallorhiza....	30-60	2. — 4.
eus.			Coriander.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Cahinca.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Cornus Circin....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Calamus.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Flor.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Calendula.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Corydalis.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Calycanthus.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Coto.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Canella.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Cubeb.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Cannabis Ind....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Cucurbita.....	240-960	15. — 60.
Capsella.....	15-150	1. — 10.	Curcuma.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Capsicum.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cusparia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Caraway.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Cynoglossum....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Cardamom.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cyperus.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Comp.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Cypripedium....	15-30	1. — 2.
Cardenia.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Damiaana.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Carthamus.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Delphinium.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Carum Copt.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Dicentra.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Caryophyl.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Digitalis.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Cascara Amarga.	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Max. single	5	0.3
Sagrada.....	15-120	1. — 8.	daily	15	1.
Cascarilla.....	15-45	1. — 3.	Dioscorea.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Castanea.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Diospyros.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Catechu.....	10-120	2. — 8.	Dipteryx.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Caulophyllum...	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Dita.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Celastrus.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Drosera.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Cephalanthus...	30-60	2. — 4.	Duboisia.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Cercis.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Dulcamara.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Cereus Grand...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Echinacea.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Chamaelirium...	30-60	2. — 4.	Elephantopus...	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Chelidonium....	15-60	1. — 4.	Elettaria (Carda-		
Chelone.....	30-60	2. — 4.	mom).....	15-60	1. — 4.
Chenopodium....	30-60	2. — 4.	Embelia.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Chimaphila.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Ephedra.....	60-120	4. — 8.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
FLUIDEXTRACT:			FLUIDEXTRACT:		
Epifagus .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Hellebor Viridis.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Epigæa .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Max, single	5	0.3
Epilobium .....	30-60	2. — 4.	daily	20	1.3
Equisetum .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Helonias .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Erechthites .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Hepatica .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Ergot .....	30-120	2. — 8.	Holarrhena .....	15-60	1. — 4.
Erigeron .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Humulus .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Eriodictyon .....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Hydrangea .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Erodium .....	45-60	3. — 4.	Hydrastis .....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Eryngium .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Hydrocotyle .....	15-40	1. — 2.5
Erythrophloeum.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Hymenæa .....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Eucalyptus .....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Hyoscyamus .....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Eugenia Chequen	60-180	4. — 12.	Max, single	15	1.
Jambol. Bark.	60-240	4. — 15.	daily	45	3.
Seed	60-240	4. — 15.	Hyssop .....	15-60	1. — 4.
Euonymus .....	15-60	1. — 4.	Ignatia .....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Eupator. Perfol.	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Inula .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Purpur. ....	30-60	2. — 4.	Ipecac. ....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Euphorb. Coroll.	5-30	0.3 — 2.	(emetic)	15-45	1. — 3.
Pilulif. ....	30-60	2. — 4.	Deemetinized..	20	1.3
Fabiana (Pichi).	15-60	1. — 4.	Iris Versic .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Fennel .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Jaborandi .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Frangula .....	15-30	1. — 2.	Jacaranda .....	15-60	1. — 4.
Frankenia .....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Jalap. ....	15-30	1. — 2.
Fraxinus Americ.	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Jambul Bk. ....	60-240	4. — 15.
Sambucif. ....	30-60	2. — 4.	Seeds ..	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Fucus .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Jeffersonia .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Fumaria .....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Juglans Cinerea.	60-120	4. — 8.
Galega .....	60-150	4. — 10.	Regia. ....	15-30	1. — 2.
Galium Aparine..	30-60	2. — 4.	Juniper Berries.	30-90	2. — 6.
Verum .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Kalmia .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Garcinia .....	15-60	1. — 4.	Kamala .....	60-120	4. — 8.
Gaultheria .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Kava-kava .....	15-60	1. — 4.
Gelsemium .....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Kino .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Genista .....	120-300	8. — 20.	Koussou .....	60-240	4. — 15.
Gentian .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Krameria .....	15-60	1. — 4.
Comp. ....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Lactucar .....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Quinquefol .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Lappa .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Geranium .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Larix .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Gillenia .....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Ledum .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Ginger .....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Leonurus .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Glaucium .....	15-60	1. — 4.	Leptandra .....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Glycyrrhiza .....	60-240	4. — 15.	Levisticum .....	15-60	1. — 4.
Gnaphalium .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Liatris Odorat...	30-60	2. — 4.
Gonolobus .....	15-60	1. — 4.	Spicata .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Gossypium .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Lindera .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Gouania .....	60-120	4. — 8.	Lippia .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Granatum .....	15-60	1. — 4.	Liquidambar .....	30-60	2. — 4.
(teniafuge)	240-720	15. — 45.	Liriodendron ...	30-60	2. — 4.
Grindelia .....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Lobelia .....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Guaco .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Lupulin .....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Guaiaac .....	30-120	2. — 8.	Lycopus Europ.	30-60	2. — 4.
Guarana .....	15-60	1. — 4.	Virg. ....	30-60	2. — 4.
Guava .....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Magnolia .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Hamamelis .....	15-60	1. — 4.	Manaca .....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hedeoma .....	15-60	1. — 4.	Marrubium .....	30-120	2. — 8.
Helianth .....	30-60	2. — 4.	Maté .....	30-60	2. — 4.
Hellebor, Niger..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Matico .....	30-60	2. — 4.
(emmen.)	30-60	2. — 4.	Matricaria .....	15-60	1. — 4.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
FLUIDEXTRACT:			FLUIDEXTRACT:		
Melia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Polygon Punct....	15-30	1. — 2.
Melissa.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Polynnia.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3
Menispermum...	30-60	2. — 4.	Polyporus.....	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Menyanthes.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Polytrichum.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Mercurialis.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Pomegran.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Mezereum.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Prunus virg.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Michelia.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Ptelea.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Micromeria.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Pulmonaria.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Mikania.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Pulsatilla.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Mitchella.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Max. single daily	5 15	0.3 1.
Monarda.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Pycnanthemum.	30-60	2. — 4.
Morrhenia (daily)	480	30.	Pyrethrum.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Muiria Puana....	15-60	1. — 4.	Pyrus.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Mutisia.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Quassia.....	10-30	0.6 — 0.2
Myrica Aspleni- fol.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Quercus.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Cerifera.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Quillaja.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Myristica.....	5-20	0.3 — 0.3	Rhamnus Cath..	30-60	2. — 4.
Myrrh.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Rhododendron..	30-60	2. — 4.
Naregamia.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Rhubarb.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Nepeta.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Arom.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Newbouldia.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	and Senna.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Nicotiana.....	1½-5	0.03 — 0.3	Rhus Arom.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Nux Vom.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Glabra.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Max. single daily	6 12	0.36 0.8	Radicans.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Nymphae.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Tox.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Oenothera.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Ricinus Lvs.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Orthosiphon.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Seed.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Osmorhiza.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Rose.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Osmunda.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Rubus Villos.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Ostrya.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Strig.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Oxydendron.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Rumex Crisp, Fl.	15-60	1. — 4.
Pambotano.....	240	15.	Ruta.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Papaver.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sabadilla.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Para-coto.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sabal=Serenoa..	60-120	4. — 8.
Pareira.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Sabbatia Angul.	30-60	2. — 4.
Parsley Seed....	30-60	2. — 4.	Elliot.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Parthenium.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Sage.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Passiflora.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Salix Alb.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Pepo.....	1-2 oz	30. — 60.	Nigr. Bark.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.
Periploca.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Buds.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Phellandrium....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sambucus.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Phoradendr.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Sanguinaria.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3
Physostigma....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Saponaria.....	40-120	2.5 — 8.
Phytolacca Rt....	1-30	0.06 — 2.	Saraca.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Pichi (Fabiana)..	15-60	1. — 4.	Sarracenia Flav..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Pilcarpus.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sarsapar., Co....	30-120	2. — 8.
Pimenta.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Sassafras.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Pimpinella.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Satureja.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Pinus strob.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Savin.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Piper Jaborandi.	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Scoparius.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Nigrum.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Scopola.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Piscidia.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Scrophularia....	30-60	2. — 4.
Podophyllum....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Scutellaria.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Polygonatum.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Senecio.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Polygon. Acre....	15-30	1. — 2.	Jacob.....	20	1.3
Bistort.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Vulg.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Hydropip.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Senega.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
			Senna.....	60-240	4. — 15.



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
<b>FLUIDEXTRACT:</b>			<b>FLUIDEXTRACT:</b>		
Serenoa.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Viola.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Serpentaria.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Viscum.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Sesamum.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Wild Cherry.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Simaba.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	White Oak.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Simaruba.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Winterberry.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Solanum Carolin.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Xanthium Spin.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Panicul.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Strum.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Solidago Odor.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Xanthoxylum... Berries.....	15-60 20-40	1. — 4. 1.3 — 2.5
Virg.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Zea.....	30-90	2. — 6.
Sorghum.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Fluoroform Water. Fluoroformol (Fluorol)	60-120 240	4. — 8. 15.
Spigelia.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Fomitin.....	240-960	15. — 60.
Comp.....	90-180	6. — 12.	Formanilide.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
and Senna.....	90-180	6. — 12.	Formin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Spiraea.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Formyl Tribromide = Bromo- form.....	2-20	drops
Squill.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Fortoin.....	4	0.25
Comp.....	2-15	0.13 — 1.	Fowler's Solution	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Stachys.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Fraserin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Statice.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Fuchsine.....	1/2-3	0.03 — 0.2
Stillingia.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Furunculin.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Comp.....	30-90	2. — 6.	Gaduol.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Stramonium Lvs.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Gaiacophosphal....	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Max. single daily	5 15	0.3 1.	Galactochloral....	1 1/2-15	0.1 — 1.
Seed.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Galbanum.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Max. single daily	5 10	0.3 0.6	Gall, Hog, dried... Ox, Inspiss..... Purif.....	5-10 2-25 8-25	0.3 — 0.6 0.13 — 1.6 0.5 — 1.5
Strophanthus.....	1/8-1/2	0.008 — 0.03	Gallochromol.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Strychn. Malac.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Gallogen.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Stylosanthes.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Gambir.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Sumbul.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Gamboge.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Sycocarpus.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Max. single daily	8 15	0.5 1.
Symphytum.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Geissospermine....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Symplocarpus.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Gelsemin (Ecl.)....	1/8-2	0.008 — 0.12
Tansy.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Gelseminine (Al- kaloid and salts)	1 1/2-3 1/2	0.0005-0.002
Taraxacum.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Max. single daily	3/16 1/6	0.002 0.01
Teucrium.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Gelsemium Rt.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6
Thapsia.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Genoform.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Thuja.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Gentian.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Thyme.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Gentianin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Tobacco.....	1/2-5	0.03 — 0.3	Geosote.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Tonga.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Geraniin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Tormentilla.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Gillenin.....	4-6	0.25 — 0.4
Trillium.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Ginger.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Triticum, Fl.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Ginseng.....	20-120	1.3 — 8.
Turnera.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Globon.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Tussilago.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Globularetin.....	1/3	0.02
Urechites.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Globularin.....	1/8	0.012
Urtica.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Gluside.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Ustilago.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Glycerin.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Uva Ursi.....	30-60	2. — 4.			
Vaccinium.....	30-60	2. — 4.			
Valerian.....	30-60	2. — 4.			
Veratrum Vir.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25			
Max. single daily	8 30	0.5 2.			
Verbascum.....	30-60	2. — 4.			
Verbena.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.			
Viburnum Opul.....	30-60	2. — 4.			
Prun.....	15-60	1. — 4.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
<b>GLYCERITE:</b>			Guaiacuinol.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Acid Carbolic....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Guaiasanol.....	15-45	1. — 3.
Acid Gallic.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Guaiaperol.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Acid Tannic.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Guaranine.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Bismuth.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Triiodide.....	2-4	0.12 — 0.25
Guaiac.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Guarana.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Hydrastis.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Guethol.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Iron Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates..	15	1.	Gujasanol.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Pepsin.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Gynocardia.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.36
Phenol.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Hamamelin (-idin.) (hemostatic)	1-3 5-20	0.06 — 2. 0.3 — 1.3
Tar.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Hashish.....	1	0.06
Glycogen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.15	Hashishin.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ Daily	0.05 Daily
Glycogenal.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Hedonal.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Glycosal.....	150-180	10. — 12.	Helcosol.....	5-15	0.3 — 0.1
Glycyrrhizin. A m- moniated...	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Helenin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.1
Gold Arsenite.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001-0.005	Helicina.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6
Bromide.....	$\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{1}{5}$	0.003-0.012	Heliotropin.....	15	1.
Chloride.....	$\frac{5}{50}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	0.0012-0.015	Helleborein.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1	0.02 0.06	Helleborus Nig....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Cyanide.....	$\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003-0.006	Helmitol.....	15	1.
Iodide.....	$\frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.008	Helonin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Oxide.....	$\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	0.003-0.015	Hemalbumin.....	15-30	1. — 2.
and Potass. Brom.	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$	0.01 — 0.04	Hemiceranin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
and Sod. Brom..	$\frac{1}{5}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008-0.03	Hemogallol.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
and Sod. Chlor..	$\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	0.003-0.01	Hemoglobin.....	20-40	1.25 — 2.5
Gomenol.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Hemol.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Gonosan.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Heparaden.....	30	2.
Gossypin.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Hetoform.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Gossypium (Bk. of Rt.).....	30-60	2. — 4.	Hetralin.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5
Granatum, Bk.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Heroin.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005-0.01
Peel of Fruit....	20-30	1.3 — 2.	Hydrochloride..	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005-0.01
Griserin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Hetol=Sod. Cinna- mate.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ -1	0.02 — 0.06
Guacamphol.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Hexamethylene- mine=Hex- amethylene tetramine= Formin.....	8-25	0.5 — 1.5
Guaiac.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Citrate.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Guaiacetin.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Salicylate=Sali- ciformin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Guaiacol.....	2-15	0.13 — 1.	HieraPicta,sceAloes and Canella.		
Benzoate=Benz- zosol.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Hippol.....	15-25	1. — 1.5
Cacodylate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06	Histosan.....	8-	0.5
Carbonate= Duotal.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Homatropine (& Salts).....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005-0.001
Cryst.....	2-15	0.12 — 1.	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{50}$ $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 0.003
Ethylene.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Honthin.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Phosphate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Hopogan.....	2-7	0.12 — 0.4
Phosphite=Gai- acophosphal	2-15	0.13 — 1.	Hydracetin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015-0.06
-Salol=Salicylate	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Hydragogin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Max. daily	150	10.	Hydrastin (Ecl.)..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Succinate.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Hydrastine (Alka- loid).....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015-0.06
Valerate=Geo- sote.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{12}$ 5	0.1 0.3
Guaiacyl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1			
Guaiamar.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.			
Guaiaguin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Hydrastine Hydrochloride....	½-1	0.03 — 0.06	Iodipin, 10%.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride...	¼-½	0.015 — 0.03	Solid.....	30	2.
Max. daily	2	0.12	Iodival.....	5	0.3
(Hypod., 10 %			Iodocaffeine.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
solut.).....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Iodoform.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Hydrastis Rt.....	5-60	0.3 — 2.	Max. single	3	0.2
Hydrogen Peroxide	30-240	2. — 15.	daily	15	1.
Ethereal.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Iodoformogen.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hydrohydras-			Iodoheamol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
tinine.....	¼-½	0.015 — 0.03	Iodol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Hydroquinone.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Iodomuth.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Max. single	30	2.	Iodonucleoid.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Hyoscine (& salts)*	260-160	0.0003—	Iodophenin.....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
Max. daily	260	0.0006	Iodopyrine.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hyoseyamin			Iodose.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
(Eclectic)...	⅛-1	0.008 — 0.06	Iodosin.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Hyoscyamine,			Iodotheine.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Amorph....	⅛-¼	0.008 — 0.015	Iodotheobromine...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Cryst & salts	120-360	0.0005—0.002	Iodothyrene.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max. daily	260	0.003	Max. daily	60	4.
Hyoscyamus.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Iodovasogen.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Hypnacetin.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Ipecac.....	½-1	0.03 — 0.06
Hypnal.....	15-30	1. — 2.	(emetic)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Hypnone.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Iquinin.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Max. single	8	0.5	Iridin=Irisin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
daily	25	1.5	Iron Acetate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Hypnopyrin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Albuminate, Dry	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Hyrgol (1% solut.).	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Scales	3-40	0.2 — 2.5
Ichthalbin.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Pepton	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Ichthoform.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Sacch.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Ichthyol.....	3-30	0.2 — 2.	Alginate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Albuminate=			Arsenate.....	⅛-½	0.004—0.008
Ichthalbin.			Arsenite with		
Ichthyolidin.....	45-90	3. — 6.	Ammonium		
Ignatia.....	½-3	0.03 — 0.2	Citrate....	½-1½	0.03 — 0.07
Iodoform.....	8-25	0.5 — 1.5	Benzoate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Infus. Digitalis....	60-240	4. — 15.	Bromide Ferric..	⅓-1	0.02 — 0.06
Ingluvin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sacch.....	3-15	0.2 — 1
Intestin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Ferrous.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Inulin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Bromo-iodide....	½-2	0.03 — 0.13
Iodalbacid.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Cacodylate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Iodalbin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	(subcut.)	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1
Iodantipyrene.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Camphorate....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Iodogelatin (daily)..	60	4.	Carbonate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Iodine.....	¼-1	0.015 — 0.06	Sacch.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. single	1	0.06	Caseinate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
daily	3	0.2	Chloride, Ferrous	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Albuminate....	15-30	1. — 2.	Citrate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Trichloride.....	⅛-½	0.004—0.012	Effervesc.....	60	4.
Max. single	½	0.012	Dialyzed, Liq....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
daily	½	0.03	Scales	½-10	0.03 — 0.6
Vasogen.....	4-6	0.25 — 0.4	Ferrocyanide....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
			Fluoride.....	260-½	0.003 — 0.03
			Glycerinophos-		
			phate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
			Hydrocyanate...	½-1	0.03 — 0.06
			Hydroxide.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
			Hypophosphite..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
			Iodate, Ferric...	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
			Iodide.....	½-3	0.03 — 0.2

\*In the insane 30 grn. (0.002 Gm.) cautiously increased until effect is produced.



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Iron Iodide Sacch..	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Iron and Manganese		
Lactate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Pyrophosphate with		
Lactoalbuminate	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Ammon.		
Lactocitrate....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Citr. (10 %		
Lactophosphate..	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	solut. hypo-		
Monomethylar-			derm.).....	30	2.
senate.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	0.02 — 0.05	and Mangan. Sul-		
Oxalate, Ferrous.	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	phate.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Oxide, Black....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	and Manganese		
Brown.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Tartrate....	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.1
Red Sacch....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	and Potassium		
Peptonized.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Citrate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Saccharated....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3	and Potass.		
Phosphate,			Tartrate....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Effervesc.	60-120	4. — 8.	and Quin. Arsen.	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004-0.008
Ferrous.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5	and Quinine		
with Ammon.			Chloride (ic)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2
Citr.....	2-15	0.12 — 1.	Ferrous		
Phosphate, Sol..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	(10% solut.)	10	0.6
Precip.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	and Quinine		
Phosphocitrate..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Iodide.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Pierate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015-0.06	and Sod. Citrate.	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Pyrophosph.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	and Sod. Oxal...	3-15	0.2 — 1.
with Am-			and Sodium Pyr-		
mon. Citr....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	phosphate...	3-15	0.2 — 1.
(subcut.)	1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.15	and Sodium Tar-		
Quinine and			trate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Strychnine			and Strych. Citr.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Citrate.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Isoform.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Reduced.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Isopral.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Saccharate.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Isophysostigmine..	$\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003-0.0008
Salicylate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6			
Subsulphate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Isson.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Succinate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Isutan = Bismu-		
Sulphate, Basic..	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	than.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
(ous), Cryst...	1-8	0.06 — 0.5			
Dried....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03 — 0.2	Jaborandi.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Tannate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Jalap.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Tartrate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Jalapin (Eclectic)..	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Valerate.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Juglandin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Vanadate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$	0.004-0.005	JUICE:		
and Ammon.			Belladonna.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Citr.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Celandine.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
and Ammonium			Chelidonium.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Tartrate....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cineraria (in eye)	2-3	0.13 — 0.2
and Magnesium			Conium.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Citrate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Digitalis.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Effervesc.....	60	4.	Hyoscyamus....	30-60	2. — 4.
and Magnes. Sul-			Olut-Kombul....	30	2.
phate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Papaw, Dry.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
and Manganese			Sambucus.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Carbonate...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Scoparius.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Saccharated..	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Taraxacum.....	60-240	4. — 15.
and Manganese					
Citrate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Kairin.....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
and Mangan.			Kalagua.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
lactate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Kamala.....	60-120	4. — 8.
and Mangan.			Kermes Mineral...	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Peptonized..	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	(emetic)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Kidney, dried.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Lithium Carbonate	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Kino.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Effervesc.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Kolanin.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Chlorhydrometh-		
Kosin.....	20-30	1.3 — 2.	ylarsenate...	$\frac{2}{3}$	0.04
Koussein, Amorph.	15-60	1. — 4.	Citrate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Koussou.....	120-360	8. — 24.	Effervesc.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Krameria.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.	Dithiosalicyl...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Kreosolid.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Formate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Kryofine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Glycerinophos...	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Labarraque's			Hippurate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Solut.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Iodate.....	2-3	0.12 — 0.2
Lactol.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Iodide.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Lactopeptine.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Lactate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Lactophenin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Nitrate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	15	1.	Phosphate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
daily	45	3.	Salicylate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Lactucarium			Effervesc.....	30-60	2. — 4.
French.....	3-30	0.2 — 2.	Sulphate (daily)	10-30	0.6 — 2.
German.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.03 — 0.3	Urate (daily)...	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Max. single	8	0.5	Valerate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
daily	15	1.	Vanadate (daily)	$\frac{1}{15}$	0.004
Lactucin.....	1-5	0.06 — 3.	and Caffeine Sul-		
Lantanine.....	15-30	1. — 2.	phonate....	15	1.
Lappa, Rt.....	30-120	2. — 8.	and Potassium		
Largin.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5	Tartrate....	30-60	2. — 4.
Lead Acetate.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	and Sod. Benz...	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Iodide.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	and Sod. Salicyl..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. daily	8	0.5	Liver, dried, (daily,		
Nitrate.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	up to).....	300	20.
Max. single	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.1	Lobelia, Lvs.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
daily	5	0.3	Lobelin (Ecl.)....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3	0.015 — 0.2
Lecithin (daily)...	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Lobeline Sulphate.	$\frac{1}{16}$ -1	0.01 — 0.06
Lentin= Metaphe-			(daily, up to)	6	0.36
nylenedia-			Loretin-Bismuth...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
mine Hydro-			Lugol's Solution...	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
chloride....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.1 — 0.3	Lupulin.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Max. single	5	0.3	Lycetol.....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Leontodin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Lycopin.....	1-6	0.06 — 0.36
Leproline.....	150	10.	Lysidine (50%)		
Leptandra.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	daily	30-150	2. — 10.
Leptandrin.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.15	Bitartrate (daily)	15-75	1. — 5.
Levulose (daily)...	375	25.	Mace.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Levurargyre.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Macrotin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13
Levurinose.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Magnesium Acetate	5-60	0.3 — 4.
Lienaden.....	120-240	8. — 15.	Benzoate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Lime, Sulphurated.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2	0.015 — 0.13	Biphosphate....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
daily, up to	40	2.5	Bisulphate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Liparin.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Borate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Liquid Rennet, N.			Borocitr.....	15-30	1. — 2.
F.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Bromide.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Lithium Acetate...	8-24	0.5 — 1.5	Carbonate.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Agaricinate.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2	Chloride.....	240-480	15. — 30.
Arsenate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001 — 0.004	Cacodylate		
Benzoate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	(subcut.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06
Effervesc.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Citrate.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Benzosalicylate..	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Effervesc.....	120-480	8. — 30.
Bitartrate.....	5	0.3	Copaivate.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Borocitrate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Ergotate.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ -1	0.04 — 0.06
Bromide.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Glycerinophos...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Magnesium Gyno- cardate ....	15-60	1. — 4.	Mannit.....	60-180	4. —12.
Hydroxide, moist	60-120	4. — 8.	Maretin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Hypophosph....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Marrow, Red Bone. Powder.....	3	0.2
Hyposulph.=			MASS:		
Thiosul- phate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Blue Mercurial...	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Iodide.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Copaiba.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Lactate.....	15-45	1. — 3.	Ferrous Carbon..	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Lactophosph....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Mastic.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Malate.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Matico.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Oxide.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Meconarceine....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
Peptonized.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Medulladen.....	30-45	2. — 3.
-Perhydrol.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Melonemetin.....	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.1
Peroxide.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Menispermine....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Phenolsulphon- ate = Sul- phocarb. ....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Menispermum....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Phosphate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Menthol.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Phosphite.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Max. daily	90	6.
Salicylate.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Valerate (Validol)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Silicate.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Mercauro.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Sulphate.....	240-480	15. — 30.	Mercurio-iodohemol	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Sulphite.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Mercuriol.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
(daily)	150-300	10. — 20.	Mercury Mass of...	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Sulphocarb. =			Acetate.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ -1	0.006 — 0.06
Phenolsul- phonate....	15-30	1. — 2.	Max. single	1	0.06
Tartrate.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	daily	3	0.2
Thiosulphate....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Albumin., liq....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Valerate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Amido-propio- nate.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005 — 0.01
Malakin.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Anilate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.015
Malarin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Asparaginate....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005 — 0.01
Mallein (horse inj.)	$\frac{2}{3}$ -1	0.04 — 0.06	Benzoate (ic)...	$\frac{32}{1}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002 — 0.008
Mammary Gland....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Bichloride.....	$\frac{32}{1}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002 — 0.005
Manganese Arsen- ate.....	$\frac{3}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$	0.002 — 0.012	Max. single	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.02
Bromide.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	daily	1	0.06
Carbonate.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Biniodide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Chloride.....	3-12	0.2 — 0.75	Max. single	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02
Citrate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	daily	1	0.06
Dioxide.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Bisulphate.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02
Glycerinophos...	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Bromide, (ic)...	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Hypophosphite...	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	(ous)...	1	0.06
Iodide.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	daily	8	0.5
Lactate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cacodylate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03
Lactophosph....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Carbolate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.03
Oxide (ous)....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Chloride, mild...	$\frac{1}{3}$ -1	0.02 — 0.06
Peptonized.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	(cathartic)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Phenolsulphon..	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Chloriodide.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Phosphate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.008
Salicylate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02
Sulphate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	daily	1	0.06
Sulphite.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Formamidate (1 % solut)....	15	1.
Sulphocarb. =			Gallate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Phenolsul- phonate....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Glycocholate		
and Iron Lactate	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	(1 % solut)	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Mangasol.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Imidosuccinate = M. succin- imide.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$	0.012 — 0.025
Manna.....	60-480	4. — 30.	Iodate.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.015
			Iodide, Yellow or Green.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2	0.015 — 0.13



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Mercury Lactate . (subcut)	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	0.015 0.01	Methylaspirin..... (daily)	5-60 75-120	0.3 — 4. 5. — 8.
Naphtholate....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06	Methylene Blue == Methylthionine		
Nitrate, (ic).....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.0025-0.015	Hydrochlor.	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Mercurous.....	$\frac{3}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.002-0.015	Max. single & daily.....	15	1.
Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1	0.02 0.06	Methylenediguai- acol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Oleate (25%)..... (daily)	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1	0.02 0.06	Methylsulfonyl..... (antihidr.)	1-2 4-8	0.06 — 0.12 0.25 — 0.5
(by inunct).	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Methylthionine Hydrochlor- ide==Methy- lene Blue..	2-4	0.12 — 0.25
Oxide, Black...	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3	0.015-0.2	Mezereum.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.06
Peptonized.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Migrainin.....	15	1.
Phenate.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.02 — 0.03	Migrol.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Phosphate (ous)	$\frac{1}{6}$ -1	0.01 — 0.06	Mirmol.....	480-600	30. —40.
Resorcinolace- tate.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	MIXTURE:		
Salicylate.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Acid Sulphuric....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Sozoiodolate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Ammon. Chlor... Almond, Br.....	60-240 60-120	4. —15. 4. — 8.
Subsulphate..... (alterative)..	2-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.13 — 0.3 0.015-0.03	Camphor, Acid... Carminative..... Chalk.....	60-240 60-240 120-480	4. —15. 4. —15. 8. —30.
Succinimide.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$	0.012-0.025	Chloral and Po- tass. Brom..	30-60	2. — 4.
Sulphate (ic)..... Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	0.008-0.01 0.02 0.05	Chloroform..... and Cannab. Ind. Co.....	60-240 60-240 5-20	4. —15. 4. —15. 0.3 — 1.3
Sulphide, Black. Red (by fumi- gation).....	3-15 15-30	0.2 — 1. 1. — 2.	Copaiba Co..... Creosote, Br.... Diarrhœa N. F.. Guaiac.....	60-240 240-960 15-60 240-960	4. —15. 15. —60. 1. — 4. 15. —60.
Tannate.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Glycyrrhiza Co... Iron, Arom., Br.. Comp.....	60-240 480-960 480-960	4. —15. 30. —60. 30. —60.
Thymolacetate...	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	and Ammon. Acet.....	120-480	8. —30.
Thymolate.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Licorice Comp... Magnes. and As- afet.....	120-480 10-30	8. —30. 0.6 — 2.
Tribromphen- olacetate.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2	Oil Tar..... Oleobalsamic... Potass. Citr.....	30-120 10-30 120-480	2. — 8. 0.6 — 2. 8. —30.
and Ammonium Bichloride...	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Rhubarb Co..... Rhubarb and Soda.....	60-120 240-960	4. — 8. 15. —60.
and Antimony Sulphide....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Sassafras and Opium.....	60-120	4. — 8.
and Arsen. Iod.. and Potass. Thio- sulphate.....	$\frac{3}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{32}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.001-0.002 0.012-0.02	Scammony, Br.. Soda and Pepper- mint.....	480-960 120-480	30. —60. 8. —30.
with Chalk.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Splenetic..... Stokes's Expect. Monesin.....	60-240 60-120 $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	4. —15. 4. — 8. 0.006-0.03
Mergal.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05	Monobromacetani- lide.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Mesotan.....	60	4.			
Metacresolol..... Max. daily	5-15 60	0.3 — 1. 4.			
Metacresol.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2			
Metalddehyde.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5			
Metaphenylenedia- mine Hydro- chloride == Lentin.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 5	0.1 — 0.3 0.3			
Max. single	4-8	0.25 — 0.5			
Methacetin.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6			
Methaform.....	4	0.25			
Methoxycaine.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.			
Methyl Acetylsali- cylate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.			
Salicylate..... (daily)	75-120	5. — 8.			
Methylal.....	8-60	0.5 — 4.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Morphine and salts	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.03	Oil Almond, Ex-		
Max. single	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03	pressed . . . .	120-480	8. —30.
daily	2	0.12	Amber, Rectif. . .	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Mucin . . . . .	10	0.6	Angelica . . . . .	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Mucuna . . . . .	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Animal . . . . .	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Mukogen . . . . .	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Anise . . . . .	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Murure . . . . .	120-240	8. —15.	Arnica . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.12
Muscarine, Nitrate			Asarum . . . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
or Sulph. . . . .	$\frac{3}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.002—0.004	Balm . . . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Musk . . . . .	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Basil . . . . .	1-2	0-06 — 0.13
Mustard, Yellow &			Betula = Birch		
Black . . . . .	15-60	1. — 4.	Bark . . . . .	5-30	0.3 — 2.
(emetic)	120	8.	Bitter Almond . . .	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
Myricin . . . . .	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. single	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05
Myrrh . . . . .	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	daily	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0.15
Myrtol . . . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Cade . . . . .	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Naphthalene . . . .	2-15	0.12 — 1.	Cajeput . . . . .	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Max. daily	90	6.	Calamus . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.12
Naphthol, Alpha . .	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Camphor, Volat. . .	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Naphthol (Beta) . .	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Camphorated		
Naphthol Benzoate			(hypoderm).	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
= Benzo-			Canada Snake-		
naphthol . . . . .	5-15	0.3 — 1.	root . . . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Narceine (& salts) .	$\frac{1}{3}$ -1	0.02 — 0.06	Canella . . . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
and Sod. Salicyl.			Caraway . . . . .	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
= Antispas-			Cardamom . . . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
min . . . . .	$\frac{1}{6}$ -2	0.01 — 0.13	Cascarilla . . . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Narcotine . . . . .	2-8	0.12 — 0.5	Castor . . . . .	240-480	15. —30.
Max. daily	15-23	1. — 1.5	Cedrat . . . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Narcyl (daily) . . .	1	0.06	Celery . . . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
(hypoderm)	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02	Chamomile, Ger-		
Nastin . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.005	man . . . . .	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Natro-phen . . . . .	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Roman . . . . .	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Neurodin . . . . .	5-25	0.3 — 1.6	Chaulmoogra . . .	4-20	0.25 — 1.3
Neuronal . . . . .	8-30	0.5 — 2.	(hypoderm)	75	5.
Nickel Bromide . . .	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Chenopodium . . .	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Max. single	10	0.6	Cherry-laurel . . .	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
daily	23	1.5	Cinnamon . . . . .	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Sulphate . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06	Cloves . . . . .	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Nicotine . . . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001—0.002	Cochlearia . . . . .	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Nirvanin (subcut.			Cocanut . . . . .	120-240	8. —15.
up to) . . . . .	8	0.5	Cod-liver . . . . .	60-240	4. —15.
Nitroglucose . . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0008-0.003	Ferrated . . . . .	60-180	4. —12.
Nosophen . . . . .	5-8	0.3 — 0.5	Copaiba . . . . .	5-15	0.3 — 1.
-Bismuth = Eu-			Coriander . . . . .	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
doxine . . . . .	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Crispment . . . . .	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Novaspirin . . . . .	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Croton . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13
Novocaine(subcut.)	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.014—0.1	Cubebs . . . . .	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Nuclein . . . . .	8	0.5	Cumin . . . . .	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Hypoderm., (0.5			Dill . . . . .	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
% solut.) . . . . .	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Dippel's = Oil,		
Nutgall . . . . .	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Animal . . . . .	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Nutmeg . . . . .	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Erechtitis . . . . .	2-6	0.12 — 0.36
Nutrose . . . . .	15-30	1. — 2.	Erigeron . . . . .	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Nux Vomica . . . . .	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Eucalyptus . . . .	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Oculine . . . . .	45	3.	Fennel . . . . .	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Oil Almond, Bitter.	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03	Fir, Scotch= Oil		
Max. single	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05	Pinus sylvest	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
daily	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0.15	Fireweed . . . . .	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
			Garlic . . . . .	2-6	0.13 — 0.4

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
OIL:			OIL:		
Gaultheria.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Yarrow.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Ginger.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Ointment, Mercu- rial (by in- unct).....	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Gynocardia=Oil Chaumoo- gra. ....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3	Oleocresote.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Hedeoma.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Oleoguaiacol.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hops.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Oleoresin Aspidium	120-240	8. — 15.
Horsemint.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Capsicum.....	¼-1	0.015— 0.06
Hyoscyamus....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cubebs.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Hyssop.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Ginger.....	½-2	0.03 — 0.13
Jatropha curcas..	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Lupulin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Joannesia.....	120-180	8. — 12.	Male Fern.....	120-240	8. — 15.
Juniper Berries..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Matico.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Laurel, Volat....	½-3	0.03 — 0.2	Mezereon.....	½-1	0.03 — 0.06
Lavender.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Pepper.....	¼-1	0.015— 0.06
Linseed, Sulphur- ated, Tere- binthinated..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Olibanum.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Male Fern.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Oöphorin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Marjoram, wild..	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Opium.....	¼-3	0.015— 0.2
Matico.....	½-1	0.03 — 0.06	Max. single daily	3 8	0.2 0.5
Melissa = Balm..	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Opoammin.....	24	1.5
Mustard, Volat..	½-¼	0.008— 0.015	Opocerebrin.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Expressed....	1-2½oz	30. — 75.	Opohepatoidin....	8	0.5
Myrtle.....	½-4	0.03 — 0.25	Opohypophysin....	½-1	0.03 — 0.06
Neatsfoot.....	240-480	15. — 30.	Opolienin.....	30-90	2. — 6.
Niaouli.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Opomedullin.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Nutmeg Volat..	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Opoörchidin.....	8-12	0.5 — 0.8
Expressed....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Opoössiin.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Olive.....	120-480	8. — 30.	Opoövariin.....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8
Pennyroyal.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Opoövulin.....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8
Pepper.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Opopancreatin....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8
Peppermint.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Opoprostatin.....	3	0.2
Phosphorated....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Oporenin.....	8-12	0.5 — 0.8
Pimento.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Opopuprenalin....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Pinus Pumilio...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Opothymin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Sylvestris.... *	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Opothyroidin.....	½-2	0.3 — 0.12
Rosemary.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Orexine.....	4-12	0.25 — 0.8
Rue.....	2-6	0.12 — 0.36	Orphol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Santal.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Orthoform.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Sassafras.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Orthine Hydrochl'r	3-7	0.2 — 0.4
Savin.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Orthoform, New...	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Sesame.....	2 40-480	5. — 30.	Ortho-tolylaceta- mide.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Spearmint.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Ossagen.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Tansy.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Quabain.....	10-100	0.0006
Max. single	10	0.6	Ovaraden.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Tar.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Ovariin.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Thyme.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Oxaphor.....	30-45	2. — 3.
Turpentine.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Oxysparteine.....	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1
(anthelmintic)	60-120	4. — 8.			
Valerian.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Palladium Chlo- ride.....	½-1½	0.01 — 0.02
(in epilepsy, up to).....	20	1.3	Pancreaden.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Wintergreen.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Pancreatin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Wormseed, Le- vant.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Albumin.....	1-1½	0.06 — 0.1
Wormwood.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Pepsin.....	15	1.
			Pankreon.....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
			Papain.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
			Papaverine..(child)	½-1½	0.005— 0.02

\*Usually employed by inhalation.



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Papayotin=Pa- pain, Merck.			Phenylurethane == Euphorin...	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Parachlorsalol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Phesin.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Para-Coto Bk....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Phloridzin.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Paracotin.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Phorxal (daily)...	90-150	6. — 10.
Paracresalol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Phosote.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Paraformaldehyde = Trioxymethylene...	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Phosphorus.....	160-200	0.0006-0.003
Paraldehyde.....	30-90	2. — 6.	Phosphotal.....	1-15	0.06 — 1.
Max.	150	10.	Phthisin.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Paranephrin (1:1000 sol.)	8-20	0.5 — 1 3	Physostigmine (and salts) = Es- erine.....	120-300	0.0005-0.002
Paraxin.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Max. single daily	30 20	0.002 0.003
Pareira.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Physostigmine-Pil- ocarpine (Hypoderm. for horse col- ic).....	6 8	0.36 0.5
Parotid Gland.....	2	0.12	Phytin.....	1-30	0.06 — 2.
Parthenicine.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Phytolacca Root...	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Pelletierine Hydro- bromide....	2	0.12	Phytolaccin.....	1-3	0.0006— 0.002
Sulphate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Picrotoxin.....	10-30	0.0006— 0.002
Tannate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single daily	10 10	0.006 0.02
Pellotine Hydro- chlor. (sub- cut.).....	1/6-1/3	0.01 — 0.02	Pilganine.....	1/6-1/3	0.01 — 0.02
Max. (per os.)	3/4-1 1/2	0.05 — 0.1	Pilocarpine (and salts).....	1/8-1/4	0.008-0.015
Pental.....	180-300	12. — 20.	Max. single daily	1/3 2/3	0.02 0.04
Pepper.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Phenate (0.02 % solut.hypod.)	45-90	3. — 6.
Pepsin (U. S. P.).	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Pilocarpus.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Sacchar.....	40-120	2.5 — 8.	Pimenta.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Pepto-Brom Eigon..	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Piperazine.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Pepto-Iodo Eigon..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Piperidine Guaia- late.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Pereirine.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Tartrate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Hydrochloride...	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Piperine.....	1/2-1	0.03 — 0.06
Perhydrol.....	5-25	0.3 — 1.5	(antiperiodic)	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Periplocin (hypo- derm.) Max.	1/30	— 0.001	Pipitzahoac.....	45-75	3. — 5.
Peronin.....	1/3-1	0.02 — 0.06	Pituitary Gland...	1 1/2-5	0.1 — 0.3
Max. single daily	1 3	0.06 0.2	Pneumin.....	8	0.5
Petrolatum, Liq...	60-180	4. — 12.	Podophyllin.....	1/8-1/2	0.008-0.03
Phaselin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	(acute constip.)	3/4-1 1/2	0.05 — 0.1
Pheduretin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Podophyllotoxin...	1/2-1/6	0.005-0.01
Phenacetin.....	3-24	0.2 — 1.5	Podophyllum.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Phenalgin.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Poliganin.....	1/6-1/3	0.01 — 0.02
Phenazone= Anti- pyrine....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Pomegranate.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Phenobromate....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Populin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Phenocoll.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Potassa.....	1/4-1	0.015-0.06
Max. single daily	15 75	1. 5.	Sulphurated....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Hydrochloride..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Potassium Acetate	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Salicylate.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Antimonate.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5
Phenol=Acid Car- bolic.			Arsenate.....	20-100	0.003-0.006
Phenolphthalein...	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Max. single daily	10 1/3	0.006 0.02
Phenosal.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Arsenite.....	3/2-1 1/8	0.002-0.004
Phenoxycaffeine...	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Benzoate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
PhenylSalicylate = Salol.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.			
(antipyret.)	30-45	2. — 3.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Potassium Bicar- bonate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Potassium Sulpho- cyanate....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Bichromate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015	Max. single daily	5 24	0.3 1.5
Binoxalate.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008— 0.1	Tartrate..... (laxative.)	15-30 60-480	1. — 2. 4. —30.
Max. single daily	5 10	0.3 0.6	Tellurate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06
Bisulphate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Valerate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Bitartrate.....	30-480	2. —30.	and Antimony, Sulphurated	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Borotartrate....	5-30	0.2 — 2.	and Sod. Boro- tart.....	8-120	0.5 — 8.
Bromide.....	15-60	1. — 4.	and Sod. Tartr..	60-480	4. —30.
Bromide with Caffeine, ef- fervesc.....	90	6.	POWDER:		
Camphorate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Antimonial....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Cantharidate....	$\frac{3}{16}$ - $\frac{3}{32}$	0.0001— 0.0002	Glycyrrhiz. Co... Jalap Co.....	60-120 20-60	4. — 8. 1.3 — 4.
Carbolate=Phe- nate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	"James".....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Carbonate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Morph. Co.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Chlorate.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Rhubarb Co.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Max. daily	90-120	6. — 8.	Prasoid.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Chloride.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Proferin.....	5	0.3
Chromate.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03	Propionyl-pheneti- din = Tri- phenin.....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3
Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	0.03 0.06	Propional.....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
Citrate.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	"Propylamine"= Solut.Trime- thylamine....	15-45	1. — 3.
Max. daily	480	30.	Propylamine True (daily)	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Effervesc.....	30-90	2. — 6.	Prostaden.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004—0.008	Prostate Gland (daily)	8	0.5
Max. daily	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.02	Protan.....	20-30	1.3 — 2.
Dichromate....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015	Protargol.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Ferrocyanide....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Protein.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Fluoride.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06	Protonuclein....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Glycerinophos- phate, 75% Guaiacol-Sul- phonate...	4-10 5-20	0.25 — 0.6 0.3 — 1.3	Protylin.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Hydroxide.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06	Prunin. (Cerasin)..	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Hypophosphite..	2-30	0.12 — 2.	Pseudohyoscy- mine.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{32}$	0.0005— 0.001
Iodate.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	(in insanity)	$\frac{3}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002—0.006
Iodide.....	3-30	0.2 — 2.	Ptelein.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2.
Nitrate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Ptyalin.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Nitrite.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2	0.015— 0.13	Ptyalin-Pepsin...	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Osmate=Peros- mate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015	Pulmoform.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Oxalate (hypod.)	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Pumpkin Seed....	60-120	4. — 8.
Perchlorate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Punicine = Pelleti- erine.		
Perosmate=Os- mate.....			Purgatin (Purga- tol).....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Permangan.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Purgen.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Phenate=C a r- bolate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Pyoktanin Blue... Max. single daily	1-5 10 20	0.06 — 0.3 0.6 1.3
Phosphate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Pyoktanin Yellow.	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Picrate.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Max. single	15	1.
Salicylate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3			
Salicylite.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.			
Succinate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6			
Sulphate.....	20-240	1.3 — 15			
Sulphite.....	15-60	1. — 4.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Pyramidon.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Quinine Sulphocarbol. = Phenolsulphonate	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Camphorate,			Sulphocresotate..	15 daily	1.0 daily
Acid.....	12-15	0.75 — 1.	Tannate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Neutral.....	12-15	0.75 — 1.	(children)		
Salicylate.....	8-12	0.5 — 0.75	Valerate.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Pyrantin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	and Antipyrine		
Soluble.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Salicylate...	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
Pyranum.....	15-30	1. — 2.	and Antipyrine		
Pyridine.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Valerate....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
(by inhalat.)	45-75	3. — 5.	and Urea Hydrochlor. (subcut.).....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Pyrocain = Brenzcain.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Quininephytin....	8	0.5
Pyrodin.....	¼-1	0.015 — 0.06	Quinum.....	1½-8	0.1 — 0.5
Pyrosal.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Quinoidine (& salts)	2-15	0.13 — 1.
			Quinoline (& salts)	15-30	1. — 2.
Quassia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Max. single	30	2.
Quassin, Pure....	30-1½	0.002 — 0.02	daily	60	4.
French.....	½-2	0.03 — 0.13	Salicylate.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Quebrachine.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Sulphate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hydrochloride..	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1	Tartrate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Quillaja.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Quinopyrine.....	8-25	0.5 — 1.5
Quinacetine Sulph.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Quinoral.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Quinalgen.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.			
Quinaphthol.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Renaden.....	30	2.
Quinetum.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	daily	90-120	6. — 8.
Quinidine (& salts)	½-3	0.03 — 0.2	Rennet Powder (1:100,000)....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
(antipyretic)	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Resaldol (daily)...	45-75	31. — 51.
(antiperiodic)	20-30	1.3 — 2.	Resin Copaiba...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max.	40	2.5	Jalap.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Quinine (& salts)	2-15	0.13 — 1.	(drast. cathart.)	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
Antimonate.....	1½-7	0.1 — 0.4	Podophyllum....	½-½	0.008 — 0.03
Arsenate.....	1½-18	0.004 — 0.008	Max. single	1½	0.1
Max.	18	0.008	daily	5	0.3
Arsenite.....	2½	0.04	(acute constip.)	¾-1½	0.05 — 0.1
Biniodate			Quebracho.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
(hypod.)	1½	0.1	Scammony.....	¼-1	0.02 — 0.06
Bisulphate.....	2-30	0.12 — 2.	(drast. cath.)	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Dihydrobromide.	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Sumbul.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Diiodate(hypod.)	1½	0.1	Veratrum.....	¼-¼	0.01 — 0.015
Eosolate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Resopyrin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Ethylsulphate...	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Resorcinol.....	2-3	0.13 — 0.2
Ferroarsenate...	1½-1½	0.004 — 0.008	Max. single	45	3.
Ferroarsenite...	1½-18	0.004 — 0.008	daily	150	10.
Ferrocyanide....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	(intest. antisept.)	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Ferriodide.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	(antipyretic)	15-30	1. — 2.
Ferrolactate.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	-Salol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Glycerinophos...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Retinol (not Resinol).....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Hydrochlorosulphate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Rhamnin.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Iodohydriodide...	15-25	1. — 1.5	Rhein (Eclectic)...	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Methylarsenate...	10 daily	0.6 daily	Rheumatin =		
Peptonate.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.	Saloquinine Salicylate.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Phenolsulphonate = Sulphocarbonate	2-8	0.12 — 0.5	Rhodalline = Thio-sinamine...	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1
Salicylate.....	2-30	0.13 — 2.	Rhubarb.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Sulphate (tonic.)	½-2	0.03 — 0.12			
(antiper.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.			
(antipyret.)	15-30	1. — 2.			



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Rhubarb (laxative)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Scillitoxin.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002
(purgative)	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Max. daily	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05
Rhusin.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Scoparin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Rodagen.....	75-150	5. — 10.	(hypoderm.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Rosin.....	5	0.3	Scopolamine salts..	$\frac{1}{240}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.00025—
Rubidium Bromide	5-15	0.3 — 1.			0.001
Iodide.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Max. single	$\frac{1}{60}$	0.001
Tartrate.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	daily	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.003
and Ammon.			Seutellarin.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Bromide....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Senecin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
(antiepilept.)			Senega.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
daily	60-100	4. — 6.5	Senegin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.13
(hypnot.)	60-75	4. — 5.	Senna.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Rumin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Serpentaria.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
			Serum, Antistrepto-		
Sabromin.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	coccic.....	150-300	10. — 20.
Saccharin.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Sidonal.....	15-20	1. — 1.3
Saffron.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	New.....	30-45	2. — 3.
Safrol.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Silin (daily).....	45	3.
Sajodin.... (daily)	15-45	1. — 3.	Silver Arsenite....	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005-0.001
Salacetol.....	15-45	1. — 3.	Chloride.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Salfene.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001—0.003
Salibromin.. (daily)	30-75	2. — 5.	Iodate.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005—0.01
Salicin.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015—0.06
Max. daily	150	10.	Lactate.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01
Salicylamide.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Nitrate.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.03
Max. daily	15	1.	Oxide.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005—0.03
Salicyl-Resorcinol..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Smilacin Amorph...	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Salifebrin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Soamin.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Saliformin.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Soap.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Saligenin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Soda (Caustic)....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Salipyrine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Sodium Acetate....	15-120	1. — 8.
Max. daily	60	4.	Agaricinate.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.1 — 0.2
Salocoll.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Anisate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Salol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Arsenate.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.0 01-0.008
(antipyretic)	20-45	1.3 — 3.	Benzoate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Camphorated....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Biborate. See		
Salophen.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Sod. Borate.		
Max. single	20	1.3	Bicarbonate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
daily	90	6.	Bisulphate.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Saloquinine.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Bisulphite.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Salicylate.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Borate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Sanguinaria.....	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Borobenzoate....	30-120	2. — 8.
Sanguinarin (Eclec.)	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Borocitr.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Sanguinarine (and			Borosalicyl.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
salts).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005—0.015	Borotartrate....	30-120	2. — 8.
(emetic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Bromide.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.
Sanguinoform.....	30	2.	Cacodylate....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Santonica.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Cantharidate....	$\frac{1}{600}$ — $\frac{1}{240}$	0.0001—
Santonin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25			0.0002
Max. daily	5	0.3	Carbolate =		
(children)	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015—0.03	Phenate....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Santoninoxim.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Carbonate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
(children)	$\frac{3}{4}$ —2	0.05 — 0.12	Anhydrous....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Santyl.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Monohydrated	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Sarcosin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Cetrarate.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Scammony.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Chlorate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Scillipierin.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ —1	0.02 — 0.06	Chloride.....	10-240	0.6 — 15.
Scillitin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03	Chloroborate....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
			Choleate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Sodium Cinnamate.	$\frac{1}{3}$ -1	0.02 — 0.06	Sodium Salicylate.	2-30	0.12 — 2.
	Subcut.	Subcut.	Max. single	60	4.
Citrate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Santonate.....	1-6	0.06 — 0.4
Acid.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Santoninate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015—0.06
Citrobenzoate...	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single	3	0.2
Copaviate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	daily	10	0.6
Cresotinate.....	3-24	0.2 — 1.5	Soziodole.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Para.....	2-20	0.12 — 1.3	Succinate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.003—0.015	Sulphanilate....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Dichromate.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.005—0.02	Sulphate, Cryst..	120-480	8. —30.
Diiodosalicylate..	3-6	0.2 — 0.36	Dried.....	60-240	4. —15.
Dithiosalicylate..	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Sulphite.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Ethyl-sulph.....	60-300	4. —20.	Sulphobenzoate..	15-30	1. — 2.
Fluobenzoate....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sulphocarbolic		
Fluoride.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005—0.01	(Phenolsul-		
Formate (adults)	20-30	1.5 — 2.	phonate).....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
(children)	5-8	0.3 — 0.5	Sulphosalicyl....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Formate(hypod.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03 — 0.2	Sulphovinate....	60-300	4. —20.
Glycerinophosph.			Sylvate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
(75%).....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6	Tartrate.....	240-480	15. —30.
Glycocholate			Taurocholate....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
(daily)	60-75	4. — 5.	Tellurate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015—0.06
Gynocardate....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Thiosulphate		
Hippurate.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	(Hyposulph.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hydroxide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06	Valerate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Hypophosphite...	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Vanadate.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001—0.008
Hyposulphite =			and Antimony		
Thiosulphate	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Sulphurated	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Iodate (daily) ..	15	1.	and Caffeine Sul-		
(hypoderm.)	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.1	phonate....	15	1.
Iodide.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.	and Magnes. Bo-		
Kousseinate....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	rocitr.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Lactate.....	120-240	8. —15.	and Magnesium		
Meta-vanadate..	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001—0.008	Tartrate....	120-240	8. —16.
Methylarsenate			Solanine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015—0.06
(daily)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Max. single	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.1
Naphtholate ....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	daily	8	0.5
Nitrate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Solurol.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Nitrite.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	SOLUTION:		
Nucleinate (hy-			Acid Arsenous...	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
poderm.)....	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05	Acid Phosphates		
Oleate.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	N. F.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Oleate, Acid....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Alumin. Acet....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Paracresotate...	2-20	0.13 — 1.3	Ammon. Acet....	120-480	8. —30.
(daily)	6-70	0.36 — 4.6	Conc., N. F.	30-120	2. — 8.
Persulphate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Citrate, Conc..	30-60	2. — 4.
Phenate(Carbolic)	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Succinate ....	20-30	1.3 — 2.
Phenosulphonate			Arsenic Hydro-		
(Sulpho-car-			chlor. =Sol-		
bolate).....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	lut. Acid		
Phosphate.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5	Arsenous....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
(laxative)	240-480	15. —30.	Arsen., and Merc.		
Dried.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Iod.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
(laxative.)	120-240	8. —15.	Atropine Sul-		
Effervesc.....	60-240	4. — 8.	phate, Br....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Pyrophosph.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5	Bismuth, N. F....	60-240	4. —15.
Saccharate.....	120	8.	and Ammon.		
(hypoderm.			Citr., Br.....	30-120	2. — 8.
& intraven.)			Calc. Chlorhydro-		
			phos.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
SOLUTION:			SOLUTION:		
Calcium Chloride	15-60	1. — 4.	Pancreatic.....	60-240	4. —15.
Saccharate...	15-60	1.4	Pepsin.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Chlorine Comp...	15-240	1. —15.	Arom.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Cocaine Hydro-			Phosphorus, N.F.	20-60	1.3 — 4.
chlor., Br...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Potass. Arsenate		
Ergotin.....	10-30	0.0 — 2.	and Brom.,		
Ext. Licorice....	60-120	4. — 8.	N. F.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Fowler's.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Arsenite....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Ginger, N. F....	30-120	2. — 8.	Hydroxide...	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Gold and Arsen.			Permangan, Br	120-240	8. —15.
Brom., N. F.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Saccharin.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Hydrogen Perox.	60-240	4. —15.	Soda, Chlorin....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Hypophosphites,			Sodium Arsenate	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
N. F.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Pearson.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Iodine Co.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Hydroxide....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Iron Acetate....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Strychn. Acet.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Basic.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Hydrochlor.	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Conc., Br.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Silicate.....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Albuminate...	30-24	0.2 —15.	Tetra-ethyl-am-		
Chloride (ous)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	mon. Hydr.	10-20	0.6 —1.3
Ferric	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Tetramethyl-am-		
Citr.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	mon. Hydr..	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Hypophos-			Trimethylamine.	15-45	1. — 3.
phite, N. F..	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Solveol.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Iodide.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Somatose (daily)...	75-150	5. —10.
Malate.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Somnal.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Nitr.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Somnalgesine.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Oxychlor.,			Somnoform.....	5-7	0.3 — 0.4
Ph. G.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Somnos.....	240-480	15. —30.
Peptonized....	15-60	1. — 4.	Soziodole - Mercu-		
Protochlor.,			ry (subcut.)..	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
N. F.....	10	0.6	-Sodium.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Subsulph.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.06	Sparteine Sulph...	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06
and Ammon.			Spasmodin.....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1
Acet.....	240-480	15. —30.	Spermine, Poehl..	15-60	1. — 4.
and Ammon.			Subcut.		Subcut.
Citr.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Essence, Poehl..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
and Mangan.			Sphacelotoxin....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1
Pept.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Spigelia.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Lime, Chlorin....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Spinol.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Sacchar.....	15-60	1. — 4.	SPIRIT:		
Magnes. Carbon	480-960	30. —60.	Ammonia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Bromide....	60-120	4. — 8.	Arom.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Mercury Bichlor.			Anise.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Br.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Aromatic.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Glycocholate..	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Chloroform.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Nitrate (ous)..	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Cinnamon.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. single	2	0.12	Ether.....	30-60	2. — 4.
daily	8	0.5	Comp.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Peptonized...	15	1.	Gaultheria.....	30-120	2. — 8.
and Potass.			Glonoin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Iodide...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Glyceryl Nitrate	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Morphine Acet...	15-60	1. — 4.	Juniper.....	60-180	4. —12.
Bimeconate...	5-40	0.3 — 2.5	Comp.....	240-480	15. —30.
Citrate.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Melissa, Conc....	30-60	2. — 4.
Hypod. N.F..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Nitroglycer. =		
Sulph., Br....	15-60	1. — 4.	Glyceryl Nit.	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Nitroglycer. =			Nitrous Ether...	30-90	2. — 6.
Glyceryl Nit.	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Nutmeg.....	30-120	2. — 8.



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
<b>SPIRIT:</b>			<b>Sulphonmethane=</b>		
Phosphorus.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Sulfonal....	15-45	1. — 3.
Spearmint.....	15-40	1. — 2.5	daily	60	4.
Witch-Hazel....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Sulphur Iodide....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Spiroform.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Precipit.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Spleen, Dried.....	4-12	0.25 — 0.8	Sublimed.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Squill.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Washed.....	60-180	4. — 12.
Max. single	8	0.5	Suprarenaden....	8	0.5
daily	15	1.	Suprarenal Gland,		
Starch, Iodized....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Dried.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Steresol.....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06	Suprarenin(hypod.)	1/2-1/2	0.0005
Stillingin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Svapnia.....	1/2-3	0.03 — 0.2
Storax.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Symphorol, L., N.,		
Stovaine.....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1	or S.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Stramonium Seed..	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	<b>SYRUP:</b>		
Leaves	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Acacia.....	120-480	8. — 30.
Strontium Acetate.	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Acid, Citric.....	120-480	8. — 30.
Arsenite.....	3/10-1/15	0.002-0.004	Acid, Hydriod..	30-60	2. — 4.
Bromide.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Actea, Comp....	60-120	4. — 8.
Anhydrous....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Asarum, Comp..	60-240	4. — 15.
Iodide.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Blackberry, Arom.	120-240	8. — 15.
daily	15-45	1. — 3.	Calcium Chlor-		
Lactate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	hydrophos..	60-240	4. — 15.
Max. daily	120-150	8. — 10.	Iodide.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Phosphate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Lactophosph.	60-120	4. — 8.
Salicylate.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	with Iron	60-240	4. — 15.
and Caffeine Sul-			and Sod. Hy-		
phonate....	15	1.	pophosph....	60-240	4. — 15.
Strophanthin.....	2/10-2/30	0.0003-0.001	Chondrus, Comp.	60-120	4. — 8.
Gratus Cryst....	2/10-2/30	0.003-0.025	Chloral.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Tannate.....	1/20-1/60	0.0005-0.001	Cinnamon.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Strophanthus.....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06	Codeine.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Strychnine & salts	3/10-1/15	0.001-0.004	Coffee.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Max. single	1/6	0.01	Eriodictyon,		
daily	1/3	0.02	Arom.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Arsenate.....	1/4-1/16	0.001-0.004	Garlic.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Arsenite.....	1/4-1/16	0.001-0.004	Ginger, Br.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Cacodylate....	1/30-1/3	0.002-0.02	U. S.....	120-240	8. — 15.
Hydrobromide....	1/30-1/12	0.001-0.005	Glycyrrhiza....	60-240	4. — 15.
Hypophosph....	1/32-1/12	0.002-0.005	Hemidesmi.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Iodate (hypod.)	1/10	0.006	Hypophosphites	60-240	4. — 15.
Stypticin.....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1	with Iron....	60-120	4. — 8.
(in urgent cases)	1 1/2-4	0.1 — 0.25	Ipecac.....	20-240	1.3 — 15.
Styptol.....	3/4-2 1/2	0.05 — 0.15	and Opium....	60-180	4. — 12.
Styrcol.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Iron Arsen.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Sugar, Milk.....	1-6 oz.	30. — 180.	Arsen. and		
Sulfonal.....	15-45	1. — 3.	Mangan. Io-		
Max. daily	60	4.	dides.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Sulfopyrine.....	15	1.	Bromide.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Sulfosote.....	60	4.	Citro-Iodide..	30	2.
Sulphaminol Salicy-			Hypophosph..	60-180	4. — 12.
late.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4	Iodide, U. S....	15-30	1. — 2.
daily	15	1.	Br. & Ph. G.	30-60	2. — 4.
Sulphaminol.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Lactophosph..	60-120	4. — 8.
Sulphonethyme-			Oxide.....	60-120	4. — 8.
thane=Tri-			Phosphate....	30-60	2. — 4.
onal.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Protochlor....	30-120	2. — 8.
Max. single	45	3.	Quinine and		
daily	120	8.	Strych.		
			Phosph.....	60-120	4. — 8.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
SYRUP:			Terpene Hydro-		
Iron Saccharated	60-180	4. —12.	chlor.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Subchlor. Br..	30-60	2. — 4.	Terpin Hydrate...	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Krameria.....	60-240	4. —15.	Max. single	15	1.
Lactucarium....	30-120	2. — 8.	daily	45	3.
Lemon.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Terpinol.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Lime.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Testaden.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Manna.....	60-240	4. —15.	Testes, Dried.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Orange.....	120-480	8. —30.	Tetraethylamm o n-		
Flowers.....	60-180	4. —12.	ium Hydrox.		
Pectoral.....	60-120	4. — 8.	(10% solut.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Peppermint.....	60-180	4. —12.	Tetronal.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Phosphates, Co.	60-120	4. — 8.	Max. daily	60	4.
Poppy.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Teucrin (hypod.)..	45	3.
Prun. virg.....	60-240	4. —15.	Thalline Periodide.	2-3	0.12 — 0.2
Raspberry.....	60-240	4. —15.	Salicylate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Rhamnus Cath.	60-240	4. —15.	Sulphate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Rhceados.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Max. single	8	0.5
Rhubarb.....	60-480	4. —30.	daily	25	1.5
and Potassa Co.	60-240	4. —15.	Tartrate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Roses.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Thallium Acetate..	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Rubus.....	120-240	8. —15.	Chloride.....	½	0.012
Sanguinaria....	15-60	1. — 4.	Sulphate.....	½	0.012
Sarsaparilla, Co.	120-480	8. —15.	Thanatol = Guë-		
Senega.....	30-120	2. — 8.	thol.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Senna.....	120-240	8. —15.	Thebaine Hydro-		
Aromat.....	60-240	4. —15.	chloride.....	¾-3	0.05 — 0.2
Comp.....	60-240	4. —15.	(hypoderm.)	½	0.01
Sodium Hypo-			Theobromine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
phosph.....	60-240	4. —15.	Acetosalicylate..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Squill.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Salicylate.....	15	1.
Comp.....	15-60	1. — 4.	and Lith. Benz. ..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Stillingia, Comp.	60-240	4. —15.	and Lith Salicyl..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Tar.....	60-240	4. —15.	and Sod. Benz..	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Trifolium, Comp.	60-240	4. —15.	Max. single	15	1.
Violets.....	60-240	4. —15.	daily	90	6.
Wild Cherry.....	60-240	4. —15.	and Sod. Iodosal-		
White Pine,			icyl.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Comp.....	60-240	4. —15.	and Sod. Salicyl.	8-15	0.5 — 1.
			Max. single	15	1.
			daily	90	6.
Taka-diastase....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Theocin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Tamarind.....	30-300	2. — 20.	Theocin-sodium		
Tanformal.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Acetate.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
Tannalbin.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.	Theophylline.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Tannigen.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	-Sodium.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Tannin Albuminate			-Sodium Salicyl.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
= Tannalbin.	2-20	0.13 — 1.3	and Sod. Acetate	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
Tannisol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Thephorin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Tannoform.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Thermifugin.....	4	0.25
Tannopine.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Thermodin.....	5-25	0.3 — 1.8
Tannosal.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Thermol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Tanocol.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Thialion.....	60	4.
Tanphenyform....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Thigenol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Taphosote.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Thiocol.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Tar.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Thioform.....	15-25	1. — 1.5
Tartar Emetic....	¾-1½	0.002—0.004	Thiosinamine.....	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1
(expectorant)	¾-1½	0.0025—0.008	Thymacetin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
(emetic)	½	0.03	Thymol.....	1-15	0.06 — 1.
Tebecin.....(daily)	60	4.	Thymotal.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Terebene.....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Thymus Gland			<b>TINCTURE:</b>		
Dried, daily.	40-75	2.5 — 5.	Cardamon.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Thyraden.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Cascara Sagr.		
Thyreoidin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	(Ecl.).....	15-30	1. — 2.
(hypoderm.)	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.005	Castoreum.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Thyroid Gland,			Catechu, Co.....	60-180	4. — 12.
Dried.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	Caulophyllum		
Thyroidin (Merck).	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13	(Ecl.).....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Tin Chloride (ous)	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005-0.03	Celastrus (Ecl.)..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
<b>TINCTURE:</b>			Cerasus (Ecl.)...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Aconite.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Cereus.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Eclectic.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Chamomile (Ecl)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Fleming.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13	Chelidonium, Ra-		
Adhatoda.....	30-60	2. — 4.	demacher's..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Adonis Aestiv...	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Chelone (Ecl.)...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Vernalis.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Chimaphila (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Adulsa Vasaca...	30-60	2. — 4.	Chirata.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Aletris (Ecl)....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cimicifuga (Ecl.)	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Alnus (Ecl).....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Chinonanthus		
Aloes.....	15-60	1. — 4.	(Ecl.).....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
and Myrrh....	30-120	2. — 8.	Cimicifuga.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Ambergris.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cinchona.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Ampelopsis (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Cinnamon.....	10-240	0.6 — 15.
Anhalonium			Colchicum Rt....	5-60	0.3 — 4.
(10%).....	60-120	4. — 8.	Seed.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Antiperiodic....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Collinsonia (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Apocynum.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Co. (Ecl.).....	15-60	1. — 4.
Eclec.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Colocynth (Ecl.)	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Aretium (Ecl.)...	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Condurango.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Arnica Flowers..	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Conium Fruit...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Root.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Lvs.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Asafetida.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Convallaria.....		
Asclepias (Ecl.)..	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Flow. & Rt. ..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Aspidosperma...	30-60	2. — 4.	Cornus (Ecl.)....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Atropa (Ecl)....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Coronilla (1:5)...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Avena Sativa....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Corydalis (Ecl.)..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Comp.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Coto.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Baptisia (Ecl.)..	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Crocus.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5
Barosma (Ecl.)..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cubebs.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Baylahuen.....	5-25	0.3 — 1.6	Curcuma.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Belladonna Lvs..	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Cypriped (Ecl.)..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Benzoin.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Damiana (Ecl.)..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Comp.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Digitalis.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Boldo.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	(Ecl.).....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Bryonia.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Dioscorea (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Ecl.....	2-12	0.13 — 0.8	Drosera.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Bursa Pastor....	30	2.	Epigea Repens		
Cactus Grandiflor	10-15	0.6 — 1.	(Ecl.).....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Calamus.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Ergot (Ecl).....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Calendula.....	20-90	1.3 — 6.	Erythroxylon		
Ecl.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	(Ecl.).....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Calumba.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Eucalyptus.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Cannabis (Ecl.)..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Euonymus (Ecl.)	4-12	0.25 — 0.8
Cannab. Ind.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Eupatorium		
Max. single	30	2.	(Ecl.).....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
daily	120	8.	Frasera (Ecl.)....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Cantharides, U. S.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Gelsemium.....	3-30	0.2 — 2.
Br.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	(Ecl.).....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Capsella.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Gentian Co.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Capsicum.....	15-60	1. — 4.	(Ecl.).....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3



Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
TINCTURE:			TINCTURE:		
Geranium (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Para-Coto	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Ginger	15-60	1. — 4.	Physostigma	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Ginger (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Phytolacca (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Gossypium (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Piscidia	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Grindelia	30-60	2. — 4.	Podophyllum		
Guaiac	20-60	1.3 — 4.	(Ecl.)	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Ammon.	60-120	4. — 8.	Populus (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Hamamelis (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Prunus (Ecl.)	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Hellebor. Vir.	8-25	0.5 — 1.5	Ptelea (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Helonias Comp.			Pulsatilla (Ecl.)	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
(Ecl.)	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Pulsatilla	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hops	60-180	4. — 12.	Quassia	60-180	4. — 12.
Humulus	60-180	4. — 12.	Quillaja	20-60	1.3 — 4.
(Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Rhamnus Pursh.		
Hydrangea (Ecl.)	15-30	1. — 2.	(Ecl.)	15-30	1. — 2.
Hydrastis	20-120	1.3 — 8.	Rhei (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
(Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Rhubarb.	60-240	4. — 15.
Hyoscyamus	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Aqu.	60-240	4. — 15.
(Ecl.)	4-12	0.25 — 0.8	Arom.	30-120	2. — 8.
Inula (Ecl.)	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sweet	60-240	4. — 15.
Iodine	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	and Gentian	60-240	4. — 15.
Comp.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Rhus, Glab (Ecl.)	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Ipecac.	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Toxicodend.	5-30	0.3 — 2.
and Opium	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Rubus Villos.		
Iris (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	(Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Iron Acet., Ether	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Rudbeckia (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Chlor.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Rumex (Ecl.)	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Chlor., Ether.	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sabina (Ecl.)	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Citro-chlor	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Saffron	60-180	4. — 12.
Pomated.	30-90	2. — 6.	Salix nigr. (Ecl.)	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Jalap.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Sanguinaria		
Juglans (Ecl.)	10-30	0.6 — 2.	(Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Kino	60-180	4. — 12.	Scutellaria (Ecl.)	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Lactucarium	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Senecio (Ecl.)	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
(Ecl.)	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Senna (Ecl.)	10-25	0.6 — 1.5
Lamium	40	2.6	Serpentaria	60-180	4. — 12.
Leptandra	30-75	2. — 5.	Silphium (Ecl.)	15-21	1. — 1.3
Lippia	60	4.	Smilax (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Lobelia	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Simulo	30-120	2. — 8.
Eclectic	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Spigelia (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Lycopodium	40	2.6	Squill	6-20	0.4 — 1.3
Lycopus (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Stillingia (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Macrotys (Ecl.)	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Stramonium	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Matico	30-120	2. — 8.	Strophanthus	3-20	0.2 — 1.3
Menispermum			Sumbul	15-60	1. — 4.
(Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Taraxacum		
Monsonia Alcoh.			(Ecl.)	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
(1:8)	120-240	8. — 15.	Tayuga	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Musk	30-120	2. — 8.	Tolu	30-120	2. — 8.
Myrica (Ecl.)	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Trifolium (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Myrrh	30-120	2. — 8.	Uva Ursi (Ecl.)	15-20	1. — 1.3
Naregamia	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Valerian	60-120	4. — 8.
Nerium Oleander			Ammon.	60-120	4. — 8.
Lvs.	20	1.3	Veratrum, Br.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Nutgall	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Eclectic	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Nux Vom.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Ph. G.	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Oleander	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Vir.	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Opium	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Viburn. prunif.		
Camph.	60-240	4. — 15.	(Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
TINCTURE:			Vanillin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Warburg's.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Veratrin (Ecl.)....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.03
Xanthoxylum (Ecl.).....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Veratrine and salts Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001—0.003 0.006 0.015
Tiodin.....	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.1	Veratrole.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Tobacco.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.03 — 0.3	Veratrum Alb.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Tolypirine.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Vir.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Tolysal.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Veronal.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Tribromaniline....	10	0.6	Veronal-Sodium...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Tribromhydrin = Allyl Tri- bromide....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Vesipyrine (daily)..	30-75	2. — 5.
Tribrommethane = Bromo- form (drops)	2-20		Viburnin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Tribromphenol Bis- muth = Xe- roform....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Vieirin.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Tribromsalol.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Vinegar.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Triferrin.....	5	0.3	Ipecac.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5
Triferrol.....	240	15.	Lobelia.....	15-120	1. — 8.
Trigemin.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Opium.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Trillin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Sanguinaria.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.
Trional.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Squill.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. single daily	45 120	3. 8.			
Trioxymethylene...	8-15	0.5 — 1.	WATER:		
Triphenin.....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3	Ammonia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Trituration Elaterin	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06	Conc.....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Trypsin.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5	Bitter-Almond... Max. single daily	10-20 30 90	0.6 — 1.3 2. 6.
Tuberculin.....	$\frac{2}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{120}$	0.0003— 0.0005	Cherry-laurel.... Max. single daily	10-20 40 90	0.6 — 1.3 2.5 6.
Turpentine. Chian..	2-7	0.13 — 0.4	Chlorine.....	15-240	1. — 15.
Tussol.....	2-15	0.13 — 1.	WINE:		
			Aloes.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Ulexine.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003—0.006	Camphorated... Colchicum Seed.. Rt....	60-240 20-60 5-20	4. — 15. 1.3 — 4. 0.3 — 1.3
Uralium.....	30-45	2. — 3.	Condurango, Ph. G.....	60-180 4.	4. — 12.
Uranium Nitrate..	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Ipecac.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Urea.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	(emetic)	60-180	4. — 12.
Urethane.....	10-45	0.6 — 3.	Iron.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Max. single daily	75 150	5. 10.	Bitter.....	120-180	8. — 12.
Uricidin.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Opium.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Uriseptin.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Pepsin.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Urophenin B. or S..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Quinine, Br.....	240-480	15. — 30.
Max. daily	60	4.	Tar.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Urosine.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Tobacco.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Urotropin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	White Ash.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Urocitral.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Wild-Cherry.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Urol.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Ferrated.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Urystamine.....	15	1.	Woorali { see Woorara } Curare		
Uva ursi.....	60-120	4. — 8.			
Valerian.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Xanthoxylin.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Valerydin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Xeroform.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Validol.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Xylene (Xylol).... Max. daily	5-15 45	0.3 — 1. 3.
Camphorated...	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Xylenol (ortho-or para-)Salicyl.	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Valofin.....	10-25	0.6 — 1.5			
Valyl.....	2-6	0.12 — 0.4	Yeast, liquid.....	1-16 fl. 3	30. — 500.
Vanadin (daily)...	6-30	0.4 — 2.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Yeast, Solid .....	60-180	4. — 12.	Zinc Phenolsulphonate = Phenolsulphonate	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Yohimbine, Hydrochloride .....	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.006	Phosphate .....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Zedoary .....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Max. daily	15	1.
Zimphen .....	8	0.5	Phosphide .....	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	0.003 — 0.05
Zinc Acetate .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 4	0.03 — 0.25	Salicylate .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
(emetic)	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Max. single	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.1
Bromide .....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	daily	5	0.3
Max. daily	10	0.6	Subgallate .....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Chloride .....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.006 — 0.02	Sulphate .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.03
Citrate .....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8	(emetic)	15-30	1. — 2.
Cyanide .....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - 1	0.006 — 0.06	Max. single	15	1.
Ferrocyanide ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 4	0.03 — 0.25	daily	30	2.
Hemol .....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Sulphocarbolate = Phenolsulphonate .....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Hypophosphite...	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Sulphydrate .....	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01
Iodide .....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Tannate .....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Lactate .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1	0.03 — 0.06	Valerate .....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Max. daily	10	0.6	Max. daily	5	0.3
Lactophosphate..	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1	0.03 — 0.06	and Potassium		
Oxide .....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cyanide .....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - 1	0.006 — 0.06



## URINALYSIS

## NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL URINE

Physical Characteristics.	Normal.	Abnormal.
Sp. Gr.	1.015-1.025	1.003-1.040
Amount.	Average abt. 1500 Cc. (50 fl. oz.) per 24 hours. Varies with food and health.	<i>Increased</i> in diabetes, renal cirrhosis, amyloid or waxy kidney, pure cardiac hypertrophy, pyelitis, hysteria and convulsions. <i>Decreased</i> in acute nephritis, acute fevers, and inflammations. May be more or less completely suppressed in acute nephritis, algid stage of cholera and yellow fever, violent fevers, and shock or collapse from internal injuries.
Color.	Pale-straw to Reddish Yellow. Average color, amber. Rendered very pale by nervousness or excessive drinking.	<i>Almost colorless:</i> Nervous conditions, hydruria, diabetes, granular kidney, chlorosis. <i>Dark Yellow to Brownish Red:</i> Acute febrile diseases. <i>Milky:</i> Chyluria and pus. <i>Orange:</i> Santonin, chrysophanic acid. <i>Red or Reddish:</i> Hemorrhages or hemoglobinuria, or pigments in food (logwood, fuchsine, etc.). <i>Dark Brown:</i> Hematuria, and poisoning by carbolic acid, potassium chlorate, or iodoform. <i>Smoky Brown:</i> Acute Nephritis, or presence of decomposed blood. <i>Black:</i> Presence of melanin, or biliary pigments. <i>Greenish Yellow, Greenish Brown to Black:</i> Jaundice (presence of biliary pigments). <i>Dirty Green or Blue:</i> Cholera, typhus (particularly when urine is putrefying).

Physical Characteristics.	Normal.	Abnormal.
Transparency.	Clear, with only a slight cloud of mucus.	<i>Turbid</i> : May be acid urates (disappear on heating); earthy phosphates (increases on heating, but soluble on adding acetic or nitric acid); calcium carbonate; pus; blood; mucus, fatty matter. Turbidity and deposits may also be due to precipitation of crystalline triple phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, ammonium urate, and bacteria.
Odor.	Peculiar, slightly aromatic when fresh; ammoniacal, putrescent on standing.	<i>Putrescent</i> : Suppurating diseases of kidney and bladder. <i>Ammoniacal</i> : Cystitis. Other odors due to food or medicine; <i>e. g.</i> , asparagus and turpentine (violet), cubebs, sandal oil, garlic, etc.
Reaction.	Total 24-hour urine acid (due to acid sodium phosphate). Acidity may also be partly due to uric and hippuric acids, and under certain circumstances, to also lactic and acetic acids. May be alkaline just after a full meal, or after ingesting alkaline carbonates.	Strongly acid in articular rheumatism, and gouty affections, and in lipaciduria; also after prolonged muscular exercise, ingestion of acids, saccharin, and by a purely meat diet. Alkaline in cystitis.
Consistence.	Aqueous; thin and fluid.	Thick and viscid if mucus or pus present. Diabetic urine (with much sugar) and highly albuminous urine, thick and frothy on shaking. If fibrin present, the urine coagulates to a jelly-like mass on standing.
Solids.	60-70 Gm. (4-4.6%) in urine of 24 hrs. Reduced by fasting and diet.	<i>Increased</i> : In diabetes (up to 200 Gm.) <i>Decreased</i> : In hydruria (to 20 Gm.)

Inorganic Constituents.	Normal. Amt. present in 24 hrs. urine.	Abnormal.
Sulphuric Acid.	1.5—2.5 Gm (24—40 grn.).	Increases or diminishes with urea (which see); also after ingestion of sulphur, and in meningitis, rheumatism, etc.
Sulphates, as (1) Sodium or Potas- sium salts, and as (1) Ethereal Sulphates.	1.5—3 Gm. (25—45 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> After ingestion of sulphuric acid or its salts; by active exercise, exclusive meat diet, inhalations of oxygen, acute fevers.
Phosphoric Acid.	2.5—3.5 Gm. (40—54 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> Fevers, nervous exhaustion, tuberculosis, and diseases of spinal cord and bone. <i>Decreased:</i> Mental diseases (mania), chlorosis, acute diseases, and during pregnancy.
Calcium Phosphate.	0.3—0.4 Gm. (5—6 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> In osteomalacia, rickets, scrofula, carcinoma, disease of spinal cord. <i>Decreased:</i> In fevers.
Chlorides.	10—15 Gm. 150—220 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> In fevers at outset, in diabetes, dropsy, and exercise. <i>Decreased:</i> In acute fevers, and especially in the early stage of pneumonia.
Free Acid (calculated as Oxalic Acid).	2—4 Gm. (30—60 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> During height of acute fevers. <i>Decreased:</i> In diseases causing diminished nutrition.
Carbonates and Bicarbon- ates of Sodium, Ammonium, Magnesium, Calcium.	In fresh urine of alkaline reaction.	
Iron.....	Small quantities.	
Ammonia ....	Traces.	
Carbonic Acid	4—9 vol. free gas.	
Oxygen .....	0.2—0.6 vol.	
Nitrogen .....	0.7—0.8 vol.	



Organic Constituents.	Normal. Amt. present in 24 hrs. urine.	Abnormal.
Urea.	30—40 Gm. (450—600 grn.)=2.5—3.2%.	<p><i>Increased:</i> After much meat; in fevers, diabetes, copious drinking of water, and hepatic congestion.</p> <p><i>Decreased:</i> In vegetable diet, rest, hepatic abscess, nephritis, uremia, and chronic wasting disease.</p>
Uric Acid (Ratio to urea, 1:40).	0.75—1 Gm. (12—15 grn.), mostly, as neutral urates.	<p><i>Increased:</i> Leucocythemia, pernicious anemia, gout, rheumatism, organic diseases of heart, liver, lungs or skin, and after acute fevers and excessive meat diet.</p> <p><i>Decreased:</i> In gout, vegetable diet, chronic renal disease.</p> <p>If the precipitate of uric acid or acid urates is yellowish red or brick-red in color, it indicates stone or gravel.</p>
Hippuric Acid.	0.3—1 Gm. (5—15 grn.).	<p><i>Increased:</i> By vegetable diet, in diabetes and fevers, and after benzoic acid and benzoates.</p> <p><i>Decreased:</i> In animal diet.</p>
Creatinine.	0.5—1 Gm. (8—15 grn.).	<p><i>Increased:</i> Pneumonia, intermittent and typhus fevers, and in meat diet.</p> <p><i>Decreased:</i> Advanced kidney disease, inanition, and vegetable and milk diets.</p>
Acetone.	Traces.	<p><i>Increased:</i> Diabetes; conditions of increased proteid metabolism.</p>
Mucus.	Present.	<p><i>Increased:</i> Irritation of urinary tract by uric acid, calcium oxalate, etc.; vesical, urethral, and vaginal catarrh; also in acute fevers.</p>

The most important abnormal constituents are as follows:

**Albumin.**—Present in parenchymatous nephritis, Bright's disease, poisoning by certain substances, rheumatism, infectious fevers, after violent exercise, etc.

**Sugar.**—Present in diabetes; small quantity may be present temporarily after pneumonia, typhus, rheumatism, affections of the brain and spinal cord, etc.

**Leucin and**

**Tyrosin.**—In acute atrophy of liver, and in poisoning by phosphorus.

**Pus.**—Present in pyelitis, renal abscess, urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, or discharge into the urinary canal of a perinephritic, pelvic, or other abscess. May also be of vaginal origin (in leucorrhea).

**Blood.**—From hemorrhage in urethra, neck of bladder, ureters, kidneys, genital tract, or external sources.

**Acetone.**—In diabetes, hydrophobia, and certain febrile conditions.

**Diacetic Acid.**—Mental diseases with excitement, inanition, carcinoma, and particularly diabetes. Believed to cause diabetic coma.

**Indican.**—Minute quantities present in normal urine, but greatly increased by intestinal obstruction, diseases of liver which interfere with bile formation, etc.; also by use of sulphur baths, in Addison's disease, and in early stages of cholera.

**Ammonium Carbonate.**—Vesical catarrh.

**Hydrogen Sulphide.**—Sometimes present in albuminous urine from decomposition of albuminous matter within the bladder.

## EXAMINATION OF URINE.

- 1.—Ascertain total daily discharge.
- 2.—Note reaction, odor, and color. If the color is deep yellow, green, or brown, biliary pigments are present; if red or chocolate, hemoglobin.
- 3.—Take the specific gravity. Determine the solids present by subtracting 1.000 from the specific gravity, and multiplying the remainder by 2.33; the result will give the quantity of the solids expressed in grammes in 1.000 Cc. of urine.

## 4.—Allow to settle, and

(a), half fill a test-tube with the clear urine; boil the upper portion of the liquid; if a turbidity forms it indicates the presence of

**Albumin or**

**Phosphates**, or both—on adding a drop or two of acetic or nitric acid, phosphates dissolve, but albumin does not.

(b), Carefully overlay on nitric acid in a test-tube, using a pipette; if albumin present, a white zone, or flocculent or curdy precipitate forms at zone of contact of the two liquids—the extent of the turbidity gives an idea as to the quantity of albumin present. If the turbidity is greenish, biliary pigment is present; if reddish-brown, blood is likely present.

**Urates**, if present, may cause a white turbidity to extend upwards into the layer of urine, and later to deposit a crystalline precipitate of uric acid. If both albumin and urates are present, the urates are suspended in the urine above the layer of albumin. If neither albumin nor urates are present in excess, a brown ring forms at the zone of contact.

**Indican** if present develops a violet or blue zone.

**Biliary Pigments** cause a green zone to form.

**Urea**, if present in excess will afford a crystalline precipitate after mixing the acid and urine and cooling.

## 5.—Acidulate urine with acetic or nitric acid (avoiding excess), and boil; a precipitate indicates albumin. Add to the urine an equal volume of solution of potassa; a precipitate indicates

**Phosphates**.—White if no coloring matters are present Allow to deposit, and note the quantity; if its volume constitutes  $\frac{1}{7}$  or  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the liquid in the test-tube it is normal. More or less is abnormal.

## 6.—Sugar is detected by

(a), Fehling's test.—Boil 5 Cc. of Fehling's solution in a test-tube, and if the color does not change, add an equal volume (but not more) of the urine and boil; if sugar is present a yellow to red precipitate forms. If no sugar is present a green color or greenish flocculent precipitate forms.

(b), Haine's test (copper sulphate 2 Gm.; glycerin 20 Gm.; caustic potassa 9 Gm.; water 175 Gm.). Boil 4 Cc. of the solution and add 6 to 10 drops (not more) urine, and boil again; if sugar is present a yellow or yellowish-red precipitate forms.



*Note.*—In both of these tests the absence of uric acid or urates must be assured, for these also produce a precipitate of cuprous oxide.

(c), Nylander's test (bismuth subnitrate 2 Gm.; Rochelle salt 4 Gm.; 8% solution of caustic soda 100 Gm.). Mix 10 Cc. of the urine, and 1 Cc. of the solution and boil; if sugar is present, a dark color develops owing to the reduction of the bismuth salt. (Albumin interferes with the reaction.)

(d), Phenylhydrazine test.—Heat 1 Gm. phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, 2 Gm. sodium acetate, and 25 Cc. of the urine in a test-tube. If the salts do not completely dissolve, add a very little water, and place the test-tube in boiling water. After 20 minutes remove to cold water; if sugar is present, characteristic crystals of phenylglucosazone form.

## 7.—Biliary Pigments are detected by

(a), Oliver's peptone test (peptone 2 Gm.; salicylic acid 0.25 Gm.; acetic acid 2 Cc.; water to make 250 Cc.). Mix 4 Cc. of the solution with 1.3 Cc. of urine (this must first be diluted to a sp. gr. of 1.008, if higher); a trace of biliary acids causes the formation of a faint cloudiness, but if an excess is present, a milky cloud appears, the intensity being in direct proportion to the quantity of biliary acids present.

(b), Heller's test.—Mix sufficient urine with 5 or 6 Cc. of hydrochloric acid to color the latter, and carefully overlay the mixture on nitric acid; if biliary pigments are present a play of colors (green being the most characteristic) develops at the zone of contact. See also under No. 4.

(c), From a height of about 4 inches slowly pour 2 volumes of urine into 1 volume of sulphuric acid in a test-tube; a deep garnet-red color develops if urine is normal, but if altered biliary pigments or an excess of coloring matters are present, the mixture acquires a dark, approaching black, color.

*Note.*—Senna, santonin, rhubarb, creosote, and some other remedial agents impart an abnormal color to urine. To differentiate, add hydrochloric acid to some urine in a test-tube; if any remedial agents are present, a more or less pronounced yellow color develops. To another portion of the urine add an excess of solution caustic potassa; a fine red color develops if remedial agents are present.

## 8.—To determine the presence of

**Chlorides**, add a few drops nitric acid to some urine (to prevent precipitation of phosphates) and then gradually add

solution of silver nitrate; a white precipitate forms, the quantity of which by comparison with that from a normal urine will afford a rough estimate of the quantity of chlorides present. If chlorides are scanty, a milky cloudiness forms instead of a precipitate.

9.—Sulphates are detected by using barium chloride instead of silver nitrate as in No. 8.

10.—Pus is detected by Donn 's test.—Add a fragment of caustic soda or potassa to the sediment collected in a conical glass by allowing to deposit and then pouring off the supernatant liquid; on stirring, pus is colored greenish, and gelatinizes to a lumpy mass. (A sediment of mucus is partially dissolved with the formation of a flocculent precipitate.)

11.—Blood is detected by mixing equal volumes of fresh tincture of guaiac and ozonized oil turpentine (obtained by long exposure to air), and overlaying the mixture on urine in a test-tube; at the zone of contact a grayish precipitate forms, and just above this an indigo-blue ring, if blood is present. On shaking, the entire mixture becomes blue.

12.—Acetone may be detected by

(a), Lieben's test.—Dissolve 1.3 Gm. potassium iodide in 4 Cc. boiling solution caustic potassa, and upon the solution in a test-tube then float a layer of the urine; at the zone of contact a layer of phosphates forms which, if acetone was present, becomes yellow and studded with yellow points of iodoform. The test is rendered more delicate by distilling a small quantity of the urine, and applying the test to the distillate.

(b), Le Noble's test.—On adding a very dilute alkaline solution of sodium nitroprusside to urine containing acetone, a ruby-red color develops, changing in a few minutes to yellow, and on boiling, after adding acid, to greenish and blue or violet.

13.—Diacetic Acid is detected by adding to the urine a few drops of ferric-chloride solution; if present a dark-red color develops which disappears on boiling (differentiation from that possibly caused by the presence of salicylic acid, phenol, antipyrine, or thalline, in the urine).

14.—Indican is detected by

(a), MacMunn's test. —Boil equal volumes of urine and hydrochloric acid with a few drops nitric acid, cool, and then shake with chloroform; the chloroform becomes more or less violet according to the quantity of indican present.

(b), Ehrlich's diazo-reaction.—For this two solutions are made: (1) Sulphanilic acid 1 Gm.; hydrochloric acid

25 Cc.; dist. water 500 Cc.; and (2) Sodium nitrite 1 Gm.; dist. water 200 Cc. To carry out the test, mix 50 Cc. of No. 1 with 1 Cc. of No. 2, add an equal volume of the urine, and make strongly alkaline with ammonia. If the reaction is positive, the solution acquires a carmine-red color, which *must also be imparted to the foam* on shaking; and on allowing to stand 24 hours a greenish precipitate forms.

- 15.—Urea is detected by concentrating the urine by evaporation on the water-bath and adding nitric acid. Under the microscope the crystals appear as rhombic plates. The determination is effected by

(a), Hypobromite method.—The long arm (and a small part of the bulb) of a Doremus ureometer is filled with hypobromite solution (100 Gm. caustic soda dissolved in 250 Cc. dist. water, and when cold, 25 Cc. bromine added), and 1 Cc. of the urine is then discharged by means of a pipette up the long arm. The urea is decomposed, and the liberated nitrogen collects in the upper part of the long arm, the volume being then read off after 15 minutes or so by means of the graduations on the arm. In instruments graduated to read fractions of a gramme to the Cc. the percentage of urea is read by moving the decimal point of the number read two figures to the right; thus, were the reading 0.02 Gm. per Cc., it would indicate 2 per cent. urea.

(b), Fowler's differential method (based upon the difference in sp. gr. of urine before and after decomposition by hypochlorites). To one volume (say 30 Cc.) of urine in a hydrometer jar add 7 volumes solution chlorinated soda, and after the lapse of seven hours, and occasional stirring, take the specific gravity. The specific gravity of the urine-hypochlorite mixture is ascertained by multiplying the sp. gr. of the hypochlorite solution by 7, adding the sp. gr. of the urine, and dividing the sum by 8. The difference between this sp. gr. and that found after decomposition is then multiplied by 0.77, and the result will be the percentage of urea present in the urine.

- 16.—Uric Acid and

Urates are detected by

(a) Strongly acidulating urine with hydrochloric acid and setting aside for 24 hours; yellowish-red crystals of uric acid deposit.

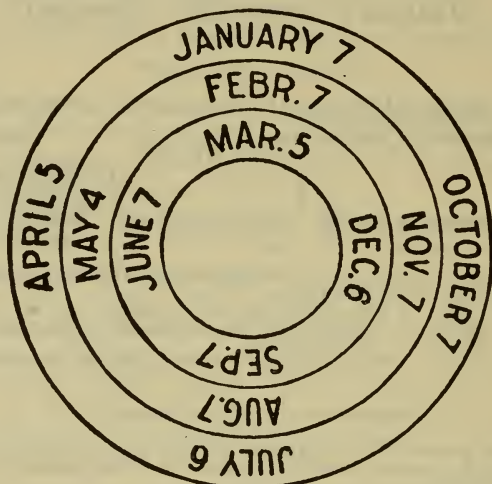
(b), Murexide test.—Evaporate to dryness a few drops of urine in a watch-glass or porcelain dish, add a drop or two of nitric acid, again cautiously evaporate, and then add a drop or two of ammonia; a fine purple color develops if uric acid or a urate is present.





## OBSTETRIC CALENDAR.

The calendar here submitted is the ingenious invention of Dr. Wm. L. Kantor, of New York City; it has the advantages of being compact and simple:



It should be used as follows:—The date of the last menstruation being given, add the numeral on the right hand of the month in which it occurred to the corresponding date of the month immediately following on the same circle, and you obtain the exact day on which labor should take place. For example: Last menstruation, December 17; labor, September 17 + 6 = September 23.—(*Phila. Med. Jour.*, IV., p. 1286.)

## THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

	PER MIN.		PER MIN.
In utero.....	150-140	During 3rd year.....	100-95
In the new-born..	140-130	8th to 14th year....	average 84
During 1st year..	130-115	Adult age.....	average 72
During 2nd year	115-100	Old age.....	average 76

The heart's action is generally *more frequent* in females than in males; during exertion and immediately after it; during digestion or mental excitement; in the morning than later in the day; after sudden change of posture, from the recumbent to the sitting position, and from either of these to standing, particularly during convalescence and in other conditions with cardiac weakness.

## RESPIRATIONS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

	PER MIN.		PER MIN.
During 1st year.....	35	At puberty.....	20
During 2d year.....	25	Adult age.....	18

## ERUPTIVE FEVERS

DISEASE	INCUBATION PERIOD	MODE OF ONSET	ERUPTION APPEARS	CHARACTER OF ERUPTION	ERUPTION DISAPPEARS	HOW LONG CONTAGIOUS
<b>Scarlatina</b> , ..... (Scarlet Fever)	2—4 days	sudden; often at night; vomiting; sore throat; high fever; in severe cases convulsions; conjunctivæ uninfected	end of 1st or during 2d day; on chest and neck first	dusky or light-red; often diffused; consists of numerous red points which coalesce to form a flush	in 3-5 days; first where it appeared first; generally copious desquamation, in shreds	so long as desquamation, ear discharge or abscess present; danger indefinitely in clothing, etc., not well disinfectcd
<b>Rubeola</b> , ..... (Measles; Morbilli)	8-10 days	rather sudden; catarrhal symptoms, particularly of the eyes; moderate fever	4th day; sometimes on 3d or 5th; first on forehead and behind ears	red dots like flea bites; crescentic; thickly about mouth and forehead	in about 4 days	for a week or more after eruption
<b>Rubella</b> , ..... (Rôtheln; German Measles)	2-3 weeks	gradual; fever slight or wanting	usually first symptom; on face, forehead, and behind ears	like rubeola, but less distinct	in 4-6 days, without desquamation	unknown
<b>Variola</b> , ..... (Smallpox)	usually 10-14 days	sudden; chill; high fever; headache; pain in loins, etc.	3d or 4th day; fully formed pustules on 6th—9th day	red spots; becoming successively pimples, vesicles, and pustules	desiccation at end of 2d week; crusts slowly separate, leaving pits	so long as scabs reform; indefinitely in fomites, etc.
<b>Varioloid</b> , ..... (Modified Smallpox)	10-14 days	sudden; chill; high fever; headache; pain in loins, etc.	3d or 4th day, on face, scalp, and arms; fully formed pustules on 6th—9th day	like variola, but less distinct	vesicles dry up on 5th—9th day of disease, without suppuration	so long as crusts reform; indefinitely in fomites, etc.
<b>Varicella</b> , ..... (Chicken-pox)	usually about 2 weeks	sudden; slight symptoms, sometimes none.	within 24 hours; often in successive crops	pink pimples, becoming vesicles; first about nose	in 3 or 4 days, drying up without suppuration	till shedding of dried crusts
<b>Typhoid Fever</b> , ..... (Typhus Abdominalis)	10-14 days	gradual; sometimes sudden	7th-14th day	pink spots; few in number	variable	through disease; danger in stools













